"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; moderate winds, mostly northwest.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,911. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## MUTSUHITO DIES; SON RULES JAPAN

### Stricken Emperor Passes Gently Away and Solemn Accession Ceremonies Follow.

### DEAD MONARCH LONG ILL

### Unconscious for Hours Before the End—Imperial Family at His Bedside.

### DID MUCH FOR HIS PEOPLE

### Was the Leader of the Nation in Its Rise from Obscurity to Position of a World Power.

TOKIO, Tuesday, July 30.—Mutsuhito, for forty-four years Emperor of Japan, died at 12:43 o'clock this morning. Yoshihito reigns in his stead, the accession ceremonies for the Crown Prince following without delay the announcement of the death of his father.

The Emperor's end was peaceful. He had been unconscious since yesterday morning, when his respiration began to be constantly more feeble, and he passed gently away, in the presence of the members of the imperial family and the assembled Ministers of State.

The great crowds, which had been gathered for days outside the park surrounding the palace, remained till the end in hushed silence, paying their last homage. It was a marvelous scene when messengers silently mingled with the crowds and scattered and posted announcements of the Emperor's death an hour before. Deep emotion swept the multitude, but there was no evidence of excitement. The only sound was a long-drawn sigh of sorrow as the persons in the throng looked at each other in seemingly hopeless depression.

The Crown Prince was greatly overcome by his father's death, but the event was formally communicated to the waiting notabilities, and accession ceremonies were begun at the imperial sanctuary at 1 o'clock.

The shrine was decorated according to the Shinto rites. Prince Iwakura, the chief ritualist, officiated, laying the offering on the sacred altar. He was assisted by a subordinate, who rang a bell while the offerings were being placed. The oath was read in the presence of the Ministers of State, the Councilors, and other dignitaries.

**Receiving the Sacred Treasures.**

This ceremony at the sanctuary will be repeated within the next two days.

A more impressive scene took place in the throne room of the palace when the new Emperor, Yoshihito, received the sacred treasures. His Majesty entered the hall, preceded by the Minister of the Houshold, the Chief of the Board of Ceremonies, the Lord Chamberlain, military and naval aids, and the Imperial Princes. He was followed by Prince Yamagata, President of the Privy Council, Marquis Matsukata, member of the Privy Council; Marquis Inouye, Councillor of State, and others of similar rank, the Premier, Marquis Saionji, the Ministers of State, Marshals, Generals, and Admirals.

The scene lacked brilliancy, although not solemnity, for most of those present were without uniforms, having been in the palace two days and not having time to go to their homes prior to the ceremony.

The Emperor ascended the throne, before which had been placed simple wooden tables. On these reposed the sacred sword and necklace, two of the three sacred treasures. The third of the sacred treasures, the mirror, which is deposited in the shrine of Ise, will be received by the Emperor later. The imperial and National seals also were taken over by his Majesty, who immediately arose, and, standing, received the homage of the entire assemblage. This concluded the ceremony.

The Emperor left the palace just before noon, proceeding to his former residence, but prior to leaving he received the Premier and Prince Yamagata and requested them to continue their best efforts in behalf of the Emperor and the country and to communicate his desires to their colleagues.

The Emperor will receive all the State Ministers and naval and military officers to-morrow morning.

All departments of the Government have been in conference, and it is expected that an amnesty decree will soon be issued. It will probably include the alleged conspirators in Korea.

**Last Days of the Emperor.**

The death of Mutsuhito was due to acute nephritis, otherwise known as Bright's disease. This was complicated with diabetes and an intestinal affection. As is usual in such cases, the patient occasionally showed marked signs of improvement, followed by a relapse. Since Thursday the condition of the Emperor had been gradually growing worse, with high fever, weak and irregular pulse, and shallow respiration.

Haruko, the Empress, won universal sympathy because of her untiring vigil in the sickroom, where she remained continuously for ten days. Even on the last day she pitifully begged the physicians to gain a further respite for the dying Emperor.

Everything known to science was done to prolong the life of the sovereign. The whole nation watched pathetically, because the death of the Emperor would mark the end of an era in the history of Japan, and the people clung almost fiercely to the tradition with which the dying monarch appeared indissolubly linked.

Even as late as yesterday the Emperor showed marvelous vitality in resisting the approach of death. Although he had been unconscious since dawn, his heart continued to beat, and he made occasional feeble movements with his hands or tongue whenever his lips were moistened, while his rapid, feeble breathing showed that he was making a supreme struggle.

All the Imperial Princes were summoned

Continued On Page 3.

## JUST ONE BATTLESHIP.

### Democrats Will Not Try in the House for More.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—One battleship will be the ultimate decision of the Democracy of the House on the naval increase programme for this year. The leaders of the party have concluded that they will make a mistake if the caucus decision against all ships is rigidly adhered to, and they think that enough Democrats are favoring the two battleship proposals advocated by Representative Sulzer to bring about the granting of two through coalition with the Republicans if the opponents of any battleships do not yield for one.

When the conference report on the naval bill is called up Mr. Sulzer will try to have the House agree to the Senate amendment providing for two battleships. A canvass of the House indicates that this motion will not carry, and that the Democrats will have enough votes to send the battleship programme back into conference. Then there will be another caucus, in which the Democrats will agree upon one battleship, and this is expected to be the solution of the question. Floor Leader Underwood is in favor of one battleship.

Perry Belmont, who presented the naval plank to the Baltimore Platform Committee, to-day wired Mr. Sulzer as follows, from Bar Harbor:

I hope and believe you will succeed in preventing a repudiation of the Democratic platform on the subject of an adequate navy and the policy outlined in the resolution adopted by the Baltimore Convention, a policy rendered imperatively necessary by recent events, and especially on account of the responsibility of our Government in the Panama Canal zone.

Bernhardt Wall of New York, a Past Department Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, indicated that a repudiation of the navy plank would be resented at the next encampment of his organization. Mr. Wall wrote to Mr. Sulzer:

I read this morning that you are willing to bolt the caucus which tabled the resolution calling for two battleships.

I hope it is so. It is a matter of ordinary patriotism to protect the country. One lesson, such as 1898, is sufficient. Spend a few dollars now and save many hurriedly lavished when trouble comes, and a great deal of trouble and anxiety. The proposed plan of two battleships is conservative enough.

This is unofficial. I speak as an individual. But the National encampment at Atlantic City next September is going to express itself in no uncertain language. We can remember the unpreparedness of our country better than others.

## WHY SHE'S FOR ROOSEVELT.

### Because He Is Progressive, Says Mrs. Johnson, Who'll Stump for Him.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, July 29.—Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, wife of a Harvard professor and one of three women chosen as delegates from Massachusetts to the Progressive Convention at Chicago, will take the stump and speak for the Colonel throughout the country.

Mrs. Johnson was found to-day reading one of the Colonel's speeches on the veranda of her home. She was asked why she, an ardent devotee of woman suffrage, was acting as a delegate for Col. Roosevelt, and whether she thought he had a chance to win.

"The applause at Faneuil Hall last Saturday night," said she, "was proof positive that the people are behind Col. Roosevelt and the party he represents. This applause redoubled at the time when the remarks were made in connection with woman suffrage. The party is truly progressive and will win on that basis.

"For years men have been engaged in making money, while women have been absorbed in the interests of homes, husbands, and children. As a result, we now find property more carefully protected than human life. The present laws on our statute books reflect the point of view of one sex only."

"After the convention," added Mrs. Johnson, "I am going to stump for Theodore Roosevelt. I will do all in my power to elect him President, and I have every confidence that this will be the ultimate result."

## MISS GAYNOR FOR SPONSOR.

### Mentioned with Miss O'Gorman and Miss Calder to Name New Ship.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Rumors have come to the Navy Department of an impending competition between the daughters of a number of prominent New Yorkers for the honor of acting as sponsor at the launching of the battleship New York, which event is to take place in November at the New York Navy Yard.

The choice of a sponsor is a matter wholly for the contractors to attend to, and the Navy Department escapes the perplexing duty of deciding between the claims of various fair aspirants. But in the case of the New York the Government is the contractor and builder and the Navy Department must face the music and decide which girl is to officiate.

Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, who has been Acting Secretary of the Navy for ten days during the absence of Secretary Meyer, Assistant Secretary Winthrop, and other bureau chiefs in the line of succession, said to-night that there had been no recent correspondence in regard to the matter and no one had made any request for the appointment of a sponsor.

It is understood that the daughter of Mayor Gaynor and the daughter of Congressman Calder, as well as one of the Misses O'Gorman, daughters of New York's junior Senator, are mentioned as eligible candidates for the distinction of breaking the bottle over the prow of the dreadnought which will bear the name of the Empire State.

## FEAR FOR HEIR'S SAFETY.

### Young Paddock Has an Auto Accident and Alarms a Village.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, July 29.—Simon T. Paddock, who was a chauffeur for Mayor Van Mater, came to this city to show how a young man who has recently fallen heir to a large fortune could disport himself. Paddock is only 21 years old and his home is in Syracuse. He came in a high-power automobile with Morris and S. Heide, and the three young men spent nearly all of their time rushing around in the machine. This morning his car collided with the car of Mayor Van Mater and young Paddock was nearly killed. His car skidded into the gutter and struck a big maple tree a glancing blow.

Mayor Van Mater telephoned to Chief of Police Snedeker that he was afraid Paddock would meet with a serious accident and to please look after him. Snedeker said he would, but he has found it a hard job. Paddock has bought an aeroplane, and one of the Heide boys is teaching him to operate it. Councilman George F. Bartlett says that money has turned the boy's head.

## WARRANT FOR W. A. JAMISON.

### Head of Arbuckle Firm Accused of Violating Pure Food Law.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A bench warrant was issued to-day for William A. Jamison, head of Arbuckle Brothers of New York, charging criminal violation of the United States pure food laws in the alleged shipment of red pepper containing an ingredient prohibited by the Pure Food and Drugs act.

Mr. Jamison will be required to go before a United States Commissioner in New York to give bonds. There is no imprisonment in the event of a conviction for a first offense.

Aplanatic invisible Bifocal eyeglasses for near and distant vision. SPENCER, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

## SUSPECT FOUL PLAY IN SNODGRASS CASE

### Officials at Catskill, Where Body Was Found, Say Nurse Was Not a Suicide.

### WITHOUT CLUE TO A SLAYER

### Family and Police Confess Themselves at a Loss — Her Girl Friend Now Missing.

The identification last night of the body of the young woman found Sunday afternoon by canoeists on the banks of Dubois Creek, a small offshoot of the Hudson River, near the Village of Catskill, as that of Miss Dorcas I. Snodgrass, cleared up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the young Mount Vernon nurse for whom the police and her relatives had been searching for twelve days, but it left a deeper mystery, for the police of Greene County, in which Catskill is located, are positive Miss Snodgrass was murdered.

The young women's relatives at Mount Vernon are puzzled to determine whether the case is one of murder, suicide, or accident. The Mount Vernon police are also unable to make up their minds on this point. A rigid investigation, with the police of both places co-operating, is being made. The dead woman's sister, Mrs. J. Leland Crider, said last night that Miss Snodgrass had never been in Catskill or the neighborhood before, and she could not imagine how she could have gone there. F. Edgar Schmidt, to whom Miss Snodgrass was engaged and who has been leading the search for her, returned from Catskill last night, where he made a positive identification, overwhelmed with grief, and said that, while he was positive Miss Snodgrass did not commit suicide, he could not believe she was murdered. He said he was too much dazed to form any opinion on the subject at this time.

Sheriff Abram Post of Greene County, who has charge of the investigation there, said last night:

"In my opinion, Miss Snodgrass's dead body was brought up Dubois Creek in a launch or boat and deposited at or near the place where it was found. I do not see how it would have been possible for a body to have been carried by the tide so far up the stream. This, to my mind, negatives the theory that Miss Snodgrass fell or jumped off a boat in the Hudson River."

Practically the same views were expressed by Loren J. Hubbard, Chief of Police. District Attorney Wilbur, after he had made a thorough investigation of the place where the body was found, said he had discovered nothing to justify him in starting criminal proceedings at this time.

"I would not say that it was impossible for the body to have floated in from the Hudson," he said, "but to me it seems decidedly improbable."

Coroner Vandanburg made an autopsy and said that the cause of death was drowning, but he would make no other comment at present. Lieut. Silverstein of Mount Vernon was about the only official to take the view that Miss Snodgrass met with an accident. Some of the officials think the body had been lying in the water at least ten days, and its condition bears out this view.

The body was found Sunday afternoon by James Young and his daughter, who were canoeing. It was lying in the reeds and rushes along the border of Dubois Creek. The arms were outstretched and the head, face downward, was upstream. The spot where it was discovered is several hundred yards up a narrow winding stream almost unnavigable at low tide even to light row boats. The many turns in the creek led the investigating officials to doubt that the body was carried so far by the tide.

Dubois Creek flows through a well-nigh impenetrable marsh. It is bordered by heavy growths of alders and shrubs. During to-day's investigation the banks of the stream and the bushes were thoroughly examined, but no evidence of a struggle was discovered.

Many small boats enter the bay in the river where the creek empties into the Hudson, and this leads to fears out the theory that the body was conveyed to the spot by one of these casual visitors.

There are many stories current to the effect that various residents not far from the creek shore had recently heard cries of a woman in distress. These have been investigated as far as possible, but nothing definite was learned.

The identification was made by Mr. Schmidt, Edward Snodgrass, brother of the dead woman; Police Lieut. Silverstein of Mount Vernon, and E. M. Hemshaw of Martinsburg, West Va., brother-in-law of the dead woman, who went to Catskill when the authorities there telephoned the Mount Vernon authorities that the corset of the dead woman bore the name "D. Snodgrass," and that the body closely resembled that of the missing nurse. The diamond ring and a Junior Christian Endeavor pin which the missing nurse wore also made it certain that the long search which had been made for the woman was at an end.

Before the party from Mount Vernon reached Catskill the local authorities had made a careful search of the ground in the vicinity of where the body was found and discovered some distance away the dead woman's hat with the hatpins still sticking in it. Attached to the pins were several strands of hair, as it had been forcibly pulled from her head.

When the identifying party arrived at Catskill they went at once to a local undertaker's establishment, and were shown the ring, the Christian Endeavor pin, and some of the clothing. Schmidt recognized the ring as the one he had given Miss Snodgrass upon her engagement. The body was then inspected, and it was positively identified. Preparations were immediately made to have the body shipped to Martinsburg, where it will be buried in the plot of the Snodgrass family. When Schmidt returned to Mount Vernon last night he was almost on the verge of a breakdown.

"There is no doubt that the body of poor Dorcas has been found," he said. "I am so stunned that I do not know what to think of it. I have no theory whatever as yet. I have no idea how Dorcas ever got there. I do not think it is a case of murder, and yet I cannot believe that she committed suicide."

Schmidt's father, Frederick Schmidt of 31 North Bleecker Street, Mount Vernon, said later that he had had a talk with his son, and that the latter told him that he believed Miss Snodgrass was murdered. The dead woman's sister, Mrs. Crider, who lives at 140 Wallace Avenue, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, was also greatly affected when the identification had been made positive.

Mrs. Crider said she would not accompany the body to Martinsburg, as she intended to leave on Aug. 1 to join her husband in California.

The Mount Vernon police made public to-day the fact that Miss Amelia Danby, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Danby of 70 South Fourth Avenue, has been missing since July 18, four days before the disappearance of Miss Snodgrass.

Miss Snodgrass and Miss Danby were great friends while the latter was a patient in the Mount Vernon Hospital last September. This was just after Miss Snodgrass entered the hospital as a nurse. Unlike Miss Snodgrass, Miss Danby is reported to have told Mrs. Margaret Devery, who lives on 239th Street, near White Plains Avenue, the Bronx, that she intended to run away.

The missing girl is described as being 5 feet 3 inches tall, and weighing 114 pounds, has blue eyes, dark brown hair, and a scar on the left side of her throat, and wears eyeglasses. When she left her home she wore a white dress.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. per case of 2 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

**SCENES AT LARCHMONT.**
Excellent photographs of what happened there on Ladies' Day. In the Pictorial Section of
**NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.**

## ROCKEFELLER BEATS CATHOLIC MISSIONS

### Hears of Their Option on Property Adjoining His and Quickly Gobbles It Up.

### HIS AGENT PROMPTLY SUED

### Meantime the Oil Man Has the Oussani, Bryant, and Lowrie Estates, but at High Prices.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—John D. Rockefeller defeated the Catholic Foreign Missionary Society on Saturday in the purchase of Joseph Oussani's place at Pocantico Hills, which the Brothers wanted for a new home. To-day he bought Irving Bryant's place of twenty-six acres, for which he has been bidding for fifteen years.

The quick action on Rockefeller's part came when he learned that his neighbor, Joseph Oussani, who owns over fifty acres adjoining the Rockefeller estate on the north, had given an option on it to Father Walsh of the Catholic Foreign Missionary Society of Hawthorne for $45,000, of which $30,000 was to remain on mortgage. The society obtained the option on July 12, and it ran for one week. According to Oussani, they let the option expire, and the next day Nichols & Hobbie made him an offer of $68,000. He signed the papers, the purchaser being J. Alva Jenkins, as Mr. Rockefeller never buys in his own name.

The Lowrie estate of over fifty acres was also lying idle and Mr. Rockefeller, to shut off any further encroachments, ordered that bought and the deed was soon in his hand.

When the Brothers learned that Oussani had sold his property to Rockefeller they went to Bryant. John Reedy, a Rockefeller agent, heard of the proposed deal, and knowing that Mr. Rockefeller had been after the place for years, went to Bryant and offered him his price, $20,000. Heretofore Rockefeller would never go above $15,000. Bryant said he would take it, and an automobile was called, and Bryant hustled down to counselor Henry C. Griffin's office, where the contract was drawn up and signed.

John K. Ewing of Cobb Lane, counsel for the Catholic Foreign Missionary Society, brought suit to-day against Oussani at White Plains to compel him to deliver the deed to the society and not to Mr. Jenkins, claiming the option held good. Mr. Rockefeller's agents said that Oussani was protected and the sale was valid.

The Christian Brothers have a large home at Pocantico Hills and a large estate. It adjoins Mr. Rockefeller, and he did not want to be hemmed in by another one. Every one admits that while he outwitted the Brothers he paid topnotch prices.

## CATHOLICS WIN IN CANADA.

### Imperial Court Rules Against Dominion on Marriage Question.

LONDON, July 29.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day decided the Quebec "Ne Temere" marriage question in favor of the Province of Quebec and against the recent proposed legislation of the Dominion Parliament.

The latter undertook to provide that no law or canonical decree or custom of any province should have force or effect to invalidate any marriage performed by any person competent to perform a marriage ceremony. A papal decree declared that the marriage of two Catholics or of a Catholic with a Protestant must be performed before or with the sanction of a Catholic parish priest.

The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment to-day, said that the proposed bill was beyond the powers of the Dominion Parliament.

## FUTRELLE'S MOTHER IS DEAD.

### Sinks from Grief Following Loss of Son on the Titanic.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ADRIAN, Ga., July 29.—Grief over the death of her son, Jacques Futrelle, the author, who went down in the Titanic disaster, is believed to have been the direct cause of the death yesterday of Mrs. Linnie Futrelle.

Futrelle visited his mother just before leaving on his trip to Europe. Mrs. Futrelle had grieved incessantly over the untimely death of her son, and her decline was steady after the Titanic went down. She bore up bravely as long as there was any hope, but after the return to Georgia of her son's wife, and the knowledge that Mrs. Mary Futrelle had given up hope, bore heavily upon the elder woman. Her despondency took a turn for the worse two weeks ago, and her decline since that time was rapid. Her death is generally attributed to heartbreak over the loss of her son.

## GIRL LASHES CRUEL DRIVER.

### Belabors Him with Whip He Was Using on Lame Horse.

Miss Wilhelmina Martense, 22 years old, of 1,390 Crescent Avenue, Brooklyn, while strolling yesterday with a friend, saw a crowd of men and boys gathered threateningly around a wagon at the foot of the steep Bedford Avenue Hill at Malbone Street. As she approached the spot she saw a driver, apparently in a fit of anger, lashing with all his strength a lame horse, which was struggling with the heavily loaded wagon up the incline.

Pushing her way through the hesitating crowd, Miss Martense snatched the big whip from the driver, and rained blows on his face and shoulders. She then ordered the driver to get off the wagon and lead the horse around the hill, brandishing the whip over his head to impress him with the urgency of her command. The driver complied with the young woman's directions and she then resumed her walk.

### Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Muncaster Castle, Manila, June 9.

$30.80 to Cleveland and Return.
Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale Aug. 2, 3, 4, good to return to reach original starting point before midnight Aug. 14. Consult Ticket Agent.—Adv.

BETTER THAN LEMONADE.—Try a little Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of cold water, with sugar.—It is more refreshing and invigorating.—Adv.

## ROSENTHAL MURDER SECRETS ARE OUT; BECKER INDICTED, ARRESTED, JAILED

### His Tools Confess All to Whitman, Who Quickly Acts.

### GRAND JURY NIGHT SESSION

### Pale and Trembling, Becker Pleads "Not Guilty" to Killing Gambler and Goes to Tombs.

### THREE TELL OF THE PLOT

### Webber, Rose, and Vallon Now Guarded in Whitman's Office, Dreading Police Vengeance.

### PLITT ALSO A PRISONER

### Accused Lieutenant's "Press Agent" Locked Up as a Material Witness.

### ROSE BECKER'S COLLECTOR

### Admits It and Says He and Others Were Forced Into Plot by Lieutenant.

### MURDER PLANNED LONG AGO

### And Even After the Crime Was Committed, Becker Kept Telling Rose He Was Safe.

Police Lieut. Charles A. Becker.
Arrested and Indicted for the Murder of Herman Rosenthal, the Gambler.

Lieut. Charles A. Becker, the one-time head of Police Commissioner Waldo's Strong Arm Squad, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the case ever since Herman Rosenthal, the gambler who had threatened to "squeal," was murdered in front of the Hotel Metropole on last July 16, was arrested last night, immediately indicted for murder in the first degree and locked in the Tombs, there to await a further hearing a week from yesterday. Becker pleaded not guilty to the indictment, with the privilege of changing his plea.

The arrest of Becker followed a confession to District Attorney Whitman by "Billiard Ball Jack" Rose, who practically told the whole story of the plot to kill Rosenthal, its inception, its cause, and Lieut. Becker's part in it—a part which, according to Rose, made Becker the principal figure in the crime, the man who had demanded Rosenthal's death, and had insisted on it by threats, the man who had promised immunity to the men who actually committed the deed, and the man who, after the murder, had tried hard to prevent any of his hirelings from confessing by renewing his assurances that his was a power great enough to save not only himself, but every man connected with the crime.

The confession of Rose, which was substantiated by corroborative confessions of "Bridgey" Webber and Harry Vallon, showed besides revealing Becker as the instigator of and prime mover in the murder, that the revelations disclosed by the newspapers since the case started were correct.

He gave the names of the men who actually did the shooting, and they were those which have been mentioned for the last several days, the names of "Lefty Louie," "Whitey" Lewis, Harry Horowits, known as "Gyp the Blood," and "Dago Frank," the only one of the four yet arrested.

The indictment and arrest of Becker overshadowed not only the other results of yesterday's investigation of the murder, but the outcome of all the other days of the investigation put together. Prior to the confessions of Rose, Harry Vallon, and "Bridgey" Webber, however, all the prisoners so far taken in the case were arraigned before Coroner Feinberg. All were bound over for further hearings except Sam Paul, who was discharged on the charge of murder, and was immediately rearrested as a material witness, then to be released in the custody of his counsel.

**Becker to the Bar at Last.**

Rain was falling heavily in the streets around the Criminal Court Building; every now and then a peal of thunder echoed through the corridors of the big pile, and flashes of lightning threw into painful relief the tense faces and figures of sixteen members of the Grand Jury, assembled in extraordinary session at night for the first time within the memory of the oldest court attendant, when a well-set-up, youthful appearing man in a tan suit who carried a Panama hat in his hand was led at 10 o'clock into Part I. of General Sessions, where Judge Mulqueen sat silently waiting on the bench. The murmur of voices had sounded through the high-ceilinged room an instant before, but as this man approached the bar a hush fell over the throng in the room.

The man was Lieut. Becker, the man whom Herman Rosenthal had accused of being his silent partner; the man whose name has been mentioned again and again in the investigation which has followed the murder of Rosenthal; the man who steadfastly has denied that his relations with Rosenthal were other than those which a police officer was bound to have with an active gambler, but whose name has been mentioned as the intimate friend of the dead gambler; the man against whom, less than half an hour before, the Grand Jury, in extraordinary session assembled, had found an indictment charging murder in the first degree.

Becker approached the bar jauntily. He swung the hat which hung from his hand, and he smiled at the reporters who peered at him eagerly. But there was a nervous twitch in the muscles of his face, and the vivid flashes of lightning which now and again electrified the courtroom with blinding blue light showed Becker standing tense and strained, nerved to meet whatever might befall him, but nerved with an unnatural strength to meet the issue at hand, with no thought of the fate which might await him, intent only on playing the man before the assemblage which was gathered to witness his ordeal.

**Charged with First Degree Murder.**

As Becker grasped the rail against which he leaned while peering stoically ahead into the eyes of Judge Mulqueen, the voice of the Clerk shattered the silence which had fallen over the courtroom.

"Charles Becker," pronounced the Clerk in solemn tones, "you are charged with murder in the first degree. Do you demand a hearing?"

Becker informed the court his attorney was outside the courtroom and would appear immediately. Attorney John Wilson Hart, Becker's legal adviser, hurried into the courtroom and shook the prisoner's hand heartily.

"I appear for this defendant. I do not know what the indictment is," announced Hart.

Hart was informed by the Clerk that his client was charged with murder in the first degree, and had been asked whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty.

"I ask for a reasonable length of time, as the defendant has had no time to confer with me," requested Hart.

"What do you think is a reasonable length of time?" asked Judge Mulqueen.

"Ten days," replied Becker's attorney.

"If the District Attorney does not object," said the court, "I will give you until the 31st of this month."

Hart declared more time was necessary.

"Aug. 1, then," granted Mulqueen.

"I have not seen my client all day," urged Hart. "I need more time than that."

"Before we take that up," said Judge Mulqueen, "I suggest that the formal plea of not guilty be entered. I think that a week is long enough. If, after that length of time, you wish to change your plea, I am sure the matter will be considered carefully by the Judge before whom you are brought."

"I plead not guilty for the defendant," announced Hart.

Judge Mulqueen turned to District Attorney Whitman, who was seated at the counsel table.

"Is there any further business?" he asked.

The District Attorney replied in the negative.

**And Goes to a Cell.**

Attorney Hart reiterated that he had not had time to consult with his client, and asked to be allowed to speak to him before he was taken to the Tombs.

"I do not think I have power to grant that request," replied Judge Mulqueen.

Hart was then informed that an order would be presented to the Warden of the Tombs, permitting him to confer with his client.

"If I could see him and talk with him in his cell I think it would save a lot of trouble," declared Hart.

The attorney was then informed he could confer with Becker last night if he desired.

In conclusion, Judge Mulqueen said:

"The sooner I get rid of this case the better. I do not want to take any of the responsibility in the matter. The Clerk will give you the order now."

The order was given to Hart permitting him to see his client in the Tombs.

Lieut. Becker, his jaunty air displaced by one of evident anxiety, his panama hat no longer swung with the careless abandon which had marked his movements when he entered the court, his face pale and no longer portraying the happy confidence which his expression had revealed a few moments before, turned away from the rail, and in the custody of Joseph Flaherty, a one-time policeman who had served under him, was led out of the courtroom and across the Bridge of Sighs to occupy a cell in the Tombs where already seven men had gone before him on charges connecting him with the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

**The Men Who Told.**

It was three of these men who had brought about his arrest. They were "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose, who has been credited generally with being Lieut. Becker's collector in those resorts of the underworld where the Lieutenant's presence would be incompatible with his official position; "Bridgey" Webber, suave and expert poker player and proprietor of the dive where the murderers of Rosenthal met before the shooting, and Harry Vallon, partner of Webber, and all-around sport and gambler.

What these men told became known to some extent after Lieut Becker had crossed the Bridge of Sighs to begin a stay in the Tombs, which may terminate in his trial for murder in the first degree. What it meant to them to tell it was revealed when each of them, his confession now a part of the District Attorney's records, pleaded that he be not sent back to the Tombs to spend the night.

Just what any one of them feared was not disclosed, but District Attorney Whit-

man recognized the justice of their fears to such an extent that he gave them permission to spend the night in his offices, and when the last of those to leave had departed late last night from the Criminal Court Building Webber, Rose, and Vallon were asleep in Mr. Whitman's private office, guarded there by Detectives Leigh, Russo, and Rainey.

**Swore Becker Ordered the Murder.**

It was "Billiard Ball Jack" Rose who revealed most of the facts on which the arrest of Lieut. Becker was ordered. Webber and Vallon were of use principally in corroborating his testimony. What Rose told could not be learned in the exact words in which he told his tale to the Grand Jury. District Attorney Whitman, who could have revealed this, refused to do so, even though he had called an extraordinary session of the Grand Jury to hear their testimony which resulted not only in the indictment of Becker, but also in the arrest of Charles B. Plitt, Jr., his one-time press agent, although the latter was not indicted.

It became known, however, that Rose had explained in detail just how and why the death of Rosenthal was sought, how the plan resulting in his murder originated, and how the deed was carried out. It was Lieut. Becker, according to Rose's testimony, who ordered that Rosenthal be put out of the way, and he carried his point by the aid of threats to do harm to those he wanted to help him achieve his object when they showed an inclination to hesitate over the murder of a man in cold blood.

That Rose, Vallon, and Webber had not confessed prior to last night was due, it was revealed, to Rose's fear of Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty. Just what this fear was was not revealed, but it is known that Rose declined to open his lips until he had been assured that his wife and family would be cared for, no matter what might happen to him. It was said last night that Mr. Whitman had given this assurance.

What Rose told was disclosed in substance last night. In its exact wording his confession is a secret of the District Attorney's office and of the Grand Jury, but it is known that Mr. Whitman considers the information imparted by Rose and corroborated by Webber and Vallon to form a perfect chain of evidence against Lieut. Becker as the instigator and secret director of Rosenthal's murder.

**Gave Names of Actual Assassins.**

That the men who did the actual shooting were actuated probably by motives of self-protection was fairly well revealed by Rose, who declared:

"Poor devils! They didn't know what they were doing. They followed orders."

In addition to implicating Lieut. Becker in the murder in a way which has been hinted at ever since Rosenthal was killed and his accusations against the policeman became public, Rose also divulged the names of the men who actually did the shooting. They were the ones which have been mentioned many times before in the shooting, and for whom the police are now looking, the men of whom descriptive circulars were sent broadcast over the country several days ago. They were, according to Rose, "Lefty Louie," "Whitey" Lewis, Harry Horowitz, known as "Gyp the Blood," and "Dago Frank."

Among other things the confession of Rose and the corroborative testimony of Webber and Vallon showed that much of the information obtained by the newspapers since the investigation was begun has been correct. Rose stated that "Bridgey" Webber's poker room over the cigar store at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue was the rendezvous of the gang of slayers. He also declared that the men who did the shooting and the killing were members of "Big Jack" Zelig's gang. He admitted that he personally had warned Zelig to leave town a day or two before the shooting, although he said nothing more which would implicate Zelig in the actual murder.

**Said Rosenthal Had Lived Too Long.**

Of how Lieut. Becker might be drawn into the case through his words, Rose showed no such concern. He declared in these words:

"Becker told me to get Rosenthal out of the way. This was weeks ago. He said Rosenthal had lived too long. And I dropped the hint here and there."

Just how many weeks ago Becker gave this order to him Rose did not say, but he made it clear that Becker had determined on Rosenthal's removal long before Rosenthal openly threatened to carry his grievances to District Attorney Whitman.

Throughout his confession he accused Becker not only of instigating the murder, but also of promising protection to those who were concerned in it. He said that when Rosenthal lay dead on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Metropole he hurried across the street to the Times Building, where he found a public telephone and called up Becker at the latter's home. Over the wire he said to him:

"My God, this is horrible, Becker!"

The Lieutenant replied to him, according to Rose:

"Don't worry, old man. I'll protect you. I'll come right down town now."

**Promised Protection After Crime.**

Rose said that Becker did come down town immediately after the murder of Rosenthal and met himself and Webber near Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. They strolled within the shadow of the entrance of the Murray Hill Baths, in Forty-second Street, and there Becker, said Rose, tried to reassure him and Webber that no harm would come to them. Rose said both he and Becker, from prior instances of Becker's power, had been convinced that he could make good his word, and were not worried over the outcome, especially as Becker, in an endeavor to inipress the extent of his power on them, exclaimed in an irritated manner:

"Isn't it proof enough of my power that the murderers got away without difficulty?"

Rose said that after he had received this assurance from Becker he went to the home of Harry Pollok, the prizefight promoter, and stayed there until he saw fit to go to Police Headquarters and give himself up. He said that while he was in hiding he was in communication with Becker at least twice a day by telephone, and that the Lieutenant continued to assure him of his ability to protect the slayers and all those connected with the shooting.

Just why he finally decided to give himself up Rose did not say, but he made it clear that he had begun to doubt Becker's ability to make good his promises of protection, and from his confession last night he apparently determined to save himself as much as might be by a frank and open statement to the District Attorney. Until last night he had been prevented from doing this by his fear of Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, a fear that he did not explain.

**Tells of Becker's Threats.**

Rose said that the murder of Rosenthal was the direct result of repeated demands by Becker that Rosenthal be put out of the way. He declared that Becker's demands were constant, and that when Webber, Vallon, Rose, and others implicated in the final plot showed a becoming hesitancy over plotting in cold blood the actual murder of a man, Becker employed threats to force them into obeying his demands.

"If you don't kill this man, I'll put guns in your pockets and send you up for seven years," Rose said Becker threatened him and the others, and in the face of this declaration of future enmity, should they fail to obey his wishes, Rose said he and the others quailed. They knew that he could do it. They knew that guns had been "planted" on innocent men.

On one side was Becker's promise of complete protection. On the other was his threat to send them to jail if they failed to do his bidding. They revolted at the order, but they felt that it was a case of every man for himself.

All this, Rose said, was several weeks ago. With regard to dates he was not explicit, but it appeared that this also was prior to the publication of Rosenthal's threats to "squeal."

Becker's demands and threats were so insistent, said Rose, that several weeks ago he and Webber joined the police Lieutenant in a conference uptown—just where Rose did not say—and at this meeting they plotted the death of the unfortunate gambler.

By this time Rose and Webber, in fear of their own safety, had agreed that Rosenthal should be put out of the way, but apparently Rose, though committed to the crime, wished to shield himself as much as possible, for he told Becker that he alone could not cause the gunmen who eventually did the shooting to attack Rosenthal. Then, he says, Becker told Webber:

**Told Webber to Give the Order.**

"Rose says that they won't do this for him. You've got the money and I've got the power. I want you to give the order."

And Webber did so, according to the confession of Rose and the corroborative confessions of Webber and Vallon.

Such was the substance of Rose's confession as it referred to the actual murder of Rosenthal. Though additional testimony scarcely was necessary, Rose also admitted that he had been the collector for Becker, and that only shortly before the murder he had paid Becker $125 on account for "Bridgey" Webber, who then was operating his poker rooms above the cigar store in Forty-second Street.

What more Rose saw fit to confess to Mr. Whitman could not be learned last night. That he confessed at all was largely the result of the efforts of his counsel, James E. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan early in his conferences with his client learned that Rose had an intimate knowledge of the Rosenthal murder conspiracy, but because of the gambler's unexplained fear of Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and his very frank fear of the results which would befall him were he to tell what he knew Mr. Sullivan was unable for some time to persuade his client that in an open and frank confession lay his best chance for clemency.

In addition, "Bridgey" Webber, hitherto without counsel, had held back at thought of confessing, but yesterday Max D. Steuer was retained in his behalf, and quickly Messrs. Steuer and Sullivan came together. The result was that both lawyers sought District Attorney Whitman yesterday afternoon, some hours after the Grand Jury had adjourned without action at 12:30 o'clock, and for three-quarters of an hour they were in secret conference with him.

Just what the lawyers told Mr. Whitman, or what agreement they may have come to with him, was not divulged; but presently Mr. Whitman sent across to the Tombs for Rose, Vallon, and Webber, the first and the last represented by the counsel then in Mr. Whitman's office, Vallon, though, still being unrepresented.

**Grand Jurors Hastily Summoned.**

Presently, too, Judge Mulqueen joined the conference, and, while he did not stay long, Mr. Whitman and his assistant, Assistant District Attorney Moss, continued to question the prisoners and to confront one with the other until they had obtained such information that Mr. Whitman summoned his detectives, Russo and Raines, and ordered them to go at once to the Bathgate Avenue Police Station, to which station Lieut. Becker recently was transferred to desk duty, and arrest him forthwith, as well as Charles B. Plitt, Jr., whose name has been brought into the case as the one-time press agent for Becker.

As soon as the detectives had left the building Mr. Whitman busied himself in calling an extraordinary session of the Grand Jury, something that never before had been done in the history of this county. He hurried John Klinge, his special aid, out to the telephone to reach such of the Grand Jury men as he could, and gave him carte blanche in the matter of sending taxicabs for those who did not live near the Criminal Court Building.

**How Becker was Arrested.**

Meantime Detectives Russo and Raynes hurried to the Bronx. It was the second night on which Lieut. Becker had been on desk duty at the Bathgate Avenue Station. The ordinary work of the police station was going on when Detectives Russo and Raynes entered the station about 8 o'clock. Russo knows Becker well, and he stretched his hand across the desk and said:

"How are you, Lieutenant?"

While he did so Raynes walked quietly inside the rail and bent over Becker. He whispered to him for a few minutes, but Becker showed no sign that what he had to say was anything out of the regular line of business. In a minute or two he called out to Capt. Dennis Brennan, who was standing outside the station house:

"Oh, Captain! Come here, please."

Capt. Brennan came in and consulted with Becker and the detectives. Then he went to the telephone and kept it busy for a few minutes. He was trying to get hold of one of the other Lieutenants to relieve Becker, and in a few minutes it was announced that Lieut. Thompson, who was off duty, would come down at once and take charge.

Becker then left the desk, and, going into the back room, changed into civilian clothes. As soon as he was dressed he started off with Russo and Raynes for the Tremont Avenue station of the Third Avenue elevated. Then only did it become known that he had been arrested.

Charles B. Plitt, Jr., was arrested at the office of his lawyer, William Abrams, where he had gone on receiving a tip that he might be slated for arrest. The arrest was made by detectives from the District Attorney's office.

**Grand Jurors Acted Quickly.**

While Detectives Russo and Raines were traveling to the Bronx, there to arrest Lieut. Becker, Klinge had been having some success in gathering together members of the Grand Jury, and as early as 7 o'clock he had got sixteen of the twenty-three into the Criminal Court Building. The sixteen formed a quorum, and they were instantly shown into the Grand Jury room.

District Attorney Whitman had sent for Policeman Brady, a man attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and for Dr. Otto Schultz, the Coroner's physician who performed the autopsy on Rosenthal's body.

The policeman's testimony showed that Rosenthal had been killed. Dr. Schultz testified that he had died of two revolver bullet wounds in the head. Having thus established the death and murder of Rosenthal, District Attorney Whitman led Vallon, Rose, and Webber before the Grand Jury in the order named. Policeman William J. File, who led the pursuit of the gray murder car, was the last witness.

The facts to which they testified have been disclosed in substance, and when they had heard them the Grand Jurors lost no time in finding an indictment against Lieut. Becker. The Grand Jury filed into Part I., General Sessions, where Judge Mulqueen was waiting for a presentment, at exactly 9:32, and District Attorney Whitman himself handed to Judge Mulqueen the indictment which accused Becker of murder in the first degree.

District Attorney Whitman was elated by the result of the night's work, but in his pleasure he did not fail to realize that even greater results might be obtained. Soon after Rose, Webber, and Vallon had appeared before the Grand Jury, process servers left the Criminal Court Building armed with subpoenas. It was said that they were going to the neighborhood of the Hotel Metropole, though Mr. Whitman declined to disclose the names of such witnesses as he was seeking.

**Rosenthal's Friends Rejoice.**

Mrs. Lillian Rosenthal was at her home, 104 West Forty-fifth Street, when news was brought to her that Lieut. Becker had been indicted and arrested for murder in the first degree. The house was the one in which her husband had his last gambling resort. It was in this resort that he charged Lieut. Becker had been his partner. This charge, Mrs. Rosenthal said, was the immediate cause of his death.

After she had heard the news, Mrs. Rosenthal declined to see reporters. She sent word that she was too sick to talk. The house was swarming with friends and former retainers of the dead man, who did not hesitate to express their satisfaction at Becker's arrest.

## BECKER 19 YEARS ON FORCE.

**Made 75 Raids as Head of the Strong-Arm Squad.**

Lieut. Becker has been a member of the police force for the last nineteen years, his appointment dating back to Nov. 1, 1893. He was made a roundsman on Nov. 24, 1903, and he was promoted to a Lieutenancy on Jan. 4, 1907.

About six months after he was made a roundsman, Becker rescued James Butler from drowning at the foot of Barrow Street. For this rescue he received a medal. Two years later, during the trial of Inspector Schmittberger, Butler is said to have made an affidavit saying that the rescue was "faked" and that he was to receive a certain sum for agreeing to it. In this affidavit Butler was made to appear as a first-class swimmer and to have really prevented Lieut. Becker from drowning. Butler, however, declared that if he had signed this affidavit he was drunk when he did it. Butler is alleged to have made a number of affidavits at this time, and Becker said that he had three in which Butler said he was offered money for a fake affidavit about the rescue. Becker was one of the leaders of the "furniture van" raids in the Tenderloin, which were responsible for the charges filed against the Inspector.

**Suspended in Shooting Case.**

The first serious case in which Becker was concerned was the shooting dead of a young plumber's helper, John Fay. The boy was shot in a chase of burglars which began in Broadway, near Thirty-fifth Street, and ended when Becker and Policeman Carey fired shots, one of which killed Fay. An investigation was held, and Becker and Carey, who had been suspended, were reinstated.

After several years of good police work, Becker was placed in command of the Strong-Arm Squad on June 30, 1911. Since that time he has been frequently in the public eye, making many spectacular raids. In a raid last March a man was killed by a bullet said to have been fired by a raider under Becker. Becker was relieved from charge of the squad for a short time, but was again assigned to it. In the year he was in charge of the Strong-Arm Squad Becker made more than seventy-five raids, including the raid on Rosenthal's place on April 15.

Rosenthal was murdered in front of the Hotel Metropole on July 16, and Becker's name was immediately connected with the case, as Rosenthal was the gambler who had locked a policeman in his home at 104 West Forty-fifth Street, declaring that he had determined to bring an end to the police guard on his premises which was instituted when Becker and his squad raided the place. Rosenthal then carried the case to the courts, and the day before his murder he consulted with District Attorney Whitman, to whom he offered to produce proof of his allegations that Lieut. Becker had been a silent partner in his place.

**Transferred to the Bronx.**

Becker remained in charge of the Strong Arm Squad for several days after the murder, and was transferred to the Tremont Station in the Bronx on July 22 to do desk duty.

Since the murder there have been numerous references to the amount of money Becker has. In one statement he told about buying some property in the Olinville section of the Bronx for $7,500, and of telling Commissioner Waldo about it because he realized that he might be criticised for acquiring property as the head of the Strong Arm Squad. He said that he had been working hard as a policeman for nineteen years, and that his wife had been teaching school for seventeen years, and that his wife in addition had taught night school three years. He said that he had to borrow $3,000 from his brother to complete the purchase. Becker also lost some money through the failure of J. M. Fiske & Co.

## WALDO "NOT IN."

**Dougherty Surprised by Confessions —Whitman Worked Unaided.**

It was noted and was the subject of much comment late last night that District Attorney Whitman obtained the confessions of the three Rosenthal prisoners entirely without police aid.

Efforts by TIMES reporters to find out what the higher officials in the Police Department thought of the developments were not very successful. Commissioner Waldo was not at Police Headquarters, and at his home, Carlton House, Madison Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, the servants refused to take messages to his apartments, saying that he was not in. The Commissioner went to his club, leaving word that he would see no one. He said to a reporter who met him on his way there that he had nothing to say.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who has been in charge of the police end of the investigation, heard the news of the confessions over the telephone at his home in Sheepshead Bay. A reporter told him what had happened. Mr. Dougherty expressed surprise. Asked directly if he had expected any such development, he replied, with some hesitation:

"Well, you know, we got some confessions this afternoon."

These "confessions," it was learned, were not in any way connected with the ultimate clearing up of the mystery by Mr. Whitman.

No Inspector or Police Captain would say a word about the confessions, but all were anxious for news.

**Gaynor Wouldn't Receive Messages.**

Mayor Gaynor could not be seen by reporters last night, nor would he receive any messages from them. He was at his home in St. James, but gave orders to the servants there not to admit any one from the newspapers nor to receive messages by telephone.

## TIMES WITNESS CORROBORATED

**Patrolman Brady Says His Party May Have Been Ordered Away.**

One of the most important statements of the eye witness to the murder of Herman Rosenthal whose story was published yesterday in THE TIMES was verified last night at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

In his account of the incidents directly preceding and succeeding the murder of Rosenthal, this eye witness declared that with three companions, a man and two women, he walked out of the restaurant of the Metropole, where he had seen the gambler pointed out, and, while tarrying at the entrance of the restaurant, was approached by a policeman who ordered the party to move along. The witness told of having been compelled for a third time to keep moving.

Patrolman John Brady of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was on duty in the neighborhood of the Hotel Metropole on the night Rosenthal was murdered, and who jumped into a taxicab with Lieut. Fry and Patrolman Lynch to give chase to the fleeing automobile carrying the murderers, said yesterday that he did not remember having observed this particular group of four persons, but he added:

"The party you speak of might have been asked to keep moving. We have been keeping them moving there for some time. It's the orders not to let people congregate on the sidewalk and block the way."

**File Stooped Over the Body, Too.**

Patrolman W. J. File of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who was in the restaurant of the Hotel Metropole at the time of the shooting, stated yesterday that he believed the eye witness found by THE TIMES had seen him bending over Rosenthal's body and feeling of his wrist, as if trying to feel his pulse.

"I noticed that the witness stated that the murderer wore a gray checked suit, with a cap pulled down over his eyes, and held a revolver in his hand," said File. "Now, as a matter of fact, I wore a light gray suit myself, but I was bareheaded. The fact that I had on no hat may have given me the appearance of wearing a cap.

"Your witness, however, seems to have confused the incidents of his story somewhat in stating that the murderer turned the body of Rosenthal over. I was the first man to reach the side of the fallen man, and he was still lying on his face in the same position in which he had fallen. He lay in that position for fifteen or twenty minutes, until some one else, whom I did not see, came and turned him over on his back.

**Wonders He Wasn't Shot by Mistake.**

"There was not a sign of the murderers or their automobile when I rushed to the door of the restaurant, and I know," continued File, "that I reached the door in not more than a second."

Asked if a second wasn't rather an underestimate of the time required for his movements, File admitted that it possibly might have taken as much as five seconds for him to reach Rosenthal's side.

"The strange thing to me," he added, "is the fact that I wasn't mistaken by the police and shot for one of the murderers. Coming from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, I was unknown to any of the men stationed in the vicinity of the Metropole on the night of the murder, and, besides, I was wearing citizen's clothes. Add to this the fact that I appeared at the doorway almost at the moment that Rosenthal's lifeless body pitched to the sidewalk, and that I had a long revolver in my hand, and you can see for yourself that it really is very queer that the police made no attempt to lay their hands on me."

## HOW RAIDERS SPENT CASH.

**Controller's Office Makes Public Some of Their Expense Vouchers.**

Controller Prendergast yesterday entered into the investigation of the Rosenthal charges against Lieut. Becker and the police. His office made public the expense accounts filed by detectives employed to work up cases against gambling and disorderly houses. Examination was made of the vouchers presented by men of the three raiding squads and the plain-clothes men and detectives assigned to aid them.

The vouchers showed that the raiding detectives, as a general thing, spared no expense in preparing their cases. Daniel J. McBride and Daniel Curtayne, plain-clothes men, were instructed on May 30 by Lieut. Dominick Riley to obtain evidence against a poolroom. The vouchers show that McBride spent $149 before he thought he had his case in hand. The items included bets of $50 on Sprightly Miss and $50 on Garvelle in races at Latonia. McBride also dropped $20 in a crap game. Curtayne's bill for getting evidence was $115 lost playing the races and shooting craps.

Many of the other vouchers tell about the same story. The wheel of fortune nearly always seemed to go full circle against the police. In getting evidence against three places Charles Steinert, a plain-clothes man, spent $75.50. Robert J. Hickson, another plain-clothes man, spent $74.70 to get up a case against a place on Pearl Street. According to another voucher, William J. Ferrick used up $98 in getting evidence against a gambling house on Rector Street. Joseph F. Brawley, one of Lieut. Costigan's men, spent $61.90 on a gambling case in which no arrests were made. In the numerous bets on horse races specified in vouchers of this description the police were always on the losing end.

It was stated on reliable authority yesterday that Chief Magistrate McAdoo had made an inquiry into the circumstances of the raid made last April by Lieut. Becker and the Strong-Arm Squad on Rosenthal's gambling place. The investigation, it was said, was caused by the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence against the place and by the report that the detectives who were supposed to be in charge of the raid had sworn out warrants against Rosenthal without ever having been inside his gambling place.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo was out of town yesterday. It was said at his office that he would remain out of town for a week longer at least.

# 'THE SYSTEM' UPSET BY BECKER'S ARREST

### Fear Widespread in It That He, Too, May Be Induced to Confess to Whitman.

### ROSE SHOWED HIM THE WAY

### And the District Attorney Will Have a Week In Which to Worm Secrets Out of Him.

The news that Lieut. Becker had been arrested charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal flashed from police station to police station last night by a system of underground telegraphy, and Becker's predicament was known throughout the force almost before Becker himself had reached the Criminal Court building. Everywhere throughout the department it occasioned consternation. Never before, perhaps, had "the system" faced a situation so fraught with possibilities of trouble to itself.

But while the department as a whole viewed Becker's difficulties with a feeling of nervous sympathy, the Strong Arm Squad particularly exhibited an interest akin to that which its members might have been expected to display had they been individually involved in the troubles which have risen about their former head since the death of Rosenthal.

The gambler who was shot down on the morning of the day on which he was to substantiate before District Attorney Whitman the charges which he had made openly against Lieut. Becker and covertly against other members of the Police Department, had announced that none except Becker had anything to fear from the revelations which he had announced he had intended to make.

"The men higher up need have no fear of what I shall say," he had declared. "I have no fight with them."

**"The System" Is Worried Now.**

But to expect the "men higher up" to rest easy on such assurance was asking more than could be expected of human nature. Just how much Rosenthal could reveal was known to few others than themselves, but how soon it would become public knowledge through the medium of the gambler none could foretell, and it was with a feeling of relief at least the news of Rosenthal's death was received in other branches of the department than that alone over which Becker held sway.

Such ease as these men have experienced since death closed the lips of the gamblers was snatched from them last night when they learned that Becker himself was in the toils; Becker, who had boasted that he could protect not only himself, but, according to their own confessions, the men who brought about the death of Rosenthal.

Almost the first thought that followed in the minds of all these men the realization that Becker was under arrest was the suspicion that he might make things easier for himself by a free confession of what knowledge he had of the workings of "The System." It became known soon after Becker had reached the Criminal Court Building that District Attorney Whitman had hopes of the results of conversations with him not far different from the results of his talks last night with "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose, "Bridgey" Webber, and Harry Vallon.

What these men had to tell made it possible to arrest Becker. What Becker could tell might make anything possible—just what Mr. Whitman himself has not guessed, but it is certain that Mr. Whitman has planned more than one conversation with him in the week Becker must stay in the Tombs before he shall be arraigned again for pleading to the indictment against him.

**Fear He, Too, May Tell Tales.**

Last night Becker was evidently frightened, though he endeavored to carry off his arraignment before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions by a confident, jaunty air. It was clear, however, that the Lieutenant actually was unnerved by the position in which he found himself, and others in the Police Department who may have occasion to fear what Becker could tell have little hope that he will regain much courage in the days that must intervene before he is arraigned again, days in which Mr. Whitman will have ready access to him and in which Becker may easily be induced to lighten the load he is bearing as much as a frank conversation with the District Attorney may permit.

Until last night it was the gunmen who were alarmed at what might result from the presence in the Tombs of so many of the men with whom they had been associated in the past. "Big Jack" Zelig, head of the gang to which the slayers of Rosenthal were said by Rose, Webber, and Vallon last night to belong, has not been seen since a few days before the shooting of Rosenthal.

Jimmy Kelly, proprietor of the Mandarin Cafe in Chinatown, who was invited to Police Headquarters early in Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty's investigation of the murder, is moving uneasily through his accustomed haunts. He has made no secret of the fact that he feared the results of Mr. Whitman's conversations with the men in the Tombs, and other denizens of Chinatown and of the east side cafés where gunmen congregate shared the nervousness which Kelly exhibited. But, strange to say, these men admitted freely that it was Webber they feared. Not one of them gave a thought to the possibility of "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose succumbing to the machinations of Mr. Whitman. "Billiard Ball" Jack was credited with being made of different stuff from the ordinary run of men. It was taken for granted that nothing could make him speak.

But now that Rose, the man against whom there was no breath of suspicion, the man who above all others was thought capable of keeping silent no matter what befell him—now that Rose has opened his heart to Mr. Whitman, the men who have reposed confidence in the ability of Lieut. Becker not to reveal those things which would be no help to his friends, are beginning to question whether the police Lieutenant may not be made of the same clay as "Billiard Ball" Jack. Rose's confession more than anything else could have done, has shattered the confidence which his friends had in Becker.

That his arrest was causing the greatest uneasiness in the Police Department was evident last night, and the knowledge that Mr. Whitman probably would wait no later than to-day to begin his negotiations with the Lieutenant did nothing to allay this unrest.

## SAM PAUL SET FREE.

**No Evidence Against Him, Whitman Admits—Other Cases Put Over.**

Sam Paul, promoter of a string of gambling houses and standard-bearer of the Sam Paul Association, on whose annual outing it has been said that the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, was agreed upon, was released from the Tombs by order of Coroner Feinberg yesterday afternoon. He had been locked up for more than a week on a charge of complicity in the murder.

Sam Paul was arrested on the night of Sunday, July 21, six days after the murder. His arrest came after information obtained by the police showing the close connection of the Sam Paul Association with the death of Rosenthal. The association is made up largely of gamblers, many of whom were threatened with ruin by the disclosures which Rosenthal was about to make to the District Attorney. Several of the men charged by the police as principals or accessories to the murder are members of the association. Further than this, the police had reason to believe that details of the murder had been planned at association's picnic, held only two days before Rosenthal was shot.

**Mob Cheers His Release.**

All these trails seemed to lead to Sam Paul himself, and they resulted in his arrest. The date of his hearing before Coroner Feinberg was twice postponed at the request of District Attorney Whitman, who hoped that more evidence against him would be unearthed. At the hearing before the Coroner yesterday afternoon, however, Mr. Whitman made no objection to the motion to liberate Paul.

When ex-Magistrate Wahle, who represented Sam Paul, sat down after urging that his client should be set free, District Attorney Whitman candidly stated that there was not enough evidence to justify holding Paul, and that there seemed to be no prospect of getting any more evidence against him. Coroner Feinberg then paroled the prisoner in the custody of his counsel.

Sam Paul was showered with congratulations. The man who is credited with being chief of the "higher-ups" of the gambling fraternity is a young man of medium height and stocky build, with a round, good-natured face, which wrinkled into smiles when the order for his release was made. The courtroom was crowded with his friends and dependents, who crowded to the rail to shake hands and remind him how they had stood by him. When Sam Paul escaped from this mob of admirers he made his way outside to an auto and rode away amid cheers.

**Other Hearings Go Over.**

Yesterday had been set for the hearings likewise of "Dago" Frank Cirosici, John A. Reich or Jack Sullivan, Harry Vallon, Jack Rose, William Shapiro, and Louis Libby. At the request of the District Attorney postponements were granted in each of these cases.

"Dago" Frank Cirosici was the first defendant to be called. With the consent of counsel his case was set for to-morrow afternoon. The hearing of Jack Rose was fixed by stipulation for Aug. 5. The hearings of Vallon, Shapiro, and Libby were set for Aug. 1.

Louis Krese, the waiter who testified on Friday that he had seen "Bridgey" Webber running away after the murder of Rosenthal, and who dramatically identified Jack Sullivan as another who was on the scene when Rosenthal was killed, was in the ante-room, accompanied by two detectives, throughout the hearing.

Another man, also believed to be a waiter, was led into the courtroom by a detective, so that he could scan the faces of the men charged with having part in the killing of Rosenthal. It was supposed that he was one of the new witnesses whom Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and District Attorney Whitman have found in the last few days. At the close of the hearing yesterday the supposed witness was carefully questioned by Assistant District Attorney Moss. Mr. Moss, however, refused to say anything about the matter.

## MAY MANDAMUS MAYOR TO-DAY

**Unless Special Meeting Call Is Published, Writ Will Be Applied For.**

Henry H. Curran, Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, who has presented a petition asking the Mayor to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to take action in regard to the police situation, said yesterday:

"By his inaction in the Rosenthal case, Mayor Gaynor has justly brought down upon himself the condemnation of the community. To-morrow it will be two weeks since Rosenthal was murdered. Yet, what has Mayor Gaynor done in the matter since then? Nothing, absolutely nothing, except write two letters to Police Commissioner Waldo. In one of these communications he merely criticised Lieut. Becker for sitting down to dinner with a gambler. In the other he advised the Commissioner not to suspend Becker yet and to keep cool. They were foolish letters, both of them.

"When we Aldermen asked the Mayor on Friday to send out the special meeting call, we touched one of his sore spots. The Mayor seems to feel that an investigation barrass his administration. It appears to me that in such a grave case as this he ought to suppress his personal feelings and do his duty to the citizens. My relations with the Mayor were always pleasant until I presented the Aldermanic petition to him.

"The Charter requires that the call for the special session should be printed in The City Record three days in advance. That means that it should appear in the muncipal publication to-morrow morning. If it does not, I shall immediately go into court and sue out a writ of mandamus compelling the Mayor to issue the call."

## BECKER AND PLITT SUED.

**Mother of Negro Killed by Strong-Arm Squad Demands $15,000.**

Suit was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court to recover $15,000 damages from Lieut. Charles A. Becker and his press agent, Charles B. Plitt, for the death of Waverly Carter, a negro, who was shot to death by the Strong Arm Squad during a police raid on March 14.

Mrs. Mary B. Carter, mother of Waverly, complains that her son had entered the saloon at Fourth Avenue and 134th Street merely to buy a glass of beer and had nothing to do with the alleged gambling upstairs.

Plitt was indicted for the murder of Carter, and was acquitted in General Sessions. It was brought out at the trial that Carter had resisted the order of the police to go down stairs.

"Why should I go!" he is alleged to have said, "I am not a gambler." Thereupon the two shots that wounded him mortally were fired.

## POLICE SECRECY ORDERED.

**Detectives Told Not to Talk to Reporters About Arrests.**

An order from a high police official handed down yesterday enforces silence on detectives who make arrests and who may be interrogated by newspaper reporters. The order is supposed to have come from George S. Dougherty, Second Deputy Commissioner. Under the order all persons seeking information concerning arrests will be referred to Inspector Hughes.

Police Sergt. Conway, in charge of the ten detectives assigned to the Lenox Avenue Station, was asked last night concerning the facts in a case his detectives had been at work on, and in which an arrest had been made.

"I shall have to refer you to Inspector Hughes," Conway said.

So far as is known, the order refers only to the detective forces under Dougherty and Hughes.

## SHAPIRO LAWYER THREATENED

**RRose Said to Have Predicted That Dire Things Would Befall Him.**

It was reported in the Criminal Court Building that Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy, counsel for William Shapiro, driver of the gray murder car, and his partner, Louis Libby, had an encounter yesterday with Webber, Valion, and Rose, as he was leaving the Tombs after a consultation with his clients. The three gamblers whose confessions led, a few hours later, to the indictment of Lieut. Becker for murder had been brought down to the counsel room to consult their attorneys.

The three men, according to the story, caught sight of Assemblyman Levy and his two clients. Then, so the story went, Rose got up and shouted at the Assemblyman:

"If it hadn't been for you and your bums we wouldn't be in trouble."

When Mr. Levy protested Rose became more abusive, so the story continued, and made threats that dire things would befall Levy and Libby and Shapiro. Mr. Levy, it was said, laughed at the threats, but Libby and Shapiro appeared to dread violence.

Mr. Levy was not at his home on East Broadway last night, and no verification of the story could be obtained.

## TELEGRAPHONE NOT USED.

**K. M. Turner Says Instrument Is Not Suited to Crime Detection.**

That the telegraphone had been used by the police in connection with the Rosenthal case was denied yesterday by K. M. Turner, the inventor of the dictagraph.

"The telegraphone is a wonderful instrument," said Mr. Turner, "invented about twelve years ago by a Swede, Prof. Polisen. In connection with the dictagraph as an instrument of record it is practically powerless, however.

"The dictagraph, as you know, makes it possible for a person with a receiver in his hand in another room to hear distinctly any conversation whatever carried on in the room with the transmitter. In this way a stenographer may record a conversation which is taking place some distance away.

"It would be a wonderful thing if this conversation could be recorded phonographically, and I have attempted for years to combine my invention with the telegraphone. As yet, however, it is impossible to achieve anything very practical. A conversation cannot be recorded in this manner unless it is shouted very loudly into the transmitter, and you cannot expect people who do not know that their conversation is being transmitted to do this. I do not see what use the police can make of the telegraphone as yet."

The Largest Retail Optical House in the World

We effect economies in the buying of raw material—in the manufacture of **Harris Glasses** in our own four factories and in the handling of our tremendous volume—that enable us to give you most for your money, in conscientious service and in *Good Glasses*.

**Harris Glasses cost $2.00** or more and are **Guaranteed** to give you complete, lasting satisfaction.

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54 East 23rd St., near Fourth Ave.
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442 Columbus Ave., 81st and 82nd Sts.
70 Nassau St., near John St.
1009 Broadway, near Willo'by, Bklyn
489 Fulton St., opp. A. & S., Bklyn
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Don't Run a Boarding House for Stray Cats and Dogs

Those street pests thrive on the contents of garbage cans.

Incidentally they track filth everywhere they go.

Don't feed them.

Burn your garbage in a Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner.

The Kewanee Garbage Burner and Water Heater destroys garbage and refuse without odor or smoke, by burning, and utilizes the heat for hot-water suppy. Is built of steel strong enough for the pressure in a 20-story building.

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## TIMES ADVERTISEMENTS ARE ALL TRUTHFUL

No other newspaper in this city takes the care that **The New York Times** does to see that statements are not exaggerated, misleading or untruthful in the advertising columns—as well as the news columns. This policy of **The Times** is appreciated by a great number of people, especially those who are looking for employment. It causes them and their friends to have confidence in the assertions advertisers make in these columns. This is realized by most advertisers, who know what they say in **The Times** is not taken at a discount.

Here is the way that a young man on Seventh Avenue looks at our advertising policy:

New York, July 16, 1912.

*Editor New York Times:*

*Dear Sir*—You are to be commended for the position you have taken in regard to excluding advertisements of a misleading nature from the columns of your newspaper, and your attitude toward this outrage should be imitated by all the New York papers.

A person, after replying to "ads." for a salesman's position, must not complain upon receiving a picture card of a cottage in the country. Another mail will bring him a sample of hair tonic, etc.

An application for evening work will compel a man to take a course in that particular line. When an address is given and a call is made in person, the applicant is requested to purchase an outfit, samples, etc., before the prospective "salesman" is qualified; after which he is offered a "position" on a commission basis.

Advertisements are worded in such a way as to interest the parties so desired, but in a manner entirely different to that which the advertiser finally intends.

Your method of protecting the public is doing considerable good. It is a relief to be able to reply to advertisements with the assurance that they are genuine, and I hope the course you are pursuing will bring you the success which it justly deserves. Yours truly,

"A LOVER OF TRUTH."


SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd-44th Streets
Announce that, in the Main Dining Room of their COOLEST OF RESTAURANTS, they will continue their
EXCEPTIONAL CABARET
Beginning the same at SEVEN-THIRTY every evening, and running to closing time. Grill Open for Breakfast.

# INTRIGUE TO OUST GOETHALS ALLEGED

### Writer in Paris Daily Mail Says He Is Unpopular with the Powers in Washington.

### "GUMSHOE MAN" AT WORK

### Man Who Spied on Goethals Believed to Have Been His Guest—Jealousies Among the Officials.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 29.—The following curious letter from a "responsible correspondent in Panama," whose name must not be divulged, was received today by the Paris Daily Mail:

"At one time there was some talk of building huge barracks near the town of Empire, almost in the middle of the Canal Zone, for the use of United States cavalry, infantry, and artillery, but these arrangements were modified by eliminating the cavalry altogether, cutting down the number of infantry regiments, and greatly increasing the brigades of coast artillery at either end of the new waterway.

"Now it is proposed to have an aeroplane corps on the Isthmus, well equipped in every possible way. Experienced aviators, however, say that such an establishment would prove of little service in an hour of need, for the Panamanian winds are like the Panamanian people, far from reliable.

"Be all this as it may, there is still some prospect of a goodly number of soldiers being permanently quartered at Empire, which is a point from which reinforcements could speedily be obtained for service at Colon or Panama.

"The idea of allowing the jungle to grow again on either bank of the canal when it is open for navigation does not find much favor outside the originator of the notion, Col. Goethals, and, as that gentleman is far from being liked by the powers that be in Washington, no man knoweth when he may cease to reign on the Isthmus. This statement may be contradicted, but nevertheless it is true.

"The 'gumshoe man' or sleuth is at work in all directions. He is to be found on the steam shovels, on the locomotives, in the workshops, in the offices, in the villages, towns, and cities, and, of late, in the very commission itself. What he has found among the members of the last named is not exactly known, beyond the fact that there is an active campaign going on for the removal of Col. Goethals.

"The Colonel is very sore about the matter, for it was sprung upon him like a mine. He is of the opinion that his 'gumshoe man' or spy came in the person of a tourist or distinguished official who partook of his hospitality. This idea is probably a correct one, for all the Colonel's queer little ways appear to be known in Washington.

"Whatever Col. Goethals's faults may be, he is very popular among all classes of workmen along the whole length of the canal works, irrespective of color or creed. He has a very difficult task indeed to perform, and if he were removed it would be very difficult indeed to find a successor to equal his energy, tact, and good judgment.

"As in other parts of the world, there are petty jealousies among those at the head of affairs on the Isthmus, all the more emphasized by the fact that Col. Goethals insists on being the capital 'I' in every department of the Canal Zone.

"Some excellent stories are told of the various ways in which high officials show contempt for each other, and the diplomatic methods adopted by all and sundry to avoid giving outward signs of being displeased at what is being done. Every now and again several of them travel in the same train, in which case they put themselves to all sorts of inconveniences to avoid coming into contact with one another. These are matters which must not be touched upon too fully, for, although it is not generally known, there is a rigid and peculiar press censorship on the Isthmus. It is practically an official gag to prevent any news from being circulated about the progress of the Panama Canal beyond what is read and passed by the officials in the Administrative Department.

"It is this fact, and this alone, which prevents an amusing and astounding incident which happened aboard the mail steamer between Colon and New York from being told here at length. Some day the truth about the American construction of the Panama Canal will probably find its way into the columns of the newspaper press.

"Officials working for the Isthmian Canal Commission are being encouraged to act as newspaper correspondents for journals in various parts of the world, thus making it difficult for ordinary journalists to gain a footing in the Republic of Panama."

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The report from Paris of an intrigue to oust Col. Goethals is absolutely discredited here.

No word has ever been said against the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, and the authorities are simply waiting until his services have been dispensed with in the Canal Zone to reward him adequately.

It is predicted that he will at once be made a Major General.

## WANTS REAL BRITISH EFFORT

### Sir Conan Doyle's Suggestions for Olympic Games Preparation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, writing to The Times in reference to the Olympic Games, asks that some rich men supply money in order to organize a British team for the next games. Failing that, he says, a strong, influential appeal ought to be made to the public. He suggests that, with a good "war chest," the following measures should be adopted:

The formation of a British Empire team.

Annual, or even biennial, games, held on the Olympic model, until 1916.

The team should be brought into special training quarters for as long a period as possible before the next games, with the best advice always available.

At the games themselves every effort should be made to keep the team under healthy and comfortable conditions.

Sir Conan says he understands that an important meeting of those interested in the question will be held this week.

# MUTSUHITO DIES; SON RULES JAPAN

Continued from Page 1.

to the sickchamber Sunday evening. They were present at the noon examination yesterday by the Court physicians, who found his Majesty's pulse very feeble. The pulse beats had increased to 146, while the patient's fingers and toes had turned to a purple hue.

At 10 o'clock last night the physicians' bulletin said the imperial patient's temperature had increased, and his condition was more serious.

Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, the Emperor's cousin, and three other Princes left the palace for a short rest at 6 o'clock in the evening, but the Crown Prince and most of the Cabinet Ministers remained in a room adjoining the sickchamber, awaiting the inevitable end.

**Burial to Be at Kioto.**

The date for the funeral of Mutsuhito has not yet been fixed, but probably it will take place within a month at Kioto, where the Emperor had expressed a desire to be buried, on the site of Maruyama Palace, built by Hideyoshi in the sixteenth century. The old form funeral ceremonies will doubtless be modified considerably because it is impossible to adapt old usages to modern conditions, but many unique customs will be retained.

Under the household law the public coronation of Emperor Yoshihito must be held at Kioto. This will probably take place about one year hence. It is believed that business will be interfered with as little as possible. All entertainments will cease for a protracted period, which so far has not been designated.

A new era begins, the name of which will be announced to-morrow, together with other details on which the Council of State is now engaged. There is a possibility that a special session of Parliament will be called, to obtain the fullest co-operation.

It is not believed that the accession of the new Emperor will change the policies of Japan.

Yoshihito is highly respected by his subjects, and ceremonies in connection with his accession, under the Constitution promulgated by his father, invest his person and surroundings with the same sacredness as his predecessor.

The American Ambassador, Charles Page Bryan, was the first caller at the palace after the announcement of the death of the Emperor. He was accompanied by Charles J. Arnell, Japanese Secretary and Interpreter, and presented condolences.

All the powers have been notified, and the foreign representatives will call at the palace to-morrow.

## PEOPLE IN CEASELESS ORISONS.

### Thousands at the Palace Gate Begged That Emperor Might Live.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times, telegraphing under date of July 28, says:

"Extraordinary scenes were witnessed to-night in the spacious grounds outside the private gate of the palace, to which thousands of people were drawn by alarming reports regarding the Emperor.

"In front of the railings were crowds of men, women, and children, crouching and praying. These, after brief orisons, would rise and depart, and give place to newcomers, who poured up from all directions.

"A few electric lights on the gateposts and some paper lanterns which were borne by half a dozen persons in the crowd cast but a feeble light on this almost weird spectacle, which testified impressively to the place which the Emperor holds in the hearts of the people and to which a momentary touch of modernity was added by a flashlight photographer.

"Behind the assembled crowd there wended a stream of carriages and rickishas through straggling rows of white uniformed policemen, bearing paper lanterns. These were conveying inquirers to the gate leading to the household department.

"Even at midnight thousands of people were still to be seen offering prayers for his Majesty's recovery. Kneeling on the hard gravel were some women with children on their backs. Others were sobbing.

"Extra editions of the newspapers were distributed free to the crowd, which gathered in groups around the lamps and the lanterns of policemen to read them.

"A row of priests, kneeling at the railings, led the all-night vigil."

## ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR ALLY.

### London Papers Expect No Serious Change of Policy to Follow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30.—By the death of the Mikado Great Britain has lost a faithful and trusted ally, who never deviated from the policy adopted ten years ago, when the first Anglo-Japanese treaty was signed.

The London newspapers this morning unite in extending sympathy to the Japanese imperial family and the people of Japan and in paying tributes to the dead monarch. They declare that his reign will probably remain forever the most memorable in the history of Japan. Who, they ask, can ever hope to equal in so short a time the series of brilliant achievements which were accomplished under the late Emperor?

The question of Anglo-Japanese relations under the new monarch is touched upon by several papers, and the conviction is unanimously expressed that the death of Mutsuhito will mean no change therein. The Daily Telegraph, voicing this conviction, says:

"The passing of the Emperor is an event of world-wide significance, but will, of course, have no untoward influence on the relations of closest amity between the Japanese and British peoples. The treaty which unites them in defense of their common policy in the Far East is not an accidental expedient to meet temporary need."

The Daily Express says it is thought probable that the British Court will go into mourning.

Yoshio Markino, a talented Japanese artist, now in London, writing in quaint English of the new Japanese ruler, says:

"Crown Prince Yoshihito has been educated at the peers' school and has received the most democratic education any Crown Prince ever had in Japan.

"I remember that once when he was about 1 0or 11 years old he went sea bathing near the Temple of Ise. He mixed with ordinary schoolboys in the country, among whom was my own nephew. He played throwing water to each other. The most loyal villagers wept for his frank democracy.

"The sympathy between him and his people will always be as close. There is no doubt that he will make the best Mikado that Japan ever had."

## REAL LEADER OF HIS PEOPLE.

### President Taft Pays a Warm Personal Tribute to the Emperor.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Upon learning of the death of the Emperor of Japan, President Taft dictated the following statement:

"I am greatly shocked at the death of the Emperor of Japan. It has been my good fortune to have met the Emperor as many as half a dozen times, and to have come into such relations with him as his guest as to feel that there was a personal friendship between us. The Emperor was a remarkable ruler. He was brought to actual power through the Shogun rebellion, and his life has measured the wonderful growth and expansion of the Japanese Empire.

"The Emperor was a hard worker and gave great attention to matters of Government. His genius for government was shown in his selection of Generals, Admirals, and statesmen, who have reflected glory upon the Japanese Nation.

"Rarely in the history of the world has such progress been seen or can be so clearly traced to the ability of certain men who led in it. They were the Emperor's selection, and enjoyed always his support. His distribution of offices, honors, and titles was made after careful comparison of the importance of the services rendered.

"No one who knows intimately the history of Japan in recent years will deny to Mutsuhito the real leadership of his people."

The first official news of the death of the Emperor of Japan came from Ambassador Bryan at Tokio. President Taft cabled his regrets directly to the new Emperor and to the Empress dowager. To the young Emperor this message was sent:

His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan, Tokio:

On the sad occasion of the death of his Majesty the Emperor Mutsuhito, your illustrious father, I offer to your Majesty my most profound sympathy and that of the Government and people of the United States. Accept my good wishes for a long and prosperous reign and the continuance of the welfare of the Japanese Empire.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT.

To the Empress Dowager this message went forward:

Her Imperial Majesty Haruko, Empress of Japan, Tokio:

I beg your Majesty to accept the condolences and sincerest sympathy of Mrs. Taft and myself in the great loss which you have sustained in the death of your illustrious husband, for whom I entertained sentiments of the highest personal esteem and regard.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Secretary Knox sent this cablegram:

His Excellency Viscount Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tokio:

I offer to your Excellency the expression of my personal sympathy and sorrow in the great loss which has been sustained by the Japanese Nation in the death of his Majesty the Emperor Mutsuhito.

(Signed) P. C. KNOX, Secretary of State.

## THE MIKADO'S CAREER.

### Mutsuhito Introduced Reforms and Ignored Traditions of His Country.

Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, called by the common people Tenshu Sama, the August Son of Heaven, and by the educated Shu-jo, the Supreme Master, occupied the throne of Japan during the most momentous period of her history, when she arose from an obscure island kingdom to a place among the powers of the world.

The 121st of the sovereigns who had reigned in an unbroken line, the Emperor, so the legend reads, was descended from the gods, who sprang from the sun goddess, Tensho Daijin. The goddess's first mortal successor was Jimmu Tenno, who ascended the throne of Japan 660 years before the birth of Christ.

The Emperor was supreme, for he sat upon a throne which was established at the time when the heavens and the earth became separated. Being heaven descended, he was sacred. This is declared by the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, and by it he combines the rights of sovereignty and exercised executive power with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers who were responsible to him and appointed by him.

Mutsuhito was born in Kyoto on Nov. 3, 1852, less than two years before the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan and the opening of the ports of that country to the world.

At 14 years the boy ascended the throne of his fathers, on Feb. 13, 1867, in succession to his father, Komei-Tenno, and became the head of the spiritual power of Japan, as well as the titular ruler of his people.

At that time, however, the Shogunate represented even greater power than did the Emperor. Yoritomo, who died in 1199, was the founder of the Shogunate. When the exactions of Kiyomori, the all-powerful Minister, had aroused the indignation of the whole people, Yoritomo, who was a scion of the great house of Minamoto, took advantage of the moment to restore his own fortunes, and forced the Court of Kyoto to bestow upon him the title of Shogun. By the appointment of Military Governors from its own clan the Shogunate became the military power and actual controlling influence in the nation.

Coming to the throne a lad without political experience, Mutsuhito surrounded himself with strong counselors, to whose sage advice he owed much of the success of his early years as Emperor.

Within a year he had abolished the Shogunate. Civil conflict followed when Keiki, the last of the Shoguns, took up arms against the Emperor, and even set up as a pretender to the throne.

When victory was won, Mutsuhito pardoned Keiki. Enomoto, who held Yezo and proclaimed a republic in that island, was also pardoned. Saigo, who headed the rebellion of Satsuma, likewise escaped the expected sentence to death. Gathering about him the feudal lords, Mutsuhito then made himself the actual ruler of Japan.

The Emperor, when 16 years old, invited foreign representatives to confer with him in 1868. It was while he was on his way to this assembly that Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, came near being assassinated by some of the "two-sword" men, survivors of the old régime. Notwithstanding this demonstration against the Emperor's progressive policy, the peaceful revolution of the Empire continued. The Emperor by oath bound himself to the further extension of reform.

Under his administration Japan moved forward steadily to perfect herself in the modern arts of commerce, science, and war. Unbounded in ambition and with a steadfastness of purpose, which would not admit of defeat, he worked unceasingly to promote his country's welfare.

The number of schools was increased and English was put in the curriculum. Gradually European dress displaced the more picturesque garb of the native land, the flowing silken robes gave place to the frock coat, the evening dress and the high hat and the patent leather shoes.

Mutsuhito taught the Samurai that a patriot could serve his country in the ordinary walks of life as well as in warlike pursuits. He told his people this in a poem he wrote:

There is no second way whereby to show
The love of fatherland.
Whether one stand
A soldier under arms, against the foe,
Or stay at home, a peaceful citizen,
The ways of loyalty are still the same.

In the free-will grant that he made to his subjects of Constitutional Government he fulfilled a promise, which it had taken him over twenty years to keep. It was the crowning work of twenty years of organization and reformation.

Some of many important events that marked his reign were the abolition of the feudal system 1871; building of the Tokio-Yokohama Railway, 1872; adoption of the Gregorian calendar, 1873, interdiction of wearing swords, 1876; suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, 1877; expedition to Formosa, 1874; adoption of a Constitution, 1889; establishment of the Diet, 1890; war with China, 1894; war with Russia, 1904-05, and signing of treaty of alliance with Great Britain, 1905.

Clauses of "political inferiority" in Japan's treaties with other nations early became obnoxious to the Emperor, and he set about obtaining revisions. After a rebuff, he met with success when Great Britain in 1894 acceded to his demands, and by 1901 all the other nations had complied.

The Emperor built up a modern army, which commanded the respect and admiration of the world. Like England an island kingdom, Japan soon saw the need of a navy, and the test of war found her not wanting in this arm of her defense.

How much patriotism Mutsuhito had inspired in his subjects was shown at the time of the Boxer rebellion, when the army of the allies marched upon Peking.

"There are no finer troops in the field," said an officer who took part, in speaking of the Japanese soldiers. "The men prided themselves upon their efficiency, surpassing the European troops in discipline. They were determined to show the Europeans how very excellent they were, and none could gainsay their estimation of themselves."

When in 1894 war began with China the Emperor reviewed the troops as they left, and he distributed rewards for distinction and meritorious service when they returned. He did the same thing when Japan went to war with Russia. After the fall of Port Arthur he sent a message to Gen. Nogi instructing him to meet in every way the demands of the Russians in the negotiations for capitulation.

When the Diet refused military and naval appropriations, the Emperor set an example of patriotism by contributing 300,000 yen ($150,000) a year to the national defense and equipment.

Many travelers have presented pictures of the man as ruler of the Empire of the Rising Sun. Their composite portrait shows him to have been a man of determination, a ceaseless worker, a deep student of the affairs of the world, a believer in the development of the naval and military strength of his country, and a patron of the arts and sciences.

The Emperor rose early every morning, and after breakfast and examination by a physician, he would put on his uniform of supreme generalissimo, and make his appearance in his study at 10 o'clock. He remained there usually until 2 o'clock, then he would rest for about an hour, and again return to the study, and busy himself with the affairs of the empire until 5 or 6 o'clock. In the evening it was his custom to spend the time until 9 o'clock with the Empress and ladies of the Court. Then the doctor would come to give him a massage, and he usually retired at 10:30 or 11 o'clock.

The dead ruler of Nippon was both an artist and a poet. Notwithstanding the burden of State cares, he found time to amuse himself by carving and writing verse. Some days he would write forty or fifty poems. Many of these comforted and inspired the people when Japan was at war with Russia. The Emperor often showed his skill as a designer, especially when he wanted to give souvenirs at his palace dinners to foreign visitors.

The Emperor was fond of horseback riding and often would exercise on a wooden horse when he was too much occupied with large affairs to go riding. He gained skill from long training in his younger days and was one of the best horsemen of the Empire. Walking was another favorite recreation, and he could often be seen walking in the palace garden leading a Yorkshire terrier which was presented to him by Marshal Oyama.

The Emperor had several hobbies. He was a collector of art objects and an excellent judge of lacquers and chinaware.

Another hobby was the collection of small clocks, and he had at least one of these in every room in the palace.

He was also a collector of swords. When it became known that the Emperor was fond of such weapons many of the lords presented him with their own, and now his collection numbers more than 300 of these.

With the advent of civilization in Japan there has been apparently a lessening of that feeling of reverence which the people held for the August Son of Heaven. In 1910 a plot was discovered among some of the Emperor's subjects to assassinate him. Socialists and anarchists, it was reported, were behind the plot, and its discovery was followed by many arrests.

The Emperor married on Feb. 9, 1869, Princess Haruko, daughter of Prince Ichijo. To them were born five children. The eldest of these, Prince Yoshihito, was born on Aug. 31, 1879. The Prince was an exceedingly delicate child, and it required the utmost care of the court physicians to bring him to manhood. Now he has outgrown his former ailments, enjoys goods health, and possesses the love of his people to a great degree.

The remaining children of the Emperor were girls. The eldest is Princess Masako Tsune, married in April, 1908, to Prince Tsunehisa, eldest son of the late Prince Kitashirakawa. It was the latter who as a child was set up as a rival candidate to the throne in opposition to his Majesty. The latter freely pardoned his cousin, and in after years had no more stanch supporter. The other daughters are the Princess Fusako, born Jan. 28, 1890; the Princess Nobuko, born Aug. 7, 1891, and the Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896.

The Emperor supported the imperial family out of his privy purse of $1,500,000 yearly, and showed great fondness in his gifts to the Crown Prince.

## KILLS HIS DYING WIFE.

### Man Throws Her Out of a Window Because She Has Survived Too Long.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 29.—The occupants of rooms looking on to a court yard in the Rue de Sambre et Meuse were awakened at midnight by loud screams of "Don't kill me! I shan't live long now! Let me die in peace!" Rushing to the window, they beheld a man trying to drag his wife from her bed, which she was clutching desperately. When he succeeded in tearing her away he opened a window, while she screamed piteously for mercy, and threw her into the courtyard three stories below. She was picked up dead.

The man, whose name is Grassec, is said to be a drunkard and to have constantly reproached his wife, who was suffering from consumption, for taking so long to die.

## NERVOUS COCKS AND HENS.

### French Mayor Forbids Dancing During Hours of "Animals" Repose.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 29.—The Mayor of a little commune in the Pyrenees has just issued the following decree:

"Whereas the young people of the commune are wont to meet and dance every Sunday after mass, and the noise they make frightens the cocks and hens and other animals of the village, and whereas the result is prejudicial to agriculture, we hereby prohibit dancing within the bounds of the commune during the hours in which domestic animals take their repose."

### Gen. Woodford in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, accompanied by his wife and his physician, arrived at the Carlton Hotel here to-night, having stood the journey from Rowsley, Derbyshire, well. A number of friends, including John J. Sinclair and George C. Batcheller, greeted Gen. Woodford on his arrival. The General is recovering from an illness that lasted several weeks.

## SHOW ANIMALS' LAUGHTER.

### Photographs Illustrating a Paper by Dr. Raphael Dubois.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 29.—A paper, illustrated by photographs, on "The Laughter of Animals," which has been presented to the Zoological Section of the Psychological Institute by Dr. Raphael Dubois shows a photograph of a young greyhound to which a lump of sugar is being offered. The dog's lower lip has dropped, while its upper lip is raised in a kind of grin. The teeth and gums are bare, the jaws are slightly opened, the nostrils dilated, the eyelids half closed, and the ears laid back. The dog assumes this appearance when its mistress caresses it or when it is simply told to laugh.

Another photograph shows a horse which likewise opens its lips, bares its teeth and gums, and asumes a peculiar expression when sugar is offered or when the word "sugar" is pronounced.

Dr. Dubois says that apparently in both cases the same muscles are brought into play. He purposes to produce this expression by galvanization in order to ascertain the muscles which are employed, and the nerves and nerve centres which set them in motion. Thus, he says, the psycho-physiological mechanism of laughter in animals may be elucidated.

## MERSEY REPORT OUT TO-DAY.

### Reorganization of Board of Trade Marine Department Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—The report of Lord Mersey's commission of inquiry into the Titanic disaster will be presented at the final sitting of the Commissioners to-morrow morning. The findings and recommendations of the commission, with its references to the evidence, make a voluminous document, but on the whole are not likely to cause any great sensation.

The chief interest will be found in the references to the Board of Trade. The nature of these is understood to be such that, in addition to a thorough reorganization of the Marine Department, there will be many changes of personnel on the technical side.

Much is said as to the construction of the vessel, and how, under certain circumstances, its sinking might have been delayed. The report, however, does not make any specific recommendation in regard to the design of watertight compartments, but it refers to the subject of bulkheads, and an opinion is expressed in favor of the greater subdivision of compartments.

Capt. Rostron of the Cunard liner Carpathia has just paid a flying visit to his home at Astley Bridge, Bolton. He had a hearty welcome, flags flying in the village and from the church and the Sunday school which he attended. Capt. Rostron said that in New York he had to engage a typist to reply to the shoal of congratulatory messages he received.

### Vincent Astor Repeats Denial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Vincent Astor, who arrived to-day at Fishguard on the Mauretania, repeated that the rumor of his engagement was "absurd."


Japan's Dead Ruler and His Successor, with Their Consorts.

Emperor Mutsuhito and Empress of Japan

The Crown Princess of Japan

Crown Prince Yoshihito of Japan

# The Season End Sale of Summer Clothes Continues

WITH the season of wear not half over, this annual clearance reduction of Weber and Heilbroner clothes is entitled to the friendly attention it is receiving from men not attracted by ordinary sales.

These clothes have one, and only one, distinct purpose: to meet in ready-to-wear apparel, the tastes and requirements of New York men who closely observe the standard set by the best tailors of the city.

As the clothes differ from others, so this sale differs. Only once every six months are these reductions made—as the selling season approaches its end. It is the regular stock—staples and novelties—with nothing added for the purposes of a sale.

Following are the Reductions:

$20 Suits reduced to $15.50
25 Suits reduced to 19.50
30 Suits reduced to 23.50
35 Suits reduced to 26.50
40 Suits reduced to 32.50

There are still in stock large and varied assortments—many of the most attractive suits in the newest custom tailor woolens. The sale includes everything made for this season's business, except evening clothes and a few silk, linen and crash suits. The earlier your selection, the better choice you have.

Weber and Heilbroner

261 Broadway, Opp. City Hall Park
150 Nassau, Cor. Spruce St.
1185 Broadway, Cor. 28th St.
27 New, Cor. Exchange Pl.
42d and Fifth Ave.

GMC TRUCKS

GASOLINE ELECTRIC

Your transportation problem may be comparatively small today, but very large within a year or so.

When you install motor trucks it is good business to buy from the highly standardized line of General Motors Truck Co.

Building both gasoline and electric trucks this company can furnish what you need.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO.
236 West 50th Street, New York City
Telephone 1021 Columbus

Yellowstone Park Canadian Rockies

¶ A 22-day personally-conducted tour through America's wonderland. Six and one-half days among the geysers, lakes, and canyons of Yellowstone Park; a day in Portland; visits to Victoria and Vancouver; daylight ride through the Canadian Rockies, with side trips to the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, Lake Louise, and drive through the Canadian National Park at Banff.

¶ Leave Saturday, August 10.

¶ Round trip rate from New York, covering necessary expenses, $275.

¶ Ask Ticket Agents for booklet, or address C. Studds, D. P. A., Wm. Pedrick, Jr., A. D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Tours to Thousand Islands August 15, 29; Maritime Provinces July 24; Montreal July 31; Adirondacks July 31; Muskoka Lakes August 1; Quebec August 7; Great Lakes September 12.

Pennsylvania R. R.

CHIRIS
(Pronounced Sheris)

Not only is Chiris Olive Oil the most delicious of all olive oils, it is the purest and richest in pure food values. It is the first pressing of selected French olives, bottle in France. Ask your dealer or order direct.

Send 10c. for a trial bottle and our pamphlet, "The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil."

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OLIVE OIL

# DEMOCRATS CHOOSE HEADQUARTERS HERE

**National Committee Takes Offices in the Fifth Avenue Building and Opens Them To-day.**

## HARD TO PICK A TREASURER

**Gov. Wilson Especially Anxious That the Right Man Be Chosen — McCombs Gets Cheering News.**

After a conference of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee yesterday, it was decided to open headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building at noon to-day. The entire Twenty-third Street front on the fifth floor of that building—a suite of ten rooms—has been leased by the National Committee.

The Executive Committee remained in session behind closed doors for nearly seven hours yesterday afternoon and evening, and several of the members got together again after dinner and remained in conference for three hours.

As a result of the conference it was announced by Chairman McCombs that some progress had been made toward mapping out plans for the campaign. Committees made up of prominent Democrats representing different sections of the country will be appointed, for the purpose of taking up various phases of the campaign work.

These committees have already been decided upon: Advisory Committee, Committee on Finance, Press-Finance Committee, (to take charge of the work of raising campaign funds by popular subscriptions through Democratic newspapers throughout the country;) Press Committee, and Committee on Campaign Book. Mr. McCombs said that other committees might be added as the necessity for broadening the campaign activities should arise.

As to the personnel of these various committees, no decision has been reached as yet. It is not likely that anything will be definitely known regarding that until after Gov. Wilson delivers his speech of acceptance. For that occasion it is expected that prominent Democrats from all parts of the United States will come East and that conferences on a larger and more representative scale will be held, at which the make-up of the various working committees of the campaign will be determined.

One of the most important questions before the Executive Committee is the selection of a Treasurer. Gov. Wilson is especially desirous of having the right sort of a person for this place. Mr. McCombs said last night that a Treasurer had not been selected and that a week might elapse before a selection is made. Those who have been prominently mentioned for the position are Herman Ridder, the present National Treasurer; Henry Morgenthau, John D. Crimmins, and Thomas M. Mulry. Mr. Mulry, who is a recent addition to the list, is President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. He is prominent in Catholic circles and active in Catholic charities.

All but two of the fourteen members of the Executive Committee attended the conference yesterday. The absentees were Robert S. Ewing of Louisiana and W. R. King of Oregon.

"In addition to conferring on the organization of our campaign committees," said Mr. McCombs, "we discussed informally the situation in the various localities represented on the Executive Committee. We received first-hand information, and what we heard, I am sure, made our hearts rejoice. It looks good for Wilson everywhere."

The members of the Executive Committee, it was announced, would have desks at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building, where each would be expected to do his share of the work from now until the votes are counted.

## The Democratic Executive Committee in Session.

From Left to Right—Chairman William F. McCombs, Robert S. Hudspeth, Willard Salisbury, A. Mitchell Palmer, Henry G. Burleson, Josephus Daniels, D. J. McGillicuddy, William G. McAdoo, Senator Gore, Senator O'Gorman, J. W. Davies, Secretary.

## NO SIGN OF DR. GARDNER.

**But Members of His Family Believe No Harm Has Befallen Him.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 29.—Though Burns detectives have found no trace of Dr. Clifton R. Gardner, an interne at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York and former resident of this city, who has been missing since last Tuesday afternoon, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester C. Gardner of Swansea, think that no harm has befallen him.

Dr. Gardner was in South Swansea visiting his parents a week ago last Sunday, and left that evening about 10:30 o'clock to take the midnight train from Providence for New York. He seemed depressed and complained of being tired.

**MacVeagh Disobeys Royal Command.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The "King of America," who says he lives in Curryville, Mo., has commanded Secretary MacVeagh to call in all the money in circulation and create a general panic. "This," wrote the King in a letter received at the Treasury Department to-day, "would produce hard times and prevent a labor war." Officials filed the King's letter and announced they would take a chance on disobeying the royal command.


**BANKERS AND BUILDERS**

We are builders and not bankers, yet in one sense of the word we are both.

We are builders by trade, and we are bankers in the respect that we are a depositary for scores of millions of dollars, annually entrusted to us by the property owners of this country in connection with the operations we build for them.

And we are bankers in the larger sense that we handle these moneys so as to yield to Owners a maximum of income on their investments.

**THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY**
Building Construction


Collectors of autographs should search the Book Exchange column in The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Adv.

# OHIO SURELY THEIRS, DEMOCRATS NOW SAY

**Believe Dillon's Withdrawal Has Split the Republican Party Beyond Repair.**

## TAFT TO KEEP HANDS OFF

**Tells His Advisers to Decide for Themselves on the New Candidate for Governor.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29.—The withdrawal of Judge Edmond B. Dillon, Republican candidate for Governor, on a threat from Walter F. Brown, Chairman of the State Central Committee and Roosevelt leader, to nominate a third party ticket, has thrown the party into a chaotic state.

Democratic leaders and admirers of Gov. Woodrow Wilson and James M. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are jubilant, and declare that the situation portends the defeat of Taft and the election of the Democratic ticket in Ohio. Mr. Cox said to-day:

"The resignation of Judge Dillon creates a situation without precedent in the State, and yet the circumstance is a clear index to the state of demoralization within the Republican Party.

"The difficulty in Ohio is not that of candidates, nor of division within the party. Judge Dillon is, doubtless, in equipment and popularity, one of the strongest men who has been suggested for Governor in years, and yet his candidacy was so handicapped by the platform of his party that he regards his withdrawal from the contest as the part of wisdom.

"No man can be elected in this State on the Columbus platform. It is a mere vacuity of words—inane, evasive, and suggestive of neither conviction on the live issues of the day nor a sincere purpose to aid in the great progressive movement now going on.

"If the Republicans begin all over again, assemble in convention, frankly avow their error, and outline a platform for the executive and legislative branches of the Government, as the Democrats have done, they may be a factor in this year's campaign. Otherwise they will meet with a defeat unparalleled in the history of Ohio politics."

Telegrams have been sent from all parts of the State to Judge Dillon at Mackinac, urging him to reconsider and recall his resignation in the interest of the party, but it is known that he will not waver in his decision. Party leaders are stunned by the blow. Some favor the naming of a new candidate for Governor at the meeting of the State Central Committee Wednesday, others advise the calling of another convention to nominate the candidate, and many think it best to postpone action until after the Roosevelt convention in Chicago.

A majority of the Taft leaders, feeling that they are in control, favor the selection of a condidate by the Central Committee, while the Roosevelt men, powerless in the recent State Convention, are expected to stand for another convention as a means of further augmenting the embarrassment of the Taft men. The plan of the Taft leaders is to have the Central Committee nominate an out-and-out Taft man for Goverhor. There are eleven Taft men and ten Roosevelt men in the committee. The Roosevelt people will use every effort to defeat the plan, and it is believed they will succeed.

Lawrence Y. Langdon, first choice of the Taft forces for Governor at the convention, declared to-night that he was not a candidate, and B. F. Kroger announced that he would not run. Harry M. Dougherty, a pronounced Taft man, is being boomed for the nomination.

It develops that Judge Dillon decided to withdraw after his talk with State Chairman Brown in Toledo last week. Brown first stated that Rosevelt wanted to run as an independent candidate for President by petition in Ohio, and asked Judge Dillon to consent to having their names combined on one ticket and Dillon run as a Roosevelt man. This the Judge refused to do.

If Brown takes a hand in nominating a third party ticket, he will undoubtedly lose his place as a member of the National Republican Committee, according to a resolution passed by the Chicago Convention giving the National Committee power to remove any member not loyal to the Presidential candidate. This resolution, prepared by Taft leaders in Ohio, was especially aimed at Brown.

Many party leaders suggest that Chairman Brown's desire for the defeat of Taft is so great that he is willing to see the party still further disrupted in the State in order to accomplish that end, particularly if he is left in charge of what remains of the party machinery.

Members of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee have received invitations from President Taft to take luncheon at the White House on Thursday, according to M. A. Karshner, member of the committee from the Twelfth District. The committee will meet on Wednesday afternoon in this city, and, should President Taft's invitation be accepted, will probably leave at once for Washington.

Mr. Karshner is in favor of the direct primary plan of selecting another nominee to take Judge Dillon's place. Mr. Karshner is a Roosevelt supporter and during the Spring primaries in this State managed the Roosevelt campaign in this district.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Republican leaders of the Taft forces in Ohio were advised to-night by Carmi Thompson, President Taft's secretary, that under no circumstances would the President interfere in the naming of a candidate to succeed Judge E. B. Dillon at the head of the State ticket.

Mr. Thompson, on the direct authority of the President, telephoned several Republican leaders and laid emphasis upon the fact that the Gubernatorial candidate was a matter of concern to all Republicans, and not for one man to determine upon. He declared also to the Taft leaders that the President would have nothing to say as to the method of choosing another candidate.

President Taft had as a luncheon guest at the White House to-day Harry M. Daugherty, a Taft leader in Ohio, and will meet Arthur I. Vorys and members of the State Central Committee on Thursday. Invitations to the Ohio Central Committee to attend on Aug. 1 the official notification of the President's nomination were sent out several days ago.

Ohio is the only State to be invited, but White House officials said to-day that Judge Dillon's withdrawal of his candidacy for Governor had nothing to do with the invitations, and that they were sent only to the President's own State. Every member of the Republican National Committee, the official Notification Committee, and the Chairmen of the State Central Committees throughout the country have been invited.

## DWIGHT WON'T RUN AGAIN

**Though He Could Have the Nomination in the Thirty-seventh District.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., July 29.—That Congressman John W. Dwight of Dryden, N. Y., Republican member in Congress from the Thirtieth District for the last decade, will not seek a renomination this Fall is the word passed out to-day by close personal friends. The Congressman himself has made no statement, but the remarks of his friends are given much attention in political circles.

Although Tompkins County has been moved from the Thirtieth District, it is understood that Mr. Dwight can have the nomination in the new Thirty-seventh District if he desires it.

# WILSON AT SEA GIRT AFTER FINE CRUISE

**Came Up East River on Cleveland H. Dodge's Yacht and Sailed About the Sound.**

## 6,000-WORD SPEECH READY

**The Governor Is Irritated by the Report That He Approved Stanley Steel Report, Which He Hasn't Seen.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 29.—Gov. Wilson came back to Sea Girt to-night in a sailor's suit of white duck trousers and a yachting coat. He had a fine coat of tan and seemed more robust than at any time since he entered the race for the Presidency.

With Gov. Wilson came Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson. They had accompanied the Governor to sea on the sloop-rigged yacht Carona, belonging to the Governor's classmate and old friend, Cleveland H. Dodge. They were away exactly seven days, six of which were spent at sea in daytime cruises, with nights spent in safe anchorages. The yacht carries no steam or gasoline engine.

"How did I like it?" said the Governor, as he stepped out of an automobile which brought him and Mrs. Wilson to the Little White House from Atlantic Highlands. "Why I haven't weighed in yet, so I cannot tell you what effect it has had upon me. It was a glorious rest."

One strange feature of the Governor's yachting trip was that for a time he lingered off the Manhattan skyscrapers and peered from the East River along the narrow Wall Street canyon. He made his way up the East River into Long Island Sound and then cruised about the Sound under full sail, including the spinnaker, at times on calm days. The return was made just in time to avoid a fierce ocean storm. Half an hour before the storm reach Sea Girt he was safe on his porch.

"And did you yield to the temptation of taking the wheel and steering the ship?" asked an enthusiastic admirer.

"Oh, no," replied Gov. Wilson, "that was one kind of a ship I do not know how to steer. I left all the sailing to the sailor folk."

"And how about the Stanley steel report?" some one interposed. "We have heard that you have been keenly dissatisfied with the way Congress was acting on the battleship matter and also that you had read the Stanley steel report before it was submitted and approved it."

"My attitude to Congress is," he said, very deliberately, with emphasis on each word, "that I have no right to intervene in the programme of the Democratic majority of the House. As to the Stanley report, I have never seen it."

Somewhere on his yachting trip, Gov. Wilson had Dudley Field Malone, who accompanied him, go ashore for newspapers. One of these said the Governor had expressed himself in hearty accord with the Stanley steel report and this report distressed him very much.

A reporter submitted to the Governor a telegram received from New York which read:

"Wall Street says Wilson saw and approved the Stanley report before it was submitted."

"That bit of false news evidently came in some roundabout way," commented Gov. Wilson. "You may state for me that I have never seen the Stanley report, and that I don't know what it contains."

"My speech of acceptance," he said, "is completed. It contains 6,000 words. At present it is in the form of shorthand notes written by myself. But it is in such shape that I can dictate it very rapidly to a stenographer. I hope to dictate it in Trenton to-morrow."

His Trenton programme calls for a busy morning with State boards. He will see Lewis Nixon of New York, Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, and J. Taylor Ellison, former Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.

The fact that Lewis Nixon, as a shipbuilder, is expected to ask the Governor for his views on the battleship programme prompted this question:

"Congressman Gregg has said that he has received a letter from you giving your views on the battleship matter, and that he does not feel at liberty to make the letter public without your consent. Will you release a copy of the letter?"

"Oh, that's hardly the way to go about it," said Gov. Wilson. "When a man asks my advice I always give it very freely and very fully. In this case the only copy of the letter is in the shorthand notes of the stenographer, and I cannot read his notes, so we are helpless as to that till to-morrow morning when the stenographer arrives. Anyhow, I'd rather give my views off my own bat. They are merely that I have no right to intervene, as I have said."

As he was nearing shore Gov. Wilson wrote a bit of a log of the cruise, and this he handed to the reporters. Here it is:

"Just as I had completed my plans for a week away from interruptions at a friend's country place, my old friend and classmate, Cleveland H. Dodge, generously suggested that I take his yacht and run into quiet waters somewhere as a complete escape from business. It was a delightful solution of my difficulties, for it is not easy to get away from business nowadays. We boarded the yacht on Tuesday evening at Atlantic Highlands, and on Wednesday morning made our way through the Narrows and the East River to Huntington Harbor, in the Sound. Since then we have been lying quietly at some safe anchorage during the night and cruising about the Sound in the daytime and moonlight.

"It has been a most refreshing and delightful experience, very new to me. The weather was ideal. It was hard to go below and write, but I summoned up strength of mind enough to do it. My speech of acceptance is written. I hope it will show some of the wholesome freshness of the surroundings amid which it was composed. It ought to be better than my ordinary compositions, and have a little salt in it. At any rate, no one need take what I say in it 'with a grain of salt.'"

Appointments have been made for Gov. Wilson to see Senator Culberson of Texas and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia at Sea Girt on Wednesday afternoon. His speech of acceptance the Governor hopes to have in the hands of the printers on Wednesday.

## TO NOTIFY MARSHALL AUG. 20

**Gov. Wilson to be Asked to Attend Ceremony at Indianapolis.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29.—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall will be notified of his selection as the Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States on Aug. 20 at the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds.

Tentative plans to turn the notification into a monster celebration were made at a meeting of Democratic candidates for State offices, National Committeeman Thomas Taggart, State Chairman Bernard Korbly, and members of the State Committee late to-day.

It has been reported that Gov. Wilson, the Presidential nominee, may come to Indianapolis for the ceremony, and it was decided to bend every effort to get the New Jersey Governor to attend. Democrats of National prominence from all over the country are expected.

## WON'T RESIGN, SAYS LOEB.

**Not in Politics, Declares Collector Back from Vacation.**

William Loeb, Jr., the Collector of the Port of New York, returned yesterday to his duties at the Custom House after a three weeks' holiday, which he spent with his wife and small son in the canyon of the White River, Colorado, hunting, fishing, and pony riding over the hills. He looked bronzed and did not appear to be in the least perturbed by the rumors that have been circulated in shipping circles to the effect that the Collector was going to follow the example of ex-Appraiser Bird and resign his office to work for the election of Col. Roosevelt in November.

While declining to make any statement yesterday with regard to the political situation Mr. Loeb made the fact plain that he was not going to resign, and that politics had nothing to do with his administration.

When he took over the office of Collector Mr. Loeb said he decided that the Customs Service and politics would not work together, and he dropped politics. The special favor letters were abolished and rich politicians had to pay duty for the first time in their lives. He made records, increasing each year, in the amount of duties collected on passengers' baggage, as well as imported goods, and many frauds that had been going on for years were exposed and heavy fines inflicted.

Mr. Loeb said he had not received so far any message from Washington or Oyster Bay regarding his attitude toward the Presidential candidates, and he does not expect any.

## RACE ISSUE BOTHERS TAFT.

**Much Opposition to Proposed Appointment of Negro Collector.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A repetition of the Crum incident, which brought the race issue to the front in South Carolina in President Roosevelt's Administration, is threatened in Alabama by the attempt of the negroes to obtain the appointment of Ulysses G. Mason as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of that State. The last incumbent, Mr. Thompson, was dismissed for pernicious political activity.

Mason's nomination is supported before the President by Assistant Solicitor General Lewis and Auditor Ralph Tyler of the Navy Department, both of whom are negroes. These two men, with other prominent negroes, called on the President to-day and indorsed Mr. Mason, as opposed to S. T. Wright of Fayette, a white man, who is supported by the Alabama Republican organization. Senator Johnson of Alabama was at the White House this morning and gave it as his opinion that the President wuold not appoint a negro, who would inevitably cause bad feeling in the district.


A Mistake—Not Ours
is the cause of this

**Shirt Sale**

of 7,500 Beautiful Shirts

**90c**

THE story: We ordered 2,500 of these shirts for our four stores.

The maker delivered 10,000 shirts understanding our order to mean 2,500 shirts for EACH store.

We refused to accept the extra 7,500 shirts.

The maker is a good friend of ours. He acknowledged his mistake cheerfully.

And because it was too late in the season to dispose of the extras easily he let us keep the 7,500 shirts for *a price less than they cost him.*

He *loses* MORE than we *profit.*

And *you* get such a *rare offering* as will clean up the 7,500 for us in almost no time.

Values $1.50 and $2.00 and mighty good value at that.

**And any shirt is yours for 90c.**

Fancy Negligee, Madras, High Count Percale. Many highly mercerized fabrics. An almost unlimited assortment of patterns and combinations. Stiff laundered cuffs and soft French double cuffs. All shirts coat style. All sizes and sleeve lengths.



**Auto Dusters**

**25% Off**

These are *remarkably* good dusters. *So* good that we bought more than we have been able to sell. Therefore the *discount* to clear 'em all out. All bear the *original price marks,* ranging from

**$2.00 to $25.00**

*Take your choice* at these prices LESS 25%.

Included are Pure Silk Dusters, Pongee, Silk and Linen, Silk Repps, Plain Mohair, Fancy Mohair, Linen and Chambray.



Smith Gray & Co.

Under Same Control and Ownership Since 1845.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.



*"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"*

THE BIG STORE

**GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.**

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE.

18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. NEW YORK

*IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER*

**Wonderful Bargains in Our Midsummer Sales**

A Few of Today's Offerings.

*MAIN BUILDING—Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S $3 and $3.50 FOOT-MOULD LOW SHOES, at ..... $1.85.
49c TO 75c CENTER PIECES, SCARFS and SHAMS, at 38c.
MEN'S FINEST $5 and $6 BATHING SUITS, at ... $3.50.
$2 to $10 "NEMO" CORSETS—the annual sale of "seconds," at ..... $1.
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' TROUSERS—thousands of pairs; values to $6, at ..... $2.

The Greenhut Building

*10 Acres Devoted to Furniture and Housefurnishings*

**Midsummer Furniture Sale Is Now On**

*The Biggest Event of the Year.*

Just a few of today's many specials:

HANDSOME 10-PIECE DINING ROOM SUITES; regularly $120; at ..... $80.
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$21 MORRIS CHAIRS at ..... $15.50.

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*Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock*



At seashore, mountain, lake, or, best of all, at home, the call is **C. & C.**

**C. & C. Ginger Ale**

Note: To those using spirits add half a wineglass of **Burke's ★★★ Irish Whiskey** to a Bottle of **C. & C.**



**A smoke that brings contentment to solitude - and pleasure to a crowd**

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

# COLONEL PUTS TAFT ON LORIMER'S PLANE

### Supporters of Illinois Man, He Says, Are Those Who Defend President's Nomination.

### HIS GOOD NEWS 'ASTOUNDING'

### Especially from New England—Missouri Voters "110 Per Cent. for Him"—Expects Osborn's Support.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—"We're going to give them a lively time of it," was the way Col. Roosevelt sized up the situation to-night. He laughed at the statement issued from the White House defending President Taft's renomination and dictated a statement in which he declared that the President had no more right to the nomination at Chicago than Senator Lorimer had to his election to the United States Senate.

The Roosevelt leaders are saying to-day that Gov. Osborn of Michigan will be found in the third party ranks in the end and that, while he has apparently been wavering, first to one side and then to the other, in the factional fight, Osborn is really for Roosevelt as the man who can do most to carry the Republicans in the State to victory at the polls.

The Colonel said that the Progressives expected to carry Missouri, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

"It has been said that you will get 50 per cent. of the Democratic vote in Missouri," one of the newspaper men remarked.

"Well, well," retorted the Colonel, with a laugh, "I expect to get 80 per cent. of the Republican vote, too, so that will be 110 per cent., and I ought to win then."

He said, too, that the reports from Massachusetts and Connecticut were "astounding." He had been informed by his leaders in those New England States, he said, that they were sure of victory, and he added:

"By George, I think they're right!"

When he was told to-day about the resignation of Judge Dillon of Ohio as the nominee for Governor of the Taft forces in that State he refused to make any comment except to say that it "presented an interesting situation and showed the spirit of the third party movement." It was the same everywhere, he said. In New York State, for instance, the sentiment for "the right of the people to rule" was growing at an amazing rate.

"It looks fine in New York State," he said, and inferred that a revulsion of feeling against the Democrats would turn thousands of votes to a movement that was in the interests of the people and not of the bosses.

Col. Roosevelt is basing his hopes of winning Democratic votes in Ohio, to a large extent, on the "turning down" of Gov. Harmon for the Presidency, and in Missouri on the fact that Champ Clark, after he led at the primaries, was put aside in favor of Gov. Wilson. The Democrats in both these States, Roosevelt and his managers feel, do not think that their "favorite sons" received a "square deal."

Here is the statement he dictated in reply to that issued by President Taft through Secretary Hilles, his only additional comment being that he thought it was a pretty direct utterance:

"I saw in the papers that Mr. Root said that he would have voted for the Texas cases. Dr. Butler is said to have declared that he would have voted for the Washington cases. Several are reported to have said that they would have voted for the California cases. If these cases alone had been reversed, even if the Texas cases alone had been reversed Mr. Taft could not have been nominated. Look at the three articles I wrote for The Outlook, called "Mr. Taft's Majority," "Thou Shall Not Steal," and "The Steam Roller." This attempted defense of Mr. Taft does not controvert and cannot controvert one single statement I made.

"I did not consider one-third of the cases I could have considered. I took merely a few cases which were notorious, and where there was no possibility of disputing the facts. These cases alone, had it not been for the downright theft perpetrated by Mr. Taft's lieutenants, would have absolutely prevented all possibility of Mr. Taft's nomination.

"If honestly organized, the convention would have been against Mr. Taft by over one hundred majority. Moreover, aside from the stolen ninety delegates which gave the fraudulent majority, Mr. Taft's vote was made up three-fourths by the rotten borough delegates from those Southern States where there is no real Republican Party, and which have never cast a Republican Electoral vote, and from the hand-picked delegates of Messrs. Barnes, Penrose, Guggenheim and company, and from the North.

"I wish to state with all emphasis that there is no room for honest doubt as to what happened at the Chicago convention. It is not a case for honest discussion. The fraud was as barefaced and shameless as any fraud ever committed at elections by the Tweed machine in those days when there was no pretense at holding a fair election in New York City.

"In private conversation the real leaders of the Taft forces not merely do not deny this, but glory in it, and sometimes they incautiously express the same sentiments in public. Mr. Taft's Cleveland leader, Mr. Dougherty, was reported in the papers the other day as exulting in the success of the steam roller methods. Mr. Hilles was reported the other day as expressing enthusiastic gratitude on behalf of Mr. Taft to Mr. Barnes for the way he held the bridge at Chicago. It is nonsensical to suppose that Mr. Hilles and Mr. Taft do not know just exactly how that particular bridge was held. It is no mere coincidence that at least nine-tenths of the Senatorial leaders in the theft of the Chicago convention were also leaders in the fight to retain Mr. Lorimer in his seat in the Senate—Messrs. Penrose, Guggenheim, Gallinger, and Crane, for instance.

"The two cases stand on a par. The successful theft and fraud which resulted in Mr. Taft's nomination in Chicago made a piece of political work which fundamentally, from the standpoint of decent politics and honest popular government, deserves to rank with the proceedings which culminated in the election of Mr. Lorimer to the Senate and his retention in the Senate for over two years, after the mass of honest citizens had fully determined that he should leave.

**Lorimer's Backers Taft's.**

"There are politicians and newspapers who continue to uphold Mr. Lorimer's innocence, and to assert that there was nothing improper about his election.

"Almost all these politicians and newspapers, and some others in addition, make precisely similar assertions that there was no fraud or theft of delegates at the Chicago convention. One assertion has precisely as much merit as the other. It is as idle to assert that Mr. Taft was honestly nominated in Chicago as to assert that Mr. Lorimer was honestly elected to the United States Senate, and the beneficiaries of, participants in, and defenders of the action of the fraudulent Republican National Convention at Chicago stand on the same moral plane as those men who brought about Mr. Lorimer's election to the Senate, and after his election sought to retain him in the Senate.

"The fraudulent nomination of Mr. Taft can be defended only upon grounds which would also justify Mr. Lorimer's election to and his retention in the Senate."

Former Appraiser Francis W. Bird, who resigned his post last week in order to devote himself to the cause of Col. Roosevelt's third party, at a meeting of the district leaders from New York County last night, was elected Temporary Chairman of the New York County Progressive Party Committee. This completes the organization of the National Progressive Party in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The County Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention in Chicago will be held at the Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow night. Oscar S. Straus will be Temporary Chairman.

Take a Tip.—Pusey for Good Printing. Pusey Press, 136 West 42d. 5447 Bryant. —Adv.

## CONVENTION SEATS IN DEMAND.

### Roosevelt Managers Prepare for a Crowd at the Coliseum.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Leaders directing the plans for the National Progressive Convention, to be held on Aug. 5, said to-day that the attendance would exceed all expectations.

"We have received requests to hold 1,000 seats for the Indiana delegation and friends of delegates alone," said John F. Bass. "In addition, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Alabama, New York, and Virginia committees have asked for several hundred seats apiece, and individual requests are coming in from every State in scores. I feel confident that every seat in the Coliseum will be occupied when the convention is called to order."

Col. Chauncey Dewey, who will act as sergeant-at-arms, and a number of his assistants to-day took personal charge of the arrangements at the Coliseum, and will be there almost constantly until the opening next Monday.

Medill McCormick made public to-day a statement from Charles F. Frazee of Pittsburgh, in which Mr. Frazee stated that he would be active in the work for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, and would work with Senator Flinn of Pittsburgh to that end.

"Mr. Taft will be fourth man in the Pennsylvania contest. Even the Democrats and Socialists will get more votes than he will," said Mr. Frazee. "Mr. Taft will carry only two States—Vermont and Iowa. Col. Roosevelt will carry Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority."

There was considerable discussion today of possible candidates for places on the Illinois Progressive ticket. Friends of several of the candidates were on the ground preparing for the opening of the State Convention in Orchestra Hall on Saturday.

David W. Mulvane of Kansas, former Republican National Committeeman from that State, arrived in Chicago to-day prepared to open headquarters here for the Republican campaign. He said that he would meet other members of the Campaign Committee to-morrow or Wednesday, at which time plans for the active work of the campaign would be taken up for discussion.

## THIRD PARTY INVITES WOMEN.

### Suffragists Will Be Among the Delegates to Convention.

Women who are ambitious to take a hand in politics will be gratified to learn that Col. Roosevelt's National Progressive Party in this State will provide an opportunity for quite a few of them.

William H. Hotchkiss, Provisional State Chairman of the National Progressives, announced yesterday that when the organization held its New York County Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention in Chicago women very likely would be selected along with the men to have a voice and vote in the National gathering where Col. Roosevelt is to be nominated.

One woman is already a full-fledged member of a Roosevelt working committee—Miss Bertha Rembaugh. She is a lawyer, with an office at 1 Broadway, who has written learnedly on the "Legal Status of Woman." Miss Rembaugh, in what time she can snatch from her law practice, will sit with the men on the Provisional City Committee to determine questions of Bull Moose policy and organization in the City of New York. Part of the City Committee's work has been to select district leaders.

With women voting in six Western States which ordinarily return Republican majorities, the Colonel's move is regarded as a rather shrewd one.

Mr. Hotchkiss announced yesterday that he had appointed his Law Committee, which will be expected to consider without delay the difficult matter of squaring the organization of the third party with the rather exacting provisions of the Levy election law and the Ferris-Blauvelt direct primaries law, statutes which were enacted not precisely with a view to facilitating the organization of new parties. Virgil K. Kellogg of Watertown has been appointed Chairman of the committee.

"We will try to have the nomination seeking the man rather than the man the nomination in this new party," said Mr. Hotchkiss. "The men we want are men who are seeking to avoid rather than to get the nominations, who are with us for principle rather than to get an office. Under no circumstances will we make any deals with the older parties, though, of course, we cannot prevent them from indorsing our candidates if they want to."

In pursuance of this principle it is intended to hold all the conventions before the Republican and Democratic Conventions are held. Mr. Hotchkiss said the State Convention probably would be held about Sept. 15, ten days in advance of the Republican and a full fortnight in advance of the Democratic State Convention. Syracuse is the place favored.

The new party, according to Mr. Hotchkiss, now has from 35,000 to 40,000 enrolled members in the State, with several counties to be heard from.

## ASK WRIT IN KANSAS CASE.

### Justice Pitney Awaits Word from Gov. Stubbs Before Acting.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 29.—Representative Marlin E. Olmsted of Pennsylvania appeared here this afternoon before Justice Pitney of the United States Supreme Court, and asked the Justice to issue a writ of error in the Kansas Electoral case. Justice Pitney said this evening that he did not sign the order, as he was waiting to hear from Gov. Stubbs of Kansas in answer to a telegram asking whether the agreement that was made between the Taft and Roosevelt forces to preserve the status quo was binding, as it was made on Sunday.

The Justice said if he did not hear from Gov. Stubbs to-night he would telegraph to him again, and if he did not hear from the Governor that the interests of Taft's side were being taken care of and no advantage was being taken, he would issue a writ that would hold up the printing of the ballots.

Mr. Olmsted, who is counsel for the Taft faction, notified Justice Pitney that he would appear before him to-day and argue in favor of a writ of error. Justice Pitney will hear argument in the case next Thursday.

# EMPIRE DEMOCRATS CALL MURPHY STUPID

### Predict Party Defeat if the Element He Represents Continues in Control.

### SAY HE HAS LOST VOTES

### Senator Roosevelt Declares the Time Is Ripe to Oust Him—Organization Plans.

Prominent Democrats who are opposed to the leadership of Charles F. Murphy in this State and who are members of the newly formed Empire State Democracy savagely assailed Mr. Murphy at the second meeting of the organization at the Hotel Astor last night. Murphy was called "an ignorant, stupid, arrogant leader," under whom the Democratic Party of the city had steadily lost votes, and the prediction was made that if he was allowed to control the party in the State there would be an even worse state of affairs.

There were nearly 100 members of the organization present, and resolutions outlining a definite plan of action to oust Murphy were unanimously adopted. These are the resolutions:

First—That a State Committee of 150 be forthwith organized as follows: That the members of such committee be chosen by the members of the Empire State Democracy in their respective counties on or before Aug. 15, 1912, and that the Executive Committee hereafter provided for have power to fill any vacancies. The State Committee shall meet to organize and elect officers on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at the Hotel Belmont, New York City, at 8 P. M. Until such meeting the present Temporary Executive Committee shall have full power and shall have the right to pass upon the credentials of members of the State Committee in the case of any contest.

Second—That the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer elected by the members of the State Committee, to hold office for one year and until their successors are elected, shall form an Executive Committee, and are hereby authorized to associate with themselves such additional members of the State Committee as they shall deem desirable. Such Executive Committee shall have the full power of this organization whenever the State Committee is not in session.

Third—That members of the Empire State Democracy in each political division shall determine all matters pertaining to candidacies in their respective local divisions. The decision of the Executive Committee upon any question arising under this resolution shall be final.

Fourth—That permanent headquarters be at once opened.

Fifth—That a State-wide convention of the representation of the Empire State Democracy be held at Syracuse on the fourth day of October, 1912, at 2 o'clock; that this convention be composed of 450 members, three representing each Assembly district, such delegates and their alternates to be chosen by the members of the Empire State Democracy in each county; that this convention take such action as may be desirable to aid and assist in the election of Wilson and Marshall and take appropriate action upon the nominations for State officers made by the Democratic State Convention.

Sixth—That Wilson and Marshall clubs affiliated with the Empire State Democracy be formed throughout the State.

Some of the speakers were Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thomas Mott Osborne, George Haven Putnam, J. Aspinwall Hodge, and Robert B. Widenmann, Secretary of the organization. Mayor Sague of Poughkeepsie presided. Senator Roosevelt said he had been discussing the political situation with both Democrats and Republicans of his district, and he was struck with the fact that the majority of them were more independent this year than they had ever been.

Senator Roosevelt said that the time was ripe this year for a fight against Murphy and the system of which he was a part, and he felt sure that those who had the good of the Democratic Party in the State at heart would win.

Mr. Osborne said that the members of the Empire State Democracy were not dissatisfied because the present leader of the party lived in New York or that he was a member of Tammany Hall or that he was Murphy himself, but because Murphy's leadership was singularly ignorant and stupid. He quoted figures to show that since Murphy had been in control of the party, since 1906, it had fallen behind some 46,000 votes in the city alone. Contrary to general opinion, he said, the bulk of Democratic votes was up-State, and not in the city.

"Give us up-State a chance and we will elect Democratic Senators like Senator Roosevelt and Assemblymen as we did in 1910, but what's the use under the stupid, ignorant, and arrogant leadership that exists at present? What's the use of following such leadership when the Democratic vote in New York City is slowly dwindling until some day it will be a Republican city. But it is not Murphy entirely who is to blame. It is the men behind him. It is Thomas F. Ryan and men of that class.

"If the nomination of Wilson and Marshall means anything, it means a revivified Democracy. There will be more plain speaking at the Syracuse convention than there has been at any State convention since the one in Buffalo in 1906. There will not be another Rochester convention, when Dix was nominated by Murphy."

The Executive Committee of the organization turned in a report on what the organization expected to accomplish. It says:

> The condition of servitude in our party in New York, as instanced by the spectacle afforded by the New York delegation at Baltimore and by the present control by an unrepresentative minority, disgraces the party in State and Nation. It defeated our legislative ticket last year, and if continued will defeat our State ticket this year.
>
> In imbecility, in greed, and in suspected partnership in violence the small clique claiming control of the party organization has been bound to abhorrent criminal forces, to predatory special interests, to favored corrupt contractors, and to unscrupulous patronage-mongers. If the party leaders throughout the State cannot release themselves from this bondage when October arrives then the patriotism of self-respecting men requires, and true party loyalty demands, that at whatever cost that bondage shall be broken by the rank and file. If this be party treason, let those who are responsible for such conditions make the most of it.
>
> There are many thousands of voters whose party ties have been loosened as never before, anxious to vote for Wilson and Marshall, who will feel that they cannot do so if by so doing they strengthen a corrupt clique. As a consequence there is danger that the Democratic ticket will be defeated in this State.

The organization will hold another meeting in the near future.

## DIXON HEADS MONTANA FORCES

### Progressive State Convention Names Delegates to Chicago.

HELENA, Mon., July 29.—The Progressive Party of Montana organized here today at a State convention. Sixteen delegates were elected to the National Progressive Convention, each delegate with one-fourth of a vote.

Senator Joseph M. Dixon, campaign manager for Col. Roosevelt, was chosen to head the delegation to Chicago. He was also named as a member of the Progressive National Committee and was indorsed for re-election to the United States Senate.

A complete State ticket will be put out. A call for a nominating convention to meet within the next forty days will be issued soon.

**Dixon to Answer President Taft.**

Senator Dixon, head of the National Roosevelt Committee, announced in a statement made public last night that he proposed to issue within a few days an answer to the claims put forward on behalf of President Taft that the decisions on contests at the Chicago Convention were in accordance with the evidence presented. Senator Dixon pronounced the Taft defense a "false and shameless thing."

## TROOPS ARRIVE AT MINES.

### West Virginia National Guards Get to the Trouble Zone.

CHARLESTON, West Va., July 29.—Major Thomas Davis, commanding the Third Battalion, West Virginia National Guard, consisting of four companies, ordered from the Summer instruction camp at Mount Gretna, Penn., last night to do strike duty, arrived at Paint Creek Junction late to-day. The special train was immediately sent to Mucklow, in the heart of the trouble zone. From this point they are to be sent to various other places throughout the Paint Creek district.

A tense situation exists to-night. Both militia and mine guards are on the alert. It is known that more than 1,000 miners are armed with rifles. A large number of miners were in this city to-day, and most of them, it is said, purchased rifles. At least a hundred men carrying rifles were seen in the streets here during the day. It was an unusual sight in the State capital. The men later left for the trouble zone. The attention of the militia and Gov. Glasscock was to-night called to this condition.

Private Ullman, a member of the militia, was stopped to-night near Paint Creek Junction. He alleges he was relieved of $2. In an affidavit he charges that mine guards were responsible. This incident is being thoroughly investigated.

Sheriff S. P. Smith has recalled all his deputies from the strike district. The mine guards employed by the companies are reported to be still on duty late to-night.

Adjt. Gen. Elliott, in charge of the troops, said to-night that the miners are showing restlessness. Gov. Glasscock has not proclaimed martial law, but such action is expected.

# AMERICANS FLEE FROM CHIHUAHUA

### Hundreds Reach El Paso, Driven by Threats of Slaughter by Rebel Leaders.

### AIM TO BRING INTERVENTION

### Orozco Does Not Sanction Subordinates' Action and Washington Will Ask Madero to Send Troops.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Alarmist reports of threats made by leaders of the Mexican rebels against Americans in the insurrecto zone reached Washington from various sources to-day.

To Representative W. R. Smith of the El Paso district came a statement from the Mayor and County Judge of El Paso that hundreds of Mormon settlers were fleeing from Northern Mexico for their lives, mostly to El Paso. They asked Government aid to take care of them.

Another message to Representative Smith said:

> El Paso, Texas, July 29—4:14 P. M.
>
> After summoning the principal men of the Mormon colonies, rebel Gen. Salazar told them that all promises and guarantees were withdrawn; that they had to join his forces or surrender; that he proposed to confiscate American property and treat Americans the same as they had the Chinese, the inference being that they would kill them, as they did the Chinese at Torreon; that he hated the Taft Government as much as the Madero Government.
>
> C. E. KELLY, Mayor.
> ALBERT S. EYLAR, County Judge.

Another dispatch declared that some refugees said the rebel soldiers had threatened to massacre all who were not out by to-morrow.

A dispatch from Consul Edwards confirmed the report that Gen. Salazar and others had openly declared their intention of provoking intervention on the part of the United States by unlawful acts against United States citizens resident in Mexico. He says, however, that the alarm is greater than the cause.

Col. Steever, who is in charge of the troops at El Paso, also reported to-day the statement by Gen. Salazar that the rebels were planning to force intervention by the United States, but Col. Steever added that Salazar did not represent Gen. Orozco, who was still decidedly opposed to any interference with Americans or other foreigners.

President Taft will urge the Madero Government to rush up into Northern Chihuahua the 8,000 troops under Gen. Huerte and protect the American residents. It is believed that Gen. Huerte's force could drive the rebels out within a week.

There has been no change in the legal aspect of the rebellion in Mexico to incline the State Department to change its attitude of strict neutrality, and consequently there is no thought of intervention to gratify the rebels.

If it is found necessary to increase the border patrol troops in the Department of Texas further away from the line will be moved closer on the order of Col. Steever. If troops outside of the department are needed, they will be sent upon the recommendation of that officer.

EL PASO, July 29.—Reports from the frontier declaring that the Mexican rebels had determined to disarm Americans in the insurrecto zone and withdraw guarantees of protection, were confirmed today in part by Louis Lach, a Mormon, who fled from Colonia Dublan with his family last night. Lach said to-day:

"Gen. Salazar told us at Casas Grandes, and again at Pearson, that if intervention did not come from the Americans within the next few days the rebels will begin to kill every American they find and keep up the massacre until America was forced to cross the border. Salazar stated that it was the direct order of Gen. Orozco."

The speeches followed Salazar's order to disarm the Mormon colonists at Colonia Dublan Saturday night. The colonists surrendered 100 rifles and 10,000 to 15,000 rounds of ammunition, according to A. W. Ivins, apostle of the Mormon Church.

Then they prepared to send their women and children to El Paso, and 350 reached here during the night while 200 more came to-day.

The rebels left Colonia Dublan with the declaration that they would enforce the same order at Colonia Juarez against other Mormons. The colonists say they were told that they could expect no further protection from the rebels.

Salazar is reported as saying that inasmuch as the American Government had treated the rebels as bandits, they might as well act such parts.

Some American refugees here say they expect the destruction of all American property. D. M. Stanholdt, an American mechanic of Pearson, said:

"I would not go back for any amount right now. It means death to all Americans who persist in remaining there. The rebels disarmed every one at Pearson, Colonia Dublan, Colonia Juarez, and many other places. At Janos they fought a battle with the Federals and were defeated. This was Friday. More than 400 were wounded at this fight."

SAN ANTONIO, July 29.—Emilio Vasques Gomes and five of his followers were to-day held under heavy bonds to appear before a Federal Grand Jury on charges of violating the neutrality law.

Several weeks ago Gomez went to Juerez to assume the "provisional Presidency" of Mexico. A disagreement with Gen. Orozco, the rebel chief, upset the plan.

## $21,035 TAXI BANDIT WRIT.

### Bank Gets Execution Order for Recovery of Stolen Funds.

The Sheriff's Jury, before Sheriff Julius Harburger, awarded a writ of execution for $21,035 yesterday in favor of the East River National Bank, whose funds were stolen in the famous taxicab robbery, and against Eugene Splaine and Edward Kinsman, the confessed robbers, and Gene Montani, in whose cab the robbery was committed.

Counsel for the bank said that jewelry valued at about $400 was being held at Police Headquarters as the property of the bandits, and that in addition $3,965 was recovered on April 3. This sum was deducted from the $25,000 originally stolen. It was also said that Montani's motor would be attached.


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## KEMPNER ISSUES SUMMONS.

### Calls Electrical Inspector to Court, Which He at First Refused to Do.

After having previously refused a warrant in the case, Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner of Brooklyn yesterday issued to Roy F. Schoonmaker a summons for Nicholas Cassidy, an Inspector in the Electrical Bureau of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Schoonmaker accuses Cassidy of making an attempt to hold him up for $10 for passing the electrical work for his moving picture show in Flatbush.

Schoonmaker complained that after he had presented to the court two sworn affidavits in the case on Friday Chief Magistrate Kempner was persauded not to issue the warrant for the arrest of Cassidy. The hearing on the summons was set down for 2 o'clock this afternoon before Magistrate Kempner in the Flatbush Court.

**Blaze in the Subway.**

There was a small blaze in the Broadway Subway at 122d Street, where the tracks go underground from the viaduct, yesterday morning, causing a tie-up in southbound traffic for half an hour. The damage from the fire was only slight, several ties being burned and part of the third rail melted. A short circuit caused an explosion that was heard for several blocks.


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## Men's $20, $22 and $25 Summer SUITS at $15

$15 is extremely little for a man to pay for a Suit designed and tailored as these Gimbel $20 to $25 Suits are, and from such splendid all-wool materials.

But it is a price determined by our wish to sell all these remaining Suits quickly, while men can have them for August vacation wear, and until cool weather comes.

There are some Norfolk Jacket Suits, others in plain two and three-piece styles; with various degrees of lining. Many handsome gray mixtures; and some plain and fancy blues. Broken sizes, including all from 33 to 46 in one pattern or another. As good a $15 investment as ever you made in your life. Fourth Floor

## Disappearing—Men's $3 to $4 STRAW HATS at $1

This is the flat price on all our Straw Hats that have been $3 or more. All sizes yet—good picking for men who prefer a fresh Straw Hat to the unproductive possession of a dollar. 4th Floor

## Men's SHIRTS at 95c That Were $1.50 or More

Another clean-up of small lots at a price to match. Not many; but all good bargains. Madras and percale, with stiff cuffs. Main Floor

## Round-up of Men's Underwear

Odds and ends; in medium sizes—none very large or very small. Newly priced thus:

**Men's Athletic Shirts and Drawers, 35c Each.**

Comfortable Summer styles, all of good quality. Three garments for $1.

**Men's Athletic Union Suits, Now 50c Each**

Former prices were $1 or more; in madras, cotton or nainsook. Main Floor

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$1.50.
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$1.85 for $2.50 shirts.

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A cleanup!
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Three Broadway Stores
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# ARCHBALD DENIES IMPROPER CONDUCT

## Judge Admits Some Facts in Coal Deal, Asserts He Was Aiding Others.

## NEVER COMPOUNDED SUITS

### Says He Was on Ship for Europe Before He Received Purse of $500 from Lawyers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A plea of not guilty and a detailed answer to the thirteen counts of impeachment against him were made in the Senate to-day by Judge Robert W. Archbald. The answer which went into many circumstances of the case of the Judge was formally presented by A. S. Worthington, the Judge's counsel, and at his request was read by the Clerk of the Senate.

On Thursday the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment will reconvene to hear the replication of the House managers conducting the prosecution. It is thought that on that day a date in the next session will be fixed for the commencement of the impeachment trial proper.

Ceremonial was slight at this morning's session. The Senate resolved itself into a court promptly at 2:30, according to a prearranged schedule, and the managers on the part of the House and the accused with his counsel, who were waiting outside, at once took their places at tables arranged in the well of the Senate right and left of the centre aisle. No question was then raised as to the farther conduct of the trial, and the reading of the long reply of the accused to the charges against him took up the session.

House managers are pressing for an immediate hearing. The talk in the Senate to-day is that the case will go over either to the regular session in December, or an extraordinary session called for the purpose in November.

**Judge Archbald's Defense.**

The Judge's answer to the charges against him met every one of the thirteen counts. To some of these counts, through his counsel, he demurred on the ground that the charges were too vague to make answer possible. In others he denied outright the facts alleged. In still others he admitted the facts as charged, but denied that any interpretation of improper conduct could be put upon them.

In no case, he said, had he used the powers or privilege of his office for his own profit, and never had he compounded with litigants for the settlements of their suits.

To each of the thirteen articles of impeachment Judge Archbald replied that none, even if true, constituted an impeachable offense, a high crime, or a misdemeanor as defined by the Constitution. Many statements contained in the allegations were not disputed, while others were totally denied, and annulment of others was asked on the ground that they were too vague to admit of proper defense.

Judge Archbald admitted his participation in the now noted "Katydid culm bank deal" with Edward J. Williams of Scranton and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, a subsidiary of the Erie Railroad, which then had cases pending in his court, but he denied that he willfully or unlawfully or corruptly took any advantage of his position to induce the railroad officials to deal with him and his partner.

**Denies Marian Coal Co. Charge.**

The accused jurist denied that he at any time for a consideration agreed to assist George M. Watson, a Scranton lawyer, to settle a case in which the Marian Coal Company was complainant against the Lackawanna Railroad before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

William P. Boland and his brothers, Christopher and James, are principal stockholders in the coal company, and William P. Boland was the author of some of the charges on which the House Judiciary Committee reported articles of impeachment.

The Judge's answer to-day set out that his participation in the negotiations with officials of the Lackawanna Railroad for settlement of the case was purely out of friendship for Watson and Christopher G. Boland, and that all his acts were without promise or expectation of compensation of any kind.

In reply to the charge that he and his associates obtained from the Lehigh Valley Railroad a lease on Coal Dump Packer No. 3, owned by the City of Philadelphia, as trustee for the heirs of the late Stephen Girard, reply was made that the transaction did not involve unlawful or corrupt use of his office. Some details of this article were disputed.

**Helm Bruce Affair Just, He Says.**

To the charge that Judge Archbald permitted Helm Bruce, attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, to make a reply after a case had been closed in court, the Judge averred that permission for such a supplementary reply was not, so far as he knew, given in secret from the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Judge Archbald denied that he had given permission for the supplementary answer wrongfully or unlawfully, but declared it had been done in fairness and in the interests of justice.

The Judge denied that he used his office wrongfully to aid Frederick Warnke in obtaining from the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad a lease of the Lincoln culm dump, or that he accepted from Warnke wrongfully a promissory note for $500. Judge Archbald does say, however, that he and John Henry Jones received from the Premier Coal Company a note for $510 indorsed by Warnke. This the Judge avers was for services he and Jones had performed by bringing about the sale of the Old Gravity Pill culm bank by the Lacoe & Shiffer Coal Company to the Premier Coal Company, in which Warnke had an interest.

The charge that the Judge used his office corruptly or improperly to bring about the sale of the Everhardt coal lands to the Lehigh Valley Railroad or the Lehigh Valley Coal Company was asserted to be vague, and its annulment was asked.

**How He Obtained Mine Stock.**

Judge Archbald denied that at any time he had planned to buy stocks of a gold mining company in Honduras with W. W. Rissinger by indorsing a note for $2,500. Rissinger is part owner of the stock of the Old Plymouth Coal Company. He admitted having indorsed a note for Rissinger, but avers it was for the sole accommodation and benefit of Rissinger, and that Rissinger later sent him certificates of stock in a gold mining enterprise as collateral security for his indorsement.

It was admitted that the Old Plymouth Coal Company was a litigant in the Judge's court, but the note transaction had no relevancy to the Judge's judicial action, and that in the court decision he acted solely upon his judgment of the merits of the law suit presented. If the note was presented to John T. Lenahan, one of the attorneys in the case, for discount, it was done without Judge Archbald's consent, the answer said.

As to the $500 Jones note, which it was charged was presented to Christopher G. Boland with a request for discount for Judge Archbald, while one of the Marian Coal Company cases was pending in his court, Judge Archbald answered that he never consented that the note should be presented to either of the Bolands with a request on his part for discount, and that if such a thing were done it was entirely without his knowledge.

As to the charge that the same note made to John Henry Jones was presented for discount to Charles H. Von Storch, President of a bank in Scranton, and a lawyer, Judge Archbald answered that he indorsed the note entirely for the accommodation of Jones, and, had no intention of improperly using his influence as a Judge to induce Von Storch to discount it.

The charge that Judge Archbald had received large gifts of money from Henry W. Cannon, a cousin of his wife, and a Director in the Great Northern Railway and other corporations, was denied, though it was admitted that the Judge made a trip to Italy at Cannon's expense. The Judge averred he had no information that any corporation in which Cannon was interested might come before his court.

**Explains Trip to Europe.**

The allegation that while a District Judge in Scranton he accepted a purse of $625 made up by lawyers who practiced before the bar of his court, Judge Archbald admitted, but declared he had no knowledge that such a fund was being made up, and that his first knowledge of it was when it was presented to him in a sealed envelope on the deck of the steamer on which he was sailing for Europe with the request that the envelope be opened after the ship had left port.

"The gift could not have been refused without impugning the motives of the givers," said the Judge in his answer.

The charge that Judge Archbald appointed J. B. Woodward a Jury Commissioner in Scranton, while Woodward was an attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad was met with the reply that Judge Archbald did not know of Woodward's connection with the railroad until several years after he had been appointed. He appointed Woodward, it was said, because the custom had been to select a Democrat, and the Judge knew Woodward to be of that party and had known him "intimately and favorably" for years.

Judge Archbald replied to the charge that he had obtained credit from persons having suits pending before him, that it was too vague to admit of answer, as it did not make specific allegations nor point out times or places at which it was alleged he attempted to obtain such credit. He denied that at any time or place he sought wrongfully or otherwise to obtain credit from or through any persons interested in any court in which he presided or was a member.

## McNAMARA SERVANTS HELD.

### Argument on Writs of Habeas Corpus Put Off Until Friday.

Mrs. Clare M. Perkins, Fred H. Patterson, and Patrick Walsh, respectively, housekeeper, chauffeur, and valet, of Nicholas J. McNamara, a banker of San Francisco, who were arrested at the Hotel Knickerbocker last Friday on the charge of stealing the banker's automobile, were taken before Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday on writs of habeas corpus.

The three prisoners left the McNamara home in San Mateo, a suburb of San Francisco, on June 21, together with Mrs. Margaret J. McNamara and her two young sons. The banker traced the runaway company on their automobile trip eastward, and when they arrived in New York a telegram caused the immediate arrest of the three servants. Owing to the mysterious factor of Mrs. McNamara's being in the company of the three, they were held without bail, but writs of habeas corpus returnable yesterday were sworn out for them.

Justice Bischoff adjourned argument on the writs until Friday, but meantime fixed the bail of the prisoners at $2,500 each. K. H. Rosenberg, counsel for the three, declared that the automobile was not, as alleged, the property of the banker, but belonged to Mrs. McNamara who, he said, had a perfect right to travel to New York in it, accompanied by the housekeeper, the valet, and the chauffeur.

## BOSTON STRIKERS WIN.

### Conductors and Motormen Victorious in a 53-Day Struggle.

BOSTON, July 29.—The strike of the conductors and motormen of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which has lasted for fifty-three days and is estimated to have cost $1,028,000, was ended to-night by the agreement of the company officials to the terms of settlement, the strikers winning every point sought. The strikers will begin to go back to work to-morrow.

The terms of settlement set forth that the company will show no discrimination bewteen union and non-union employes, and will meet their employes, individually or as a committee from any organization, to discuss grievances.

"Reasonable leave of absence" will be allowed men to adjust differences which may come up. The determination of what ratings will be given the strikers upon their return, and at what time they shall be taken back, is left to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and that board has given the power to settle future differences.

The strike was called June 7, following the discharge of 300 employes, who, it was declared, were discriminated against because they had joined a recently formed union. About 2,000 went out.

Gov. Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald a week ago began a series of conferences between the company and the strikers which was the means of bringing about the settlement.

# CANAL NEUTRALITY URGED BY M'CUMBER

## North Dakota Senator Argues Against Granting of Free Passage to American Ships.

## SAYS IT OPPOSES TREATY

### Surprises Senate by Declaring He Believes England Is Willing to Amend Agreement.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Less than a dozen Senators attended the reopening of the debate on the Panama Canal tolls question in the Senate this morning, but the speech by Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, who resumed his thoroughgoing argument against the free passage of American ships, was important in several particulars, and he soon stirred up his opponents to a lively colloquy.

Mr. McCumber insisted that the granting of free passage to American ships would violate not only every obligation arising through Great Britain out of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but would also violate the American treaty with Panama under which the canal was made possible. He greatly surprised his colleagues with his argument regarding the rights of ships-of-war of nations through the canal.

From the beginning Mr. McCumber has taken the position that the neutralization of the canal must be strictly and literally preserved. To-day, in response to a question from Senator Cummins, he declared that such observance in connection with our treaty with Panama would commit this country absolutely to permitting the ships of all the nations in the world to go through free. This point he bases on a provision in the Panama treaty in which the ships of war of Panama are guaranteed free passage through the canal as a part of our payment for the Zone.

Some of the lawyers contend that the fact that this free passage is part payment really keeps this favor to America within the terms of our treay with Great Britain, declaring for equality of treatment to all nations, but Mr. Cummins and Mr. McCumber apparently agreed that if all nations are to be treated alike and the Panamans are to go through free, then obviously all nations must be similarly treated.

Much has been made by the supporters of American exemption from tolls of the fact that the treaty with Great Britain puts warships and merchant vessels in the same class. They argue that since it is manifestly absurd for the United States to levy tolls on her own warships, since those tolls would be at once paid into the American Treasury, it is also not expected that American merchant ships should be subject to tolls. That argument Mr. McCumber answered to-day by explaining that when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was negotiated it was quite possible that the canal would be built by private capital. In that case, he said, a real levy would have been collected from American battleships and merchant ships alike.

The fact, he said, that finally the Government built the canal herself, makes payment of battleship tolls impossible, does not relieve us of the obligation to levy on American merchant ships.

"We cannot salve our conscience," said Mr. McCumber, "by saying that if our position in this matter is wrong we will refer it for arbitration at The Hague. The same loose consciences that would send this matter to arbitration, when the time comes will refuse to arbitrate; we will violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; will also violate the treaty of arbitration when that question is raised. And when we have violated both treaties, what then—war? No, for a single minute. No nation can afford to go to war with us. Least of all, Great Britain. But the very fact that we are immune from war should appeal to our high sense to maintain our contractual obligations."

Mr. McCumber surprised the Senate again by saying that he believed Great Britain would be willing so to amend the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as to permit the exemption of American coastwise ships from the payment of tolls. Only the Canadian provinces, he said, and the British possessions in the Caribbean, are now interested in anything like coastwise trade.

Mr. Cummins retorted, however, and he has the support of local diplomatists, that every nation in the world is interested in our coastwise trade to the extent that they would send anything from their own shores through the canal to the American Coast on the other side. Mr. McCumber said that American investments in the canal would be paid for by equal levies on the shipping of the world and our responsibilities would be repaid by the work of the canal in shortening our coast-to-coast steamship routes by 4,000 miles.

## OPPOSE BANK INQUIRY.

### Senate Finance Committee to Report Pujo Resolution Adversely.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—By a vote of 6 to 7 the Senate Finance Committee today agreed to adversely report the Pujo resolution to especially empower the House Money Trust Committee to investigate National banks. Chairman Pujo holds the committee has general power to do so, and will proceed on that.

Senators McCumber and La Follette, Republican Senators, joined four Democrats, Senators Simmons, Williams, Kern, and Johnson of Maine, voting for the resolution. Senator Bailey was the only Democrat who voted against it.

The minority members paved the way for a fight on the floor over the matter by getting permission to make a minority report and to amend the resolution to limit the inquisitorial powers granted to the powers conferred upon the House Committee by the resolution authorizing an investigation into the money trust.

## GALLEN, CHICAGO SPORT, DEAD

### Made Fortune at Faro and Lost It on the Race Track.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Frank Gallen, widely known as a faro dealer for Mike McDonald, when the latter ruled the sport and much of the politics of Chicago, was buried to-day. The funeral services were held at the home of Gallen's nephew, F. T. (Bud) White.

Gallen's fortune, which he made at faro, disappeared when he took to the race tracks, but to the last he maintained the sense of humor and the imperturbability that characterized him. He was a cabin boy on the Mississippi River steamboat Pennsylvania in 1804 when she blew up near Island No. 10. Two hundred were lost, among them Mark Twain's brother, Henry Clemens. Gallen, who was thrown into the water, reached shore on a bale of cotton.

# HOUSE WON'T ACCEPT SENATE TARIFF BILLS

## Democrats Agree to Send Back the Wool, Sugar, and Excise Measures.

## DEADLOCKED ON RECIPROCITY

### Action on the Steel Bill Held Up Because of the Canadian Repeal Amendment.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Democratic House will not accept the Tariff bill dealing with wool, sugar, and the proposed excise tax, as amended and passed by the Senate last week. All these measures will be sent back to the Senate under an agreement reached by Chairman Underwood and his Democratic colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee to-day. Chairman Underwood will call all three of the bills in the House to-morrow, move that the House disagree to the various Senate amendments, and the adoption of this motion will automatically send the measures back to the Senate.

The Democratic programme will be the same on these measures as on the Steel bill, which came to the House with the Canadian reciprocity repeal amendment attached as a rider, and went back to the Senate, which asked for a conference. The Steel bill has been in conference since June 12. There is a deadlock in conference over the Canadian reciprocity amendment, which the House conferrees, Messrs. Underwood, Palmer, and Payne will never accept.

Instead of asking for a conference on the Wool, Sugar, and Excise Tax bills, the House leaders will rest content with the refusal of the House to accept the Senate's amendments, and thus afford the Senate an opportunity to recant and recede from its amendments. Should the Senate insist on its amendments, as it did when the Steel bill was sent back, the House will grant the conference, that an agreement may be reached there.

The Underwood Wool bill was amended by the Senate through the adoption of the original La Follette Wool bill as a substitute bill. Neither the Canadian reciprocity repeal nor the Tariff Board amendments were added to this bill, so that the contest over the Wool bill is a struggle similar to that of last Summer between the original Underwood Wool bill and the original La Follette substitute.

The Senate's course has not been determined, but there are intimations to-night that enough Republican regulars may absent themselves when the vote is taken to enable the Democratic minority of the Senate to recede from the La Follette substitute amendment, and thus have the Senate accept the House Wool bill. This would send the bill direct to the President and he would veto it. The President does not assent to the claim of Chairman Underwood that the House bill is justified by the report of the Tariff Board. The rates must be higher on the raw products and lower on the finished products to harmonize with the board's recommendations, in the opinion of the Administration.

The prospects are that the Senate will insist upon its amendments to the Sugar and Excise bills and send them into conference, in the hope that they will die there. The House leaders are standing pat on their bills, and are willing to go to the country on them as the paramount issue in the campaign. They are willing to compromise on the rates in conference in an effort to send the bills to the President, but will never compromise on the proposal for the creation of a permanent Tariff Board, nor for the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity law.

Chairman Underwood announced to-night he would call up the Cotton bill, which was reported on June 4, for passage by the House at the end of the present week, so that the Senate may have a chance to act upon it. It is not the intention of the House Democrats to bring forward the Free Market Basket bill, which has been advocated by many of the Democratic members from the larger cities, but opposed by those from the rural districts.

**Gov. Forbes Much Improved.**

FALLSMOUTH, Mass., July 29.—W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippines, who has been ill on the Island of Nashawena, is making satisfactory progress, and expects to return to Manila in October, at the expiration of his six months' leave.

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Half a Century in Business.
The Great Efficiency of "Ehrlich" Service
—each case is carefully considered, each eye is scientifically examined by our eye physician.
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Perfect Fitting Glasses, $2.50 to $12
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Old books and pamphlets on every subject found in The Book Exchange in The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Adv.

Purchases made from now until the end of the month will be charged on August bills rendered September first.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.
WILL NOW CLOSE OUT IN SUMMER CLEARANCE
Linen Tailored Suits
At $15 and $20
This attractive assortment is composed of both plain-tailored and fancy-trimmed effects. Formerly sold at $28 to $55.
ALSO CLOSING OUT
Summer Millinery at $10
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Important Sale of
PIANOS
A splendid opportunity to purchase slightly used and rebuilt UPRIGHT and GRAND PIANOS (all equal to new) at
Sharply Reduced Prices
UPRIGHTS
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $550. Now only $405
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $500. Now only $390
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $500. Now only $325
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $500. Now only $345
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $550. Now only $365
CHICKERING; Mahogany. Was $500. Now only $355
WEBER; Mahogany. Was $500. Now only $340
HARDMAN; Rosewood. Was $400. Now only $280
STEINWAY; Upright. Was $500. Now only $210
SHONINGER; Circassian Walnut, (Special Design). Was $350. Now only $195
HUNTINGTON; Upright, Mahogany case. Was $250. Now only $110
GRANDS
KNABE; Mignonette fancy Mahogany. Was $700. Now only $595
KNABE; Mignonette Mahogany. Was $700. Now only $585
KNABE; Mignon Mahogany. Was $850. Now only $625
STEINWAY & SONS; perfect. Was $950. Now only $445
GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER; parlor grand. Was $850. Now only $250
WEBER; Mahogany. Was $900. Now only $475
Seven Fine Player-Pianos
used but a few months for music demonstrations only. To make room for Fall designs we offer choice of these instruments which have been selling up to $600 at only $390
All Are Fully Guaranteed
Some of the above pianos will be sold on TERMS low as $5 a MONTH.
Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange.
RYTHMODIK RECORD MUSIC ROLLS "It's All in the Roll"
Every owner of a Player-Piano should know about these rolls.
Talking Machines and Records
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IN THEIR DRESSMAKING AND READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS
WILL ACCEPT ORDERS BETWEEN SEASONS FOR WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, DRESSES AND RIDING HABITS, AT CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES; OR SELECTIONS MAY BE MADE, AT VERY MODERATE COST, FROM THE SUMMER GARMENTS IN STOCK.
TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND DRESSES
READY-TO-WEAR . . $32.00 AND UPWARD
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HAVE ARRANGED FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY)
A SALE OF PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
PARASOLS OF SILK TAFFETA IN NAVY BLUE, HUNTER'S GREEN, CERISE, PURPLE, WHITE OR BLACK; ALSO IN CHANGEABLE SILKS AND BLACK-AND-WHITE EFFECTS, ACTUAL VALUE $3.00 AT $1.85
UMBRELLAS OF TWILLED SILK, WITH NATURAL WOOD HANDLES, IN SIZES FOR MEN AND WOMEN, ACTUAL VALUES $3.00 & 3.50 AT $2.00
ALSO FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY),
WOMEN'S LINGERIE WAISTS
MODELED IN THE POPULAR SHEER FABRICS, WITH TRIMMINGS OF EMBROIDERY AND LACE, AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES:
$1.25, 1.65, 2.00, 3.50 & 4.00
THE FANCY NEEDLEWORK DEP'T
WILL HOLD THIS DAY (TUESDAY)
A SALE OF STAMPED ARTICLES
AT DECIDED REDUCTIONS. THE SELECTION INCLUDES ROUND AND SQUARE CENTREPIECES; DRESSER SCARFS AND PILLOW COVERS, RANGING IN PRICES FROM 15c. TO $1.15
THE DEPARTMENT IS NOW SHOWING A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF THE NEWEST IMPORTATIONS IN STAMPED ARTICLES, AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND A NUMBER OF SIMPLE DESIGNS ADAPTED FOR SUMMER WORK. SILKS AND FLOSSES FOR WORKING ARE ALSO IN STOCK.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

# 'MISSED HOLE' KILLS THREE, MAIMS FIVE

### Workers in Aqueduct Shaft 13, Under Central Park, Drilled Into Charged Boring.

### THREE OF INJURED WILL DIE

### Two Superintendents in Charge of the Work Placed Under Arrest, but Paroled by the Coroner.

Three men were killed and five injured, three of these mortally, yesterday by an explosion 250 feet underground in the north heading of Shaft 13 of the Catskill Aqueduct at Ninety-third Street and Central Park West. The explosion was caused by one of the four machine drills striking a heavy charge of dynamite which had missed fire when a round of holes was set off at 2 o'clock in the morning by the same crew of drillers and helpers.

The accident occasioned a panic among the muckers at work in the tunnel, despite the fact that not a single member of the mucking crew was injured. The muckers had just completed their task of removing the débris of rock and gravel left from the previous round of shots and had retired to their benches in the tunnel, more than 100 feet from the drilling machines, when the heavy concussion plunged the tunnel into sudden darkness. All of the three men killed were drillers—Tony Mariano and Joseph and Louis Prinelli.

The disaster was the result of the manner in which opposing crews of drill-runners in the two headings of the tunnel are pitted against each other in a race for supremacy, according to what could be gleaned after the accident from the frightened muckers, who crowded the workyard of the company in Central Park, chattering volubly. So anxious is each drilling crew to "get the jump" on the gang in the other heading, the men declare, that no time is wasted after a round of shots has been fired in clearing away the débris and starting the drills for the next round. Had it not been for the speed at which the men work, it is alleged, there would have been time for some one to discover that the charge in one of the holes drilled for the previous round had not been fired, and the accident would have been averted.

Supt. Steenburgh, who is in charge of the work at Shaft 13, asserted that the accident could not have been avoided owing to the fact that the dim light in the heading would not have permitted a sufficient examination of the ledge of rock upon which the men were at work. He explained the manner in which the accident had occurred as follows:

"We have two shifts of drill-runners, which work from 2 A. M. to 10 A. M., and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M., respectively. Each shift consists of two crews, one for each heading of the tunnel. Four machines are at work in each heading, and each machine is in charge of a runner and a helper. The muckers also work in two shifts from 12 noon to 8 P. M., and from midnight to 8 A. M. The muckers who were in the tunnel when the explosion occurred at 7:10 this morning had only fifty minutes more to work, and the drilling crew in the north heading, where the accident happened, would have quit work at 10 o'clock.

"The drill runners were trying to get the holes bored for another blast before the mucking crew quit. Mariano, one of the men killed, was drilling about four inches to the side of a hole made for the previous round in which the charge had not been exploded. He drilled at a slight angle, and when he had pierced the rock to a depth of three feet the drill struck the dynamite in the missed hole."

Supts. Steenburgh and Havens were placed under arrest on a technical charge of homicide, but later were paroled by Coroner Feinberg in custody of their counsel.

## SLOWER TIME TO CHICAGO?

### Pennsylvania and Central May Call Off Their Fast Trains.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will announce shortly a new schedule for its through train service to Chicago if the New York Central will join in the reduction of the eighteen-hour speed to the West.

Following the investigation of the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Hyde Park on March 13 last, both companies have been considering a new schedule. The transportation department of the Pennsylvania admitted last evening that the schedules for a twenty-hour service had been prepared, and that Vice President Dixon, who had the subject in charge, would await the action of the New York Central management before he gave the new service out to the public.

At the offices of the company to-day it was said they would welcome the change, not only because it would insure greater safety for the traveling public, but that the refund payment plan which had been in force had cause constant complications, and that they would be glad to do away with such a scheme. Then, too, the company says the strain upon its engineers because of this financial liability of the company has been so intense that the men have been unable at times to do themselves justice.

It is believed here that the new order may become effective on Aug. 1, or it may be postponed until the middle of the month.

When the report that the railroads leading out of New York City would, during the Winter months, lengthen the running schedules of their fast trains, in accordance with the advice from the Public Service Commission, was brought yesterday to the attention of the officials of the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines, they would make no statement, either in confirmation or denial of the reported change. It was made plain, however, that the present running time of the trains would be held to until October, when it is usual to change from the Summer to the Winter schedule.

Officials of both roads acknowledged having received the Public Service report advising the change to low Winter speed, but would make no comment upon its wisdom. The finding of the commission upon the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Hyde Park, March 13 last, placed the cause of the accident on the thawing of the roadbed, and it is largely upon this that the commission bases its advice to the railroads.

## TENEMENT FOLK TO CLEAN UP

### Organizations Begin Sanitary Campaign for the Children's Sake.

A campaign to get the people living in the tenements of the city interested in a week's cleaning up of streets, sidewalks, areaways, and homes was begun yesterday and will continue through this week. The movement began with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and was taken up in Manhattan by the organized charities and also by the Babies' Welfare Association. This latter society sent out yesterday 25,000 circulars and special literature to 150 organizations, calling on this large number of persons to join in the movement.

Special emphasis is being put on the value of cleaning up for the sake of the children of the tenements. The Babies' Welfare Association is supplying the visiting nurses of the different charity societies with medical data it has gathered showing the effect of unclean surroundings on infant mortality. The message that is being sent broadcast is to have tenement buildings and flats clean and sanitary by Aug. 1. After that it is intended to use the various charitable agencies of the city to keep up a higher standard of cleanliness. The association has the co-operation of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Educational Alliance, the New York Milk Committee, the Boy Scouts, and the University Settlement.

Beginning yesterday, the residents of the tenements were urged to put their refuse into the street, and Commissioner Edwards sent orders to his captains to see that all was removed from the streets by nightfall.

## TO SAVE COMMERCE JUDGES.

### Senate and House Conferrees Favor Putting Them on Circuit Bench.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The abolition of the Commerce Court, but retention of the five Judges of that tribunal, as additional Circuit Judges, is briefly the substance of an agreement that has been reached testatively by the conferrees between Senate and House on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, carrying the appropriations for that Court. There is no finality to this agreement, but in any event the final agreement will not be in favor of the retention of the Commerce Court.

The conferrees—Senators Warren, Wetmore, and Foster for the Senate, and Representatives Johnson, Burleson and Gillette for the House—are agreed that they would be exceeding their powers and instructions should they recommend the retention of the Court.

The bone of contention in conference has been the proposal of the Senate to abolish the Judges, as well as the Court, by legislating them out of office. The bill as passed by the House provided for the abolition of the Commerce Court and the repeal of all laws in so far as they provide for the establishment of that Court. But the House did not legislate the Commerce Court Judges out of office.

The Senate not only provided for the abolition of the Court, but also for the wiping out of the five Commerce Court Judges.

"Even admitting the contention of some Senators that it would be Constitutional to wipe out these Judges by act of Congress, the House conferrees have insisted there still would remain a question of the doubtful propriety of legislating these Judges out of office when the continuation of the Court, not its Judges, is the real issue.

The tentative agreement would abolish the Court, transfer its jurisdiction back to the regular Federal Courts, shift its cases into those courts, and place the Commerce Court Judges back on the Circuit benches, and prohibit the filling of vacancies until the total number of Circuit Judges has been reduced to 29.

## DARROW DENIES BRIBERY.

### Lawyer In His Own Defense Contradicts Jury Fixing Testimony.

LOS ANGELES, July 29.—Clarence S. Darrow, on trial for jury bribing, took the witness stand in his own behalf today, well toward the close of a session which began with the discharge of Juror L. A. Leavitt because of illness and the substitution of alternate Juror A. B. Blakesley. In the brief time he was on the stand Darrow contradicted testimony by George Behm and Bert Franklin, which had been considered damaging to his case.

Mr. Darrow gave his age as 56 next April, and said he had been practicing law for thirty-six years. Darrow told of his reluctance in accepting the McNamara case and the influence brought to bear upon him by the leaders of organized labor to defend the accused dynamiters, which finally resulted in his coming to Los Angeles. He narrated in chronological order his preparations for defending the brothers.

Asked about his relations with George Behm, uncle of Ortie McManigal, Darrow said that Behm and Mrs. McManigal had visited his home in Chicago, where Mrs. McManigal complained of the manner in which her husband had been treated by W. J. Burns, the detective.

"She told me," continued the defendant, "that Burns, through his agent, Malcolm MacLaren, had shadowed and followed her every place she went and had asked her to go to Los Angeles, where Burns would provide her with a position. She did not want to go under those circumstances, but did want to see her husband.

"I told her to get what money she could from Burns and I would get her there. She said she wanted her uncle to come with her because of her poor health and Behm said he would come."

Darrow denied the testimony of Franklin that he got a check for $1,000 from Darrow, the money to be used to bribe jurors.

## PAYNE APPEALS TO VOTERS.

### Moved to do so by Opposition to His Nomination.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GENEVA, N. Y., July 29.—Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn has sent the following letter to voters in his district:

As I shall be detained here in Washington by public duties for some weeks, I am writing to you for your support for renomination.

I appreciate the signal honor shown me in the past. I stand upon my record so many times approved by my constituents. I do not claim that I have made no mistakes, but I have always tried to profit by experience. You have aided in training me for the office, and, with health unimpaired, I am prepared to render you better service than ever before.

I am a Republican. To that party the country owes the progress that has come from wise legislation during the past half century. I am for the protection of all American industries, but opposed to excessive duties. Not all of the provisions of the present tariff bill were as I would have made them. But it reduced the Dingley rates by 21 per cent. It provides the lowest rate of any tariff for fifty years. It has closed no factories nor has it caused loss on any farm. Organized under its provisions, the Tariff Board is pointing the way of safety for the future.

Mr. Payne, who has served twenty-eight years in the House of Representatives, has serious opposition for a renomination this year in the candidacy of Clarence E. Aiken of Auburn.

## FIND DINASAUR 65 FEET LONG.

### Scientists Uncover Fossil at Rocky Springs, Wyom.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., July 29.—The fossil vertebrae of a dinosaur which in life probaly exceeded sixty-five feet in length are being carefully removed from the sand rock at the Jensen quarry near this place. The remains of two smaller dinosaurs are being uncovered at the same time, but these crumble as quickly as they are exposed to the air.

Eighty of the vertebrae of the giant reptile have been uncovered with but little damage to them. They include the lower part of the neck and the upper part of the tail. At the hips the vertebrae are a foot in length.

Four dinosaurs have been uncovered in the Jensen quarry, which is becoming one of the famous fossil fields of the State, rivaling the world-famous ones near Rock River and in Converse County.

## HIGHER HOMICIDE RECORD.

### 1912 Police Table Otherwise Shows a Decrease in Crime.

Commissioner Waldo gave out the following table yesterday morning of police activity without comment:

Operation of Detective Bureau for the first half of 1912, as compared with the first half of 1911: Complains of assaults and robberies have decreased from 646 to 313; complaints of burglary have decreased from 5,006 to 4,054; complaints of pocketpicking have decreased from 533 to 90; complaints of homicide, including accidental deaths, have increased from 81 to 140; total complaints have decreased from 22,080 to 19,395.

Convictions for homicide have increased from 9 to 17; there are 59 awaiting trial; convictions for assaults and robbery have increased from 58 to 90, and for burglary, 401 to 506; total convictions have increased from 4,573 to 7,668; aggregate sentences obtained have increased from 4,990 years to 6,996 years, while suspended sentences have increased from 766 to 2,085.

In the first half of 1911 $1,410,893 worth of property was reported lost and $549,342 recovered, or 39 per cent.; in the first half of 1912 $1,668,347 worth was reported lost, and $950,015 recovered.

The Commissioner refused to make any comment on the figures.

### Tammany Primary Call Meeting.

The Tammany Hall General Committee will meet this evening for the purpose of issuing the usual primary call and fixing the time and place for the various committees to meet to designate candidates for Congress, Senate, and Assembly, whose names are to go in the party column on the primary ballot.

### The Empress of Britain in Port.

QUEBEC, July 29.—The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, which rammed and sank the Sydney collier Helvetia on Saturday afternoon, arrived at Quebec this morning under her own steam. Her officers announced that no lives had been lost in the collision.

# NO LOWER PRICES WITHOUT BEEF TRUST

### National Packing Co., Declares an Old Trust Official, Competed Severely with Other Concerns.

### PROFITS FROM BY-PRODUCTS

### Small Concerns Could Not Live on What Big Houses Earn—Swifts Make Only 5 Per Cent.

Since it became known last week that Attorney General Wickersham had accepted informally the dissolution plan of the National Packing Company, a concern jointly owned by the big packing concerns and pursued by the Department of Justice as the incarnation of the "Beef Trust," there have been varied theories as to its effect on the price of meats and its benefit to the ultimate consumer. A New Yorker formerly high in the councils of the "Beef Trust," who consented to talk to THE TIMES yesterday on the understanding that he should remain anonymous, gave it as his opinion that the effect would be, if anything, contrary to the Government's purpose.

"The National Packing Company in reality," he said, "was a source of real competition to the Armours, Swifts, Morrises, and others, who are popularly known as the 'Beef Trust.' With its dissolution and the division of its scattered plants among the owners, just so much competition will be removed.

"The Government was wrong from the beginning in its conception of the function of the National Packing Company. It was really formed with the idea of making the nucleus of a big combination of the packing companies, and when this idea fell through, for a time the companies were at loss what to do with it.

"President Tilden was an Armour man, and he agreed to run the company, if he were given a free hand. He did thus run it, and with so free a hand," THE TIMES informant explained, "that there was frequent complaint in the packing group of his competition. Some of the packers thought that the National Packing Company hit them harder than it did the Armours, but that is beside the point.

"It is certain, however, that the dissolution of the National Packing Company does remove an element of competition. I do not know any of the details of the dissolution plan, but I suppose that the plants which are too much scattered to be of value to any individual group have been or will be sold in parcels.

"What the public does not realize is that the packing business has been developed in recent years to such a fine point that competition is measured in cents and fractions of cents per pound. Profits are so small that there has been no room for small concerns, except in local territory. No small concern could live on the profits made by the big packers, who save every atom almost of a carcass.

"It is their ability to put all the by-products to use which gives them their strong position. Take the Swifts' concern, with its earnings of about $5,000,000 annually on an actual investment of $125,000,000; such a scale of profits, reduced to the terms of a small company, would not permit it to live. That is why the dissolution of the National Packing Company means nothing except what may result from the removal of this source of competition among the big fellows."

The National Packing Company, which represents the unrealized ambition of the packers to form a huge consolidation, is capitalized at $15,000,000. It did a gross business estimated at about $100,000,000 a year, and has paid 7 per cent. dividends. For the past three years, or until the present fiscal year, the net profits of Swift & Co., a representative packing concern, were derived from by-products. This year it is stated that the packing end of the business is paying profits.

CHICAGO, July 29.—An official of Swift & Co. declares that the distribution sale of products of the big packing concern will exceed $300,000,000 in the current fiscal year. In previous year the sales, or turnover, was about $275,000,000. The company has also derived a better profit margin this year than last, hence the earnings on the capital stock will be a great deal larger than then.

## MAKE LOAN-SHARK RAIDS.

### Detectives Take Money-Lenders, Who Are Held Under Heavy Bail.

D. H. Tolman, reported to be the wealthiest loan shark in the country and the owner of sixty-four establishments was before Magistrate Herrman in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon, charged with violating the banking laws. He was held in $1,000 bail for a further examination to-morrow. With him were several others on similar charges, including two young women, Mary Quinn, a representative of the Chesterkirk Company of 203 Broadway, and Nan Bauman of Burt Brothers, 100 Fifth Avenue. Both were held in $500 bail for further examination to-morrow.

Detective Trojan asserted that when he went to arrest Miss Bauman at the Fifth Avenue address she refused to accompany him, slammed a door in his face, and dared him to force an entrance. He got in through the transom, and then arrested her. She gave her age as 20, and said that she lived at 130 Broadway, Newark.

Others arrested were Walter Duckworth of 63 Park Row, Lee Kahn of the Acme Security Company, 1,451 Broadway, and Benjamin Goldberger of 425 East 122d Street. All were held in $1,000 bail.

The raids were made by Acting Capt. Charles W. McKinney of the Detective Bureau. Wagonloads of books, papers, and records were carted away by the police. The arrest of Tolman was accomplished by means of strategy. Hitherto he had avoided arrest, but recently he signed replevin papers to get back certain books taken in former raids, and thus the police made him admit proprietorship.

### Eleven Fined for Adulterated Food.

Eleven sellers of adulterated milk and decayed meat were fined from $15 to $100 each in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Two dealers in watered milk asserted that, owing to the high cost of milk, it was necessary for them to water milk to make a profit, but their excuses failed to soften the hearts of the Justices.


Who Wouldn't Pay a Trifle More for Beer Like This?
Only a Few Cents Higher per Case than Others.

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz, New York. Order from any dealer.

Is Infinitely More Delicious and Refreshing!


## PUZZLED BY GROCER'S DEATH

### Wife Arrested, Then Released—Found Dead In Bathroom.

Following the arrest and release of his wife on a charge of homicide, detectives were investigating yesterday the death of Robert J. Murphy, 40 years old, proprietor of a grocery store at 1,012 Avenue A, who was found dead in the bathroom of his home, over the store, early yesterday morning with three bullet wounds in his body.

The wounds, in the opinion of Coroner Hellenstein, could not have been self-inflicted, as any one of them would have caused instant death. Murphy's revolver was found at his feet. His wife told the Coroner her husband was left-handed. She said she had been with friends until shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning, when she returned home and found her husband's body. Mrs. Murphy's friends corroborated her story.

Murphy had suffered from rheumatism for more than two years, and two weeks ago he complained of being in constant pain. He became despondent, and often declared he would rather be dead than suffer. The revolver, Mrs. Murphy said, was kept in a trunk. After complaining of pain, she told the Coroner, her husband asked her for the revolver. She demurred, she said, and her husband then declared he wanted the revolver near him in the event that a burglar entered the flat.

### Concert for Children's Sanitarium.

The second anual concert for the benefit of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children will be given on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 11, 1912, at 3 o'clock, at the Sanitarium, Rockaway Park. The musical programme is under the management of Mme. Jeanne Franko, who will sing several solos. Others who will appear are Mme. Carrie Bridewell Benedict, Mrs. S. Adler, Mrs. F. Seligman, Mr. Swieback, and Manfred Malkin.

### Close Savings and Loan Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Supt. Van Tuyl of the State Banking Department took possession of the Empire Savings and Loan Association of Syracuse to-day. The association has not engaged in active business for many years. It began business in 1892, and, according to its last annual report to the State Banking Department, on Dec. 31, 1911, it had total assets of $17,749.

## TRAINMEN MUST NOT DRINK

### Nor Enter Saloons, Even When Off Duty—New Lackawanna Rule.

The Lackawanna Railroad issued yesterday a new rule against the use of intoxicants by the men who run the company's trains. The old rule against drinking while on duty is extended to cover all the time of the men. They are enjoined to use their time off duty to obtain rest, and they are prohibited from spending their time in any way that might unfit them for service. The men are told that the visiting of saloons or other places where liquor is sold will be considered sufficient ground for dismissal. The rule becomes effective at once.

In explaining the new rule yesterday, George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager said:

"Recent experience has shown that there is only one absolutely safe course to be followed by these classes of men, and that is to abstain altogether from the use of liquor. That will be the rule of the Lackawanna hereafter.

"The company realizes that in this departure it may be criticised for pursuing an extreme course, but it rests assured that public sentiment will support its position, in view of the great risks involved.

"It is a well-known fact that there are many other forms of dissipation besides drinking that may tend to unfit men for their duties, and where safety requires men to be alert and keen while on duty it is absolutely essential that they should come to their work refreshed by abundant sleep and in full possession of all their physical and mental faculties."


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RENEWED AUTOMOBILES are cars of distinction, quality, and service. They are in perfect mechanical condition and are guaranteed the same as our new cars.

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Advertising rates per agate line. One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

Cole, 1911 fore-door touring car; Cole 1911 torpedo tonneau; both in excellent condition; fully equipped; just rebuilt and painted; backed by the same guarantee adopted by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers for new cars. Colt-Stratton Company, Broadway, at 68th St. Telephone 6000 Columbus.

EXCEPTIONAL bargain, late 1911 Velie, 40-horse power, fore-door touring car; fully equipped; new last October; maker's guarantee; wonderful chance to get good car; cash or installment. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

"ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES."
New and used "Hup Yeats" passenger and commercial electrics; second-hand electric cars of other makes, overhauled and painted, at very low prices. R. C. H. Corporation, 1,959 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow, large five-passenger touring; fully equipped, thoroughly overhauled. Price $760.
Sanford, 481 Park Av., cor. 58th St.

1907 Packard 30, complete with touring and limousine bodies; in perfect order; bargain. W. M. Gage, 2,000 Broadway, at 88th St. Phone 6000 Columbus.

Beautiful 40 H. P. 5-pass. touring car, almost new; foredoors; full equipment; nickel trimmings; big bargain. Thomas, B'way & 64th.

FOR SALE.—100 second-hand taxicab bodies in good condition; price low. Mason Seaman Co., 622 West 57th St.

Special Bargains.—Cadillacs, Chalmers, Hudson, E. M. F., Regal underslung, Hup, Ford, Buick, Stearns, Taxicabs, 100 others. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way.

Garage, brand new, steel portable, fireproof; can be put up in a few hours; 10x16.4. F 136 Times.

Velie (fully equipped) touring car, good condition; big bargain. Thomas, B'way & 64th.

Buick, Rumble Seat Roadster, No. 10; must sell. F. C. Bowdish, 233 West 51st St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

PACKARD CARS.
Up-to-date service only.
$4 per hour.
By day or trip.
Telephone 3486 Bryant.

For Hire.—New cars; Packards, seven-passenger touring; special rates for monthly service during Summer; we send cars everywhere. Universal Taximeter Cab Co., 153 East 53d St. 'Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARDS, open, closed; elegant; 7-passengers; regular customers, $3-$6 hour; monthly, $200-$600; good service—experienced chauffeurs. Murray Hill 91.

Private owner, who is going to Europe, wishes to rent a Packard car, preferably by the month. Phone 7470 Columbus.

Packard 7-passenger, classy touring cars, $3.50 per hour; Coney Island and return, $12. 'Phones 1624-2921 Harlem.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

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Special attention is called to
1911 Elmore, 7-passenger.
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EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
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Will exchange, buy, or accept on commission or store your car. Call or write.
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Cor. 48th St. and Broadway.
'Phone 1873 Bryant.

Manufacturers of a high-grade, medium-priced, car will sell from New York store a few slightly used and shop worn cars. One year's liberal guarantee. It will pay you to investigate these cars before purchasing. All 1912 models. Five, four and seven-passenger. Demonstration gladly given.

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At very low figures before August 1st. Stearns 1910, 30-60 toy tonneau; Stearns 15-30 1909, 1910, 1911, two-passenger runabout toy tonneau and touring cars, overhauled and painted, also Mercer toy tonneau; Haynes 1910, Mitchell, Thomas, Rambler, Peerless, Chalmers 40, Pennsylvania, Panhard, 6-cylinder Fiat toy tonneau, Locomobile, &c. Our cars have been carefully inspected and are positively big values. Call anyway and look them over before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you.
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415 WEST 55TH ST. Phone 7908 Col.

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Prices $100 to $3,000.
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Tubes and Shoes, $1 to $15.
Lamps, Horns, Shields, Magnetos, &c.; Rock Bottom.
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1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.

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The Model "L"—Winner of the Indianapolis Race. If your old Model Carburetor is giving trouble, get our New Model L in exchange at one-half the regular price.

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We make a specialty of repairing automobiles; in addition to our facilities for doing fine coach work, we have a well-equipped machine shop to overhaul motors; established 1864.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

TALES of the TURKISH TROPHIES

TALE II.—THE ROYAL TREASURER'S DILEMMA

"THE cash drawer is clean and the people will not stand for further taxes," reported the Royal Treasurer, in a quavering voice.

"Which report tells me that you are a lineal descendant of Bonehead I," retorted the Kink.

"Why don't you jump the tariff on Turkish Trophies? Nobody will object, even if they cost twice the money."

"A wise solution, your Majesty," answered the Treasurer. "Turkish Trophies will save us."

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TURKISH TROPHIES CIGARETTES

HAMILTON KING GIRLS on LEATHER and SATIN
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GIFT-SLIP in each PACKAGE

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1912.


## "FIXING" PRICES.

Just at the time when the railways are embarrassed by the rate-fixing activities of the unions and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the minority of the Stanley Committee recommends universal price-fixing by an Industrial Board to be created for the purpose. It is not well to dismiss the idea with a jest about the minority being divided against itself, besides being under the condemnation of the majority for the socialistic character of the idea. Certainly less authority could hardly attach to any recommendation by any serious body, if it be possible to consider the Stanley Committee as such. There is danger in treating the suggestion lightly, however, since the price-fixing idea is reviving throughout the world, in contempt of the experience of centuries, which has proved its folly repeatedly. Even hard-headed British statesmen have condescended to fix a minimum wage in principle, but have failed in enacting a schedule with figures. Necessarily it is at this point that all price-fixing schemes break down. Everybody would like to see prices which he regards as reasonable enforced by authority upon everybody else. But nobody wishes to have such an edict made obligatory upon himself. This is equally true of prices both to buy and to sell, and everybody is both buyer and seller. The prices which please in one capacity displease in the other. Prices and profits cannot be regulated by law, since satisfaction regarding them differs with different individuals, and is an inalienable right of everybody.

It is useless to revive the ancient failures of what the Stanley Committee's minority essays anew. It is more to the point that even our almost omnipotent modern trusts have been unable to fix prices, although their facilities far surpass those of any Government. It is known to all that the Steel Trust has been unable to fix the price of its products, the fall this year having been as marked as at any time before the trust was organized. On the other hand, the Beef Trust is disconcerted by an excessive rise in prices, which it has been unable to control. When there was too small a demand for steel the price fell. When there was too great a demand for beef the price rose, and will not go down until there has been a readjustment between supply and demand. The people have been told that the trusts manipulated prices for their own sordid ends, and that if only the trusts were smashed the prices would fall. The trusts in some commodities have been smashed and the prices of those commodities have risen. The reason of the price-fixing recommendation, in fact, is the collapse of the trust prosecution as a means to an end. The trusts are no more popular than they were, but the trust busters are less popular on account of the failure of their predictions of both cheapness and prosperity if only their trust remedies were taken.

The Government regulation of prices must fail even more certainly and ignominiously than the trust regulation of prices because, for one reason, the Government lacks the facilities necessary to fix prices. It is idle to enact a wage unless Government is prepared to compel workmen to accept the wage or to compel capital to pay the wage. Either form of slavery is less practicable now than it was centuries ago, when it was tried and failed. In like manner it is idle to name a price unless Government is prepared to compel production at the price. To do that it must be prepared to compel buyers to pay the price, or else to conduct the industries at Government expense. It is at this point that regulation of railway rates in the manner of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is at the point of collapse. It is nearing demonstration that railways cannot serve the country at the prices imposed upon them both as buyers and sellers. In that case the Government must supply the railway facilities the country needs, or the country must go without them. Either remedy is worse than permission to the railways to earn dividends. The facts are a demonstration to those who are willing to be convinced. Those unwilling to be convinced by argument succumbed to the practical demonstration following the previous campaign against the railways, and they will surrender to the results of pressing the present object lesson to its bitter culmination, now almost visible, and amply predicted by the results as far as they have proceeded. It is a pity, and yet it would be worth something to have one more demonstration that Government is not omnipotent.

## THE DEAD MIKADO.

To write understandingly about the Emperor who lies dead in Tokio, one would be compelled to adopt the plan of SARAH ORNE JEWETT'S clergyman in "The Minister's Opportunity." He was appointed to preach the funeral sermon of a very old man, and his discourse treated exclusively of the great events of his subject's lifetime. The reason, in this case, was that there was nothing good to say about the deceased. Much good, indeed, might be said about the Mikado. The world derived an idea that he was a ruler of uncommon sagacity and ability from the mere fact that reforms of so great purport were encouraged in his reign. He was born in Japan's dark ages. He had been his country's supreme ruler in the era of its modernization. His has been a remarkable reign; indeed, its like is scarcely to be found in history.

Japan, since he ascended the throne in his fifteenth year, has risen from a state vastly inferior to that of England in the War of the Roses to a position among the world's Powers. All that the enlightened West has had to teach Japan has learned while MUTSUHITO has been its Mikado. But MUTSUHITO'S death will not put Japan on the backward path. It is the simple truth that the measure of his personal force has never been taken. He filled his rôle well, but he has been guarded from public observation, and regarded by his humbler subjects rather as a demigod than as a man.

He has, to be sure, been extolled as a great man. Only yesterday a Russian journalist compared him to Peter the Great. But the praise, after all, is due to what has been done in his reign, and no outsider can truthfully say just how much or how little the progress of Japan has been due to the wisdom of MUTSUHITO. The general idea is that Japan would have forged ahead under the rule of any Mikado, or half a dozen, in these last forty-five years.

## THE FRAUD ISSUE.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is so accustomed to getting the worst of it in disputes directly involving the issue of veracity that nobody will be surprised by his flippant disregard of Chairman HILLES'S review of the contested delegate cases in the Chicago Convention, showing that the Colonel's cry of fraud, and his assertions that the nomination was stolen from him and given to Mr. TAFT by the thieves, are absolutely without any basis of fact. But among Mr. ROOSEVELT'S close friends and supporters there are men of good minds and good morals. There are men who, we believe, would not knowingly lend their support to a dishonest cause. What are these men going to do with Mr. HILLES'S review of the evidence? Will they read it? Will they consider with open minds the array of facts he presents? There were 238 contests against Taft delegates, of which 164 were abandoned by the Roosevelt party, leaving only 74 to be examined. These were found to be either based upon absolute dishonesty, or they were in every case so devoid of merit that the decisions of the National Committee and of the Credentials Committee were adverse to the contestants. Chairman HILLES states the circumstances in each case. It is a convincing statement. It carries the conviction that Mr. TAFT'S nomination was given to him by the deliberate judgment of a majority of the lawfully elected delegates.

It is demonstrated that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S cry of theft is a false and fraudulent pretense. Even if the seventy-four contests had been decided in his favor, he would not have had a majority of the convention. How can he have the audacity, therefore, to insist that the nomination was stolen from him? He went into the convention with too few delegates, he was beaten. He had no more reason for contesting the result, for setting up his cry of fraud, and for putting himself into the field as a candidate, than Mr. ARTHUR had in 1884, Mr. HILL after Mr. CLEVELAND'S nomination in 1892, or than Mr. CLARK or Mr. UNDERWOOD had after the Baltimore Convention. Yet he came away from Chicago crying fraud to the four quarters of the heavens. He contributed to The Outlook a long article with the title "Thou Shalt Not Steal," in which he brought the charge of deliberate fraud and theft against the party managers in control of the Chicago Convention.

The point of interest now is what the honest men among his followers are going to say. The responsible conductors of The Outlook, for instance. What opinion will they express of Mr. HILLES'S report? They have permitted their contributing editor to vilify and abuse the better part of this community, the better part of other communities. They have furnished to Mr. ROOSEVELT the medium through which he makes his charges of theft and fraud. The charges are disproved. Will the conductors of The Outlook pay any attention to the matter, or will they continue to give their collusive support to his false accusations?

Association with Mr. ROOSEVELT ought not to blunt the moral sensibilities of honest men. Yet it is impossible to see how honest men can continue to give faith and credit to his completely exposed fabrications about the theft at Chicago. We are aware that if the theft issue is taken from him, nothing remains of his campaign but himself. The only possible pretext for his candidacy is the charge that the nomination was stolen from him. That is not true. The Third Term campaign now represents nothing on earth but the personal ambition of THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## SOMETHING DONE AT LAST.

Just a fortnight after the bold assassination of a gambler who had threatened to "squeal" and involve some members of the police force in his revelations, the bewildered and discouraged citizens of New York have the satisfaction of knowing that "something has been done" in the case. Last night the District Attorney acted with vigor. There is light at last.

It is only fair to say that the credit belongs to Mr. WHITMAN. In view of the arrest of Lieut. BECKER and one of his intimates, and the late sitting of the special Grand Jury, Mayor GAYNOR'S recent letter to the Police Commissioner, and the actions of the Commissioner's men, seem piffling.

## TWO WARSHIPS REQUIRED.

One battleship this year is not enough. Yet many members of Congress who favor the building of at least two are hoping for nothing better than a compromise on one, as a result of the revolt in the majority against the rule of the caucus that no new ships should be built this year. The Navy bill will come up again in the House on Thursday, and by that time we hope that Mr. SULZER and his associates who do not believe that the upbuilding of the navy should be hindered by partisan bias or personal pique will have made the issue plain to enough members to assure a vote in favor of two ships.

The Democrats who have voted against the building of the warships are true reactionaries, who, by reverting to the "early manner" of their party, in behaving after the manner of the donkey, have shown their lack of an intelligent appreciation of the situation. The position of the United States among the Powers has changed considerably since the Jackson epoch. We have larger duties to perform, we have acquired "possessions," we shall soon have the Panama Canal to protect. Our navy must not be permitted to decline. So far as we have been able to ascertain there are no two sound opinions on this matter among the people of the country. A few fanatical persons here and there would like to see both the navy and the army abolished in the cause of Peace. But the only way to secure peace is to have the means of defense ever ready.

Two warships at least should be built every year until our navy is made strong enough to meet any emergency. The proposed compromise on one warship this year should not be accepted unless there is an agreement to build three in 1913-14.

## EXCESSIVE RAILWAY SPEED.

The Public Service Commission finds that the breaking of the rail which wrecked the Twentieth Century Limited was a cause rather than an effect. In other words, the rail was a good rail, but not good enough for the strains imposed upon it by a speed necessitated by "schedules too fast for safety." The Union Pacific engineers reported the other day that rail breakages could be prevented by putting more metal into the base. The Public Service Commission suggests the other alternative, that speed should be reduced to reasonable limits.

This is sure to please the railways, and ought to please the traveling public. It is from the public that the demand for speed comes. No railway officer wants to operate at an excessive speed, and every engineer at times takes his throttle in hand with fear and trembling. It is the public, with the bravery of ignorance, which demands constantly faster and faster trains, and luxuries which increase the wheel loads and rail strains almost inconceivably. Even when all apparatus is in order the locomotive wheels hit the rails almost with the force of a projectile. When two such trains come together there is no comparison except the collision of the Titanic with an iceberg. Yet no one railway dares to stop competing for public favor.

The report of the Public Service Commission affords an excuse for all companies to stop together, without making an agreement about it, and thus violating the forced construction placed upon conspiracies in restraint of trade. To make the Public Service Commission's recommendation effective it is necessary to enlist public opinion, and to this end it would be well to dispense with such arguments as railway wrecks. Excessive speed costs more than it comes to, and collects the cost from both railways and riders. The last few miles of speed gained cost many times more than the earlier rate in both money and lives. The gain to the railway is reduced both by the actual cost of accidents and by the loss of traffic through fear. On the other hand, the gain to riders is not worth consideration in comparison to the cost in fares and risks. Slower trains are more comfortable, and it would seem that a demand for more comfort is as reasonable on land as on sea.

Just as the slower and more comfortable steamships are growing in favor with experienced ocean travelers, so slower and more comfortable trains might be made acceptable to railway riders disillusioned by excessive shedding of blood. On short rides the gain by excessive speed is not worth consideration. Even the subway speed is gained by fewness of stops rather than by excessive acceleration of trains. On long rides the gain might better be made in the same manner than by taking excessive risks, which only shorten the ride of a thousand miles by an hour or two. Let the railways improve the opportunity to advertise comfort and safety, and sustained moderate speed without stops, rather than cannon-ball expresses, which are deadlier than artillery.

## SUNDAY BALL PLAYING.

The police are in danger of going too far in the suppression of Sunday baseball. When it comes to prohibiting a match game of two clubs of a Catholic parish, arranged with the sanction of the priests, it seems, indeed, that personal liberty is being interfered with unnecessarily. Rowdyism, hoodlumism, should be suppressed every day in the week. The best judgment of the citizens sanctions the prohibition of professional baseball on Sunday. Ball playing in the streets, or anywhere else where it seriously interferes with the peace and comfort of law-abiding persons, should be stopped. There is justice, of course, professional baseball being barred, in prohibiting all games for which an admission fee is charged. But in many cases the fee is nothing more than a contribution toward paying for the uniforms and the implements of the game.

We are confident that a majority of the people of this big city will not uphold the rigid prohibition of Sunday baseball playing. There are hundreds of places in Greater New York where baseball games can be played Sunday afternoons without interfering at all with the comfort or prejudices of people who keep Sunday strictly. The old Protestant idea of a Sunday devoid of all pastimes does not generally prevail in this city. Baseball, within proper restrictions, is no worse than fishing or golf, than excursions to the beaches or Sunday concerts. And baseball will be played in defiance of all police prohibitions.

An attempt at general suppression would only result in a still greater contempt of the law by the rising generation. That is one of the worst evils we have to contend with. Too severe laws are worse than no law at all. Let the police regulate Sunday baseball playing, check rowdyism, but refrain from interfering with innocent and wholesome sport. They have a great deal of serious work in hand. They should not be compelled to waste their time and energy on trifles.

It appears from the early returns that Gov. COLQUITT has been renominated for Governor of Texas by a small, safe, and highly prized majority; but that Representative SHEPPARD has been indorsed for United States Senator, and SHEPPARD belongs to the "dry" branch of the party. So long, however, as the people of Texas have the right to do their drinking at home, they will not care greatly what becomes of the situation in Washington. Besides, both the Senate and House restaurants at Washington are already dry.

Seven balloons sailed from Kansas City last Saturday and five of them had "lit" up to Sunday night. It is not reported that Col. WILLIAM R. NELSON, the immediate representative of the Bull Moose in Kansas City, went up in one of the ships. That would have been an easy way for him to "have ended it all" instead of sticking to the political craft in which he is now trying to soar, and which will not soar. Better to die falling from the heavens than to perish by the steam roller.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**A Pennsylvania "Mass Meeting" in Chicago.**

One of the most remarkable incidents of the present Bull Moose campaign is that the delegates from Pennsylvania to the convention at Chicago are to be chosen "at a mass meeting of Progressives" from that State to be held in Chicago Aug. 5. In this way there will be a full and free expression of the voice of the people, a practical exhibition of "the rule of the people," for which there has been so loud and insistent demand since the Bull Moose movement began. It is thus that we are getting back to first principles, the direct participation of the people in the affairs of the people. It does not matter whether the "mass convention" of the Pennsylvania people be attended by many or few, it will be a "mass convention," and that ought to be enough to satisfy the oppressed millions who have heretofore been deprived of their right to rule themselves.

**"Race Wars" Are Not Very Common.**

It is always the way—when the peach crop is not failing or has not failed down in Georgia there is the threat of "a race war." The stage is set precisely the same every time there is to be a performance: The negroes outnumber the whites and are arming and threatening vengeance, but are invariably and "finally driven away," and "the infuriated whites" do all sorts of melodramatic things, and at the last "the report is not confirmed." Such terrible occurrences are valuable, in a sense, as they give the theorists and the very good the chance of proving that they have been right all along in the settlements they have provided for the race question.

In the meantime the colored people are living in fairly prosperous circumstances "down South," have bread to eat and to spare, do not care particularly about political questions, contribute very large sums every year for the religious and secular education of their children, believe with BOOKER WASHINGTON that the South is the best home for themselves and their descendants, and, while the race wars are raging in the dispatches, keep on making more corn and cotton than they can sell at the prices they would like.

**Industrial Growth in the Southern States.**

No one will question the liberal provision made by Mr. ROCKEFELLER for the improvement of living conditions in the South. No one doubts the wisdom with which the gifts made by him and other philanthropists have been administered. No one with eyes to see and heads to understand will say that the South is not more prosperous than ever before in its history; but some credit should be given to the people of the South for working out their own salvation, and in a way that has been almost as surprising to themselves as it has been to those who have looked on from the outside, wondering at the absolute genius of their recovery from conditions which would have caused a less self-reliant people to despair.

The industrial development in the South defies adequate description. Fortunes vanished in a night, the best men of the South dead on the field of battle and dead with honor, its civilization gone, its labor system destroyed, its affairs administered by strangers and aliens, there appeared to be no prospect of a revival of its industries. Ten times richer now in all the material things which go to make a people great and powerful, and richer because it lost nothing of heart or hope, the South is now the richest and fairest land in all this great country, and is growing richer and more self-dependent every day and year. The greater part of this work of true reconstruction has been done by the people of the South themselves, and this can be said, and is said, without disparagement of the noble work of its sympathizers; but is said because it ought to be said, in justice to a struggling and triumphant people of our own country.

**Mayor Shank's New Political Ambitions.**

SAMUEL L. SHANK, the vegetable Mayor of Indianapolis, announces that he "is going to be Governor of Indiana, too." Probably he will run on a rutabaga turnip platform or a tomato and lettuce salad declaration of principles. There appears to be nothing else for him to do, in view of the fact that the rest of the field of possible and impossible issues has been fully covered by the old-line parties.

His determination to control the market situation and protect the public and the producers by driving out the middleman is fine; but why not cut out the middleman in government by allowing the people to govern themselves? That would be a new and unusual method of doing things, to be sure; but it would enable the country to get rid of many impossible "leaders."

## PRAISE FOR KRESE.

**Reader Would Like to Give $5 Tip to Waiter Who Told of Murder.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

When we talk of "the New York waiter" as does "Erastus Heartburn," might it not be well to remember the case of the waiter man Krese, whose nerve has proved equal to his telling of what he saw in front of the Hotel Metropole one night not so long since? They say Krese is in fear of his life. So might "Erastus Heartburn" be; so might I be. Therein, as it seems to me, lies the credit of the thing—to do what we might well know would produce such fear, but do it nevertheless!

"Erastus Heartburn" dwells upon what evidently strikes him as the New York waiter's peculiar notions of his rights of citizenship—the rights he asserts with more or less vehemence, as circumstances may appear to warrant, in his "hours of ease." Was it not just this assertion of rights that enabled the waiter man Krese to relate his story? Did he "beat it" humbly when advised to do so? Did his conception of rights inure to public benefit or not?

If the waiter man Krese, still in fear of his life, wants a $5 "tip" from me he can have it if THE TIMES will agree to pass it to him. J. W. E.

New York, July 29, 1912.

## PROF. LE GRAS'S SERVICES.

**One of His Students Writes of the Late City College Teacher.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I should like to add a few words to your notice of the death of Prof. Gustave Le Gras of the College of the City of New York.

Prof. Le Gras devoted his life to the interests of his students and his college. There is not a department of college activity in which his influence was not felt. His strong and lifelong attachment for the institution of which he was also an alumnus, will be gratefully remembered by all who passed through his hands.

Prof. Le Gras was a man of broad scholarship and culture. Nor was his horizon bounded by the narrow confines of his own subject. He was fully conversant with the various branches of art, science, literature, and philosophy. Unfettered by prejudice and untrammeled by tradition, his teaching was always characterized by the intense earnestness of a deeply philosophical and truly scientific mind.

To those who knew him his merits need no lauding. His unfailing courtesy, his kindly sympathy, his genial disposition, and his high sense of justice were the delight of all whose good fortune it was to come under his instruction. His generous assistance was ever at the disposal of those who sought it. Modest, outspoken, straightforward, with enmity for none, with a cheery word for all, he endeared himself to every one with whom he came in contact.

By his death the academic world has sustained a great loss. He will long be remembered as a brilliant scholar, an inspiring teacher, and a faithful friend and trusted adviser of his students. CHARLES N. SCHMALL.
Class of 1906, C. C. N. Y.

New York, July 28, 1912.

**The Tongues of Sweden.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

When the Kronprinz was last here, inspecting the fortress, a young Swedish woman, in presenting a bouquet to the German Empress, unconsciously spoke in French, to the amusement of the crowd. When Bernard Shaw was here, two years ago, he was entertained by a middle-aged Swedish lady, who attempted to speak English, and eventually made herself understood in French. We speak four languages indifferently well.

A RETIRED MERCHANT.

Stockholm, July 14, 1912.

**Could Anything Be Clearer?**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In answer to inquiry from readers of my letter in your issue of July 25 I can state positively that the space where properties of matter and motion unite at the point of a writing pen is the place of that "elusive" criterion of absolute measure which mathematical scientists seek, and also of the universal standard of physical and phenomenal reference which philosophers and educators are striving to find. MALCOLM LEAL.

Colchester, Conn., July 27, 1912.

**The Size of the Tip.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I took luncheon at the Waldorf to-day in the cafe. I was alone. My bill amounted to $3.30. I gave the waiter 35 cents. I did not even get a thank you, but a look as if I had greatly insulted him. R. M.

New York, July 28, 1912.

## AGAINST BRIDGE MARKETS.

**Pushcart Meeting Divided in Vote on Resolutions.**

The mass meeting called yesterday by an organization under the name of "Federation of Citizen Peddlers," for the purpose of passing resolutions against the purpose of plans for segregating pushcarts, ended in much commotion, after the resolutions had been voted on twice, once with an affirmative result and once with a negative one.

The resolutions which it was intended to have passed follow:

Whereas the Federation of Citizen Peddlers are heartily opposed to temporary markets, viz., under bridges, elevateds, &c.

Whereas a great injustice will be accorded to the consumer and our families dependent upon us for support.

Whereas we are desirous of enlisting the co-operation of the authorities in our effort to regulate pushcart peddlers, diminishing same by eliminating men who are physically well, but permitting men who are physically incapacitated to work.

Whereas we are desirous of having stationary markets to be erected at the discretion of the Board of Aldermen for which we shall be glad to pay a substantial price; be it

Resolved, That prior to the erection of the above mentioned markets the Federation of Citizen Peddlers of Greater New York, duly elected representatives, do co-operate with the various departments in regulating pushcart peddlers, to remove push carts from storekeepers, standkeepers, and from those who are not peddlers; and be it

Resolved, That the 4,000 law-abiding citizen peddlers of aforesaid federation place their implicit confidence and trust in the hands of his honor, William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, and the members of the Board of Aldermen.

According to Mr. Greenberg, Assemblyman from the Tenth District, the men who handle vegetables have no objection to being put under bridges, but the other men want some more central place for their carts. In fact, the spaces under bridges seemed to be very unpopular in the meeting yesterday, and when they were mentioned the utmost commotion prevailed.

Ex-Congressman Bennet made a short speech, and Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, was heard.

"Mrs. Heath," asked the Chairman, "would you favor the regulating of pushcarts and their arrangement along the side of some street until the market is built?"

"That plan has been tried and failed," answered Mrs. Heath. "I don't see why markets have to be built. Let a place be arranged for them, and let it be arranged as soon as possible."

## WOMAN APPEALS TO TAFT.

**Immigrant's Case May Be Reopened —Charge "Inquisitorial Torture."**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Mrs. Basche Sirotea of Argentina, who, with her seven-year-old child, is threatened with deportation from Ellis Island on the ground that they might become public charges, appealed to-day to President Taft to admit her to the United States and save her little girl from the "inquisitorial torture" of the immigration authorities. The woman says she is a self-supporting dressmaker.

Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor has ordered the case reopened to clear up discrepancies of testimony. At the examinations in New York the immigration officials expressed a desire to question the child apart from her mother. The mother's objection is said to have resulted in a scene and constituted the "inquisitorial torture" referred to in the telegram to the President. The woman has two brothers and two sisters in New York.

**Secretary Meyer at Home and Well.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

HAMILTON, Mass., July 29.—After a month's fishing trip on the Restigouche River, Canada, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, with his son, arrived at his Summer home, Rock Maple Farm, this morning. Secretary Meyer, who had been suffering with a slight attack of typhoid fever, has fully recovered from his illness.

## TRAIN SAFETY DEVICES.

**Two More Plans for Preventing Railroad Collisions.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In contradiction to Mr. Simmons's statement that no device for stopping steam railway trains automatically has yet been perfected that will work under all operating conditions, I would ask him what about the device that has been in use on the Great Western Railway of England for five years. This stop, which has necessarily received the approval of the British Board of Trade, has been tested under every possible adverse condition and found absolutely reliable for both express and local train service. Since its success there it has been successfully installed and is now in operation on the Midland Railway of England and the Belgian State Railways.

Some while ago I tried to get the railways here interested in it, but even with its fine working record to recommend it not one would even offer to give it a trial.

One ingenious objection that was given me by the signal engineer of one of the largest railways was that it was not the policy of the railroads to encourage automatic stops of any kind, because they feared it would incline the locomotive drivers not to keep a good lookout ahead from their cab windows.

The impression I gained was that the American railways do not desire to go to the bother and expense of changing their signaling system, and never will, till legislation forces them to do so. BENNETT KILPACK.

New York City, July 28, 1912.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Mr. S. Baggot of Salisbury Road, Cardiff, an old retired railway servant, who for many years was a station master on the Taff Vale Railway in South Wales, and who was forced to retire in consequence of an accident which affected his hearing, has invented and patented an ingenious device, which, it is claimed, will tend to reduce ordinary railway accidents, and in cases of collision will prevent carriages mounting each other and telescoping—features of railway disasters which greatly add to the number of casualties.

The invention is a spring, with a coupling chain and a hook between the carriages so contrived that when properly adjusted it will prevent a section of a train running away in the event of the ordinary coupling breaking. It will also keep passenger vehicles from rocking to and fro, and thus reduce the tendency of trains leaving the rails; but the most important part of the invention is the prevention of vehicles from mounting and telescoping each other by the proper fixing of the device on railway carriages. E. R. E.

Cardiff, July 20, 1912.

## FROM A BATTERY PARK BENCH.

Giant-keeled, she flings the spray
Lightly by in queenly scorn,
As she passes from the bay
Toward the mighty ocean borne.
On to foreign lands and seas,
Go, thou thing of steel and steam!
Here upon my bench at ease
I shall follow in a dream.

Then I shut my eyes and view
Many queer, attractive sights—
Waters colored turquois blue,
Phosphor seas on tropic nights,
Dusky men in sandaled feet,
Pattering their way along
Through a narrow Eastern street,
Teeming with a noisy throng—

Cities, castles, colonnades,
Winding rivers, foreign sods,
Vast cathedrals, strange arcades,
Moldy shrines of ancient gods.
Storied nooks of all the earth,
See I as I take my trip—
Passage gratis, cabin berth—
On the park bench, phantom ship.

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

# SUGAR MEN PREDICT NEW BILL'S FAILURE

**They Say It Is "Academic" and Will Not Materially Aid the Consumer.**

**ARBUCKLES REBUKE LODGE**

**Say That Though They Declared for Free Sugar, Senator Attacked Them for Seeking Tariff.**

Sugar men who discussed yesterday the sugar bill which passed the Senate on Saturday reducing the duty on various grades of raw sugar and removing the duty entirely on refined granulated were inclined to believe that its effects would be academic rather than practical. They do not think it goes far enough to help the consumer materially.

Edwin F. Atkins, of E. Atkins & Co. of Boston, pointed out that the effect of the schedules of the Senate bill would be a reduction of only 15 cents a hundred pounds, or fifteen one-hundredths of a cent a pound. The protection on refined granulated now is only 7½ cents a hundred, or seventy-five one-thousandths of a cent a pound. The removal of the duty on refined sugar, Mr. Atkins said, would have no effect on the duty receipts of the Government, because no sugar of this finished class had been imported for many years.

He said that the reduction proposed in the duty from 90 cents to $1.60 a hundred pounds on so-called refined sugars, which do not include granulated, was in effect much less when figured on the sugar content of the imports. The present duty on the pure sugar content in the raw material, he explained, was only $1.82½, and the new rate would be $1.60, making only 22½ cents reduction in the regular schedule.

Discussing the other reductions, he said:

"Under the Cuban treaty, sugars from that country are admitted at 20 per cent. reduction. The present rate on Cuban sugar is 1.348. Under the proposed rate Cuban sugar would pay 1.197. So small a reduction as this is but little more than an ordinary day's fluctuation in the price, and would have no appreciable effect whatever on the price which the consumer pays. We will take from Cuba this year about 1,700,000 gross tons of her total crop of 1,850,000. Fifteen cents reduction in the revenue tariff upon these sugars would amount to about $5,700,000.

"In regard to the pure food provision of the new tariff, which requires the branding of the packages of all sugars testing below 99 degrees, this provision is generally considered impracticable, for reasons which will be well understood by the pure food law branch of the Agricultural Department at Washington."

The discussion of the Sugar bill before the Senate brotught down the wrath of Arbuckle Brothers on the head of Senator Lodge yesterday. The firm sent him a telegram quoting the Congressional Record of Saturday in which he is reported as having said "The American Sugar Refining Company and the Arbuckles have not appeared in this campaign for free sugar."

"We ask you to correct this misstatement publicly," the telegram reads, and goes on to recite the advocacy of free sugar by the firm in 1907 before the Ways and Means Committee and before the Hardwick committee in 1911. It goes on to say:

"On May 28 we wrote an open letter to Senator O'Gorman of New York, advocating free sugar, and a copy of this pamphlet was sent to you and to every other Senator. We believe some of the statments in your speech would not have been made if you had read our letter and the evidence to which it refers."

A statement by the firm says that a duty of 60 cents a hundred pounds and correspondingly of 48 cents a hundred pounds on Cuban sugar would be ample to protect the beet sugar factories and the Hawaiian and Porto Rican planters. The Louisiana planters' production is valued at only $25,000,000 annually, and the people of the country are taxed $150,000,000 annually, according to the statement. Cost of production, it is declared, has no relation to the price of domestic sugar paid by the consumer. The domestic producer bases his selling price on the value of imported sugar plus the duty and the cost of refining.

The Arbuckles point out that when sugar sold up to 7 cents a pound in the Eastern markets last year the price of producing beet sugar here did not rise at all, but the price of this class of sugar rose steadily with the price of cane sugar, and fell only when cane sugar fell. The immense profits which the beet sugar men took from the consumer allowed the Union Sugar Company to pay 100 per cent. dividends in 1911, the statement says, and allowed the American Beet Sugar Company to make more than $9,000,000, which paid 8 per cent. on its preferred stock and left 13½ per cent. for its common stock, after $750,000 had been reserved for depreciation.

"The chief beneficiaries of the tariff on sugar," concludes the Arbuckle statement, "are the beet sugar barons and the speculators in the common stock of the American Beet Sugar Company."

## SUGAR FRAUDS COST $225,000

**Philadelphia Concerns Settle Suits Brought by the Government.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Nearly $225,000 has been paid into the Treasury of the United States by Philadelphia Sugar refineries in settlement of claims against them for frauds in the weighing of imported raw sugar at this port during a term of years. This settlement has just been completed with the Treasury Department to the satisfaction of the Department of Justice.

Henry N. Arnold, special assistant of the Attorney General, who has been in charge of the investigation here since last Summer, made a statement to-night declaring the Government satisfied with the result of the charges and saying there will be no further criminal prosecutions, conditions at the refineries and docks being placed upon such an efficient basis that no more irregularities are anticipated.

The amounts which have been paid to the Government are as follows:

By the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company, $100,000.

By the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, including the claim against the Spreckels Refinery, $124,888.20. The latter concerns, Mr. Arnold explained, have been operated virtually as one, under the control of the trust, and, in addition to the sum paid to the Government, have given a release against all liabilities arising from excess collections of countervailing duties on sugars imported here and at New York, amounting to about $22,000.

Through the investigations of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, which were conducted before two special Grand Juries within the last year, certain losses to the Government were disclosed on importations by sugar refineries doing business here. These losses were caused for the most part, declared Mr. Arnold, by the short weighing of imported sugars and by illegal collections of drawbacks upon exportations of syrups.

The latter practice, it was explained, resulted after the differential duties upon raw sugars went into effect, it being a rule of the customs service that when raw materials, imported into this country for American manufacture, were afterward exported in finished state the amount of the original duty was refunded.

After Cuban sugar was admitted at a reduced duty, and Hawaiian and Philippine products came in free, it was difficult to determine just what part of the raw material went into the manufacture of the exported syrup, hence the alleged fraudulent collections of drawbacks.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Investigation of alleged sugar frauds at New York and New Orleans, it was reported, are approaching conclusion. These constitute the final act of the Nation-wide inquiry that resulted in the revelations of abuses in sugar importations at New York several years ago.

# BALLOON UNCLE SAM TRAVELS 925 MILES

### Lands in Virginia, Leading Kansas City, Which Reached Michigan, and Drifter in Wisconsin.

### MANY BESET BY STORMS

### Million Population II.. Is Torn Open When Drag Rope Catches—The Cole in Peril.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—"America will be represented in the international balloon race in Germany this Fall by the balloons Uncle Sam, Kansas City II., and Drifter," said George M. Myers, President of the Kansas City Aero Club, when informed that the Uncle Sam had landed to-day at Manassas, Va., which is 925 miles from Kansas City.

With the landing of the Uncle Sam, of which Capt. H. E. Honeywell was pilot, and Roy F. Donaldson aid, all the seven contestants in the National elimination race that started from here last Saturday had ended their flights.

The Uncle Sam outdistanced its nearest competitor, the Kansas City II., by 285 miles, and beat the record of Lieut. Lahm who won the elimination race last year, by 445 miles.

The Uncle Sam and the Kansas City II., which landed at Belleville, Mich., after going 640 miles, were both entries of the Kansas City Aero Club.

The Drifter, which landed at New Berlin, Wis., 425 miles from Kansas City, yesterday, represented the Cincinnati Aero Club. Albert Holz was its pilot.

Of the other four bags, the Goodyear, representing Akron, Ohio, which landed at Polo, Ill., made the best record, 415 miles.

Driven to earth by a storm, the balloon Million Population Club I. of St. Louis, Pilot Capt. John Berry, assistant Albert von Hoffman, landed near Nora, Ill., about 350 miles from Kansas City, at 8:45 o'clock Sunday morning, according to a telegram from Capt. Berry.

MANASSAS, Va., July 29.—The balloon Uncle Sam, piloted by Capt. H. E. Honeywell of St. Louis, landed here in the early dawn near the historic Bull Run battlefield. Capt. Honeywell and his aid, Roy F. Donaldson, spent thirty-five hours in the air, and, as the crow flies, covered a distance of 925 miles from the time they left Kansas City Saturday afternoon until they alighted at 5 o'clock this morning.

"A storm which overtook us in our eastward race, and the fact that we were approaching the Atlantic Ocean, drove us to earth," said Capt. Honeywell.

"For good luck we patted a hunchbacked newsboy before we left Kansas City. That is why we won," he added, laughingly.

It was the Captain's one hundred and seventy-fifth trip in a balloon, his first venture into cloudland having been made twelve years ago. His longest previous journey was 870 miles.

CHICAGO, July 29.—John Watt and George Quissenberry, pilot and aid, respectively, of the balloon Kansas City II., which ran second in the international elimination trials, arrived here from Belleville, Mich., to-day.

"From about 11 o'clock Saturday night until daylight Sunday morning we traveled in the wake of a heavy electrical and rain storm," said Quissenberry. "At first we decided to fly high and go over it, but after we had risen 9,000 feet we saw this plan would not work, so we descended to about 1,000 feet and trailed along until the storm passed."

A huge wrinkle in the balloon Million Population II. of St. Louis snatched from it what seemed certain victory, according to Paul J. McCullough, pilot, and John P. Hart, aid, who came to Chicago today from Spring Green, Wis.

"We had twelve full bags of sand left," said McCullough, "and our blower had brought us down into a forty-mile wind, taking us due north. Our drag rope caught on a tree, and when the big bag straightened out in that wind, the side of the balloon slipped through the netting. Then there was a crack as the big wrinkle tore open. There was nothing else to do but land."

Dr. L. E. Custer of Dayton, Ohio, and Andrew Farrell of Indianapolis, who sailed the balloon Cole, which landed at McGregor, Iowa, arrived here last night. The Cole had a thrilling escape in an electrical storm, of which Farrel told:

"About 2:30 in the morning I was awakened by the smell of gas," he said. "I leaned over the edge of the basket and a hot blast of air greeted me. I knew immediately that a warm current of air was sweeping up from the earth, expanding our balloon and robbing us of gas.

"We didn't have enough gas to maintain the height to which we had ascended. Yet we were being carried up and up. All about the lightning flashed, and all the time we were going higher. Suddenly, by some freak of the storm, we were caught and whirled around like we were in the centre of a whirlpool.

"We let out 2,000 feet of gas. It did no good. We continued to ascend. The balloon had grown flabby, and we were 4,000 feet from earth. Of a sudden we were dropped a little more than 3,000 feet, or within less than a thousand feet of the ground. Soon after passing over much wooded country we landed unharmed."

## CAUGHT IN DRYDEN HOME.

### Electric Alarm Brings Police, Who Surround House to Get Burglar.

A man who gave his name as John J. White of Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was captured early yesterday in the act, the police say, of robbing the home of Mrs. C. F. Dryden, widow of John F. Dryden, founder of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, at 1,020 Broad Street, Newark. White was held in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

White's presence in the Dryden home was indicated on the burglar alarm of the Newark District Telegraph Company. Special Policemen James Fitzsimmons and Patrick O'Neill of the telegraph company hurried to the house and on the way notified several policemen who went along with them. The outside of the house was guarded and four of the policemen say they went in and found White in the parlor packing his loot. He had gained entrance to the house through a rear window.

## COLQUITT WINS PRIMARIES.

### Texas Democratic Governor's Re-election Is Thus Assured.

DALLAS, Texas, July 29.—With practically three-fourths of the votes in Saturday's Democratic primaries counted, the re-election of Gov. O. B. Colquitt is assured. Morris Sheppard appears to be an easy winner in the vote for instructions in the United States Senatorial race.

Returns thus far received give Gov. Colquitt a lead of more than 30,000 votes over his rival, W. F. Ramsey.

Mr. Sheppard has a lead of 26,000 over his foremost opponent, Jacob Wolters.

In the six contested Congressional districts the following were selected in the primaries: First District, Horace W. Vaughn; Second, Martin Dies; Third, James Young; Fourth, Sam Rayburn; Eighth, Joe Heegle; Twelfth, Oscar Callaway.

Dies, Young and Callaway were renominated.

The other ten districts were not contested.

Results in the race for two Congressmen at Large cannot yet be determined. There were twenty-three candidates.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman, (Miss Jennie A. Croker,) who were married recently in California, have changed their plans about going to Honolulu, and will spend several more weeks in the mountains. They plan to take possession of their house in New York, 876 Fifth Avenue, about the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt are at Bretton Woods for several weeks. Mrs. Hoyt was Mrs. Katherine S. Cheesman, and their marriage took place on July 20.

Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, who have just returned from Europe, are at the Vanderbilt for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harper of London, who have been at the Belmont, have gone to their country place at Great Barrington, Conn.

Miss Mildred Gautier Rice and Miss Gwendolyn Mitchell of Chicago have been the guests at a house party at Camden, Me., given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Blair Keet.

Mrs. Thomas M. Carnegie of Pittsburgh is at the Plaza for a short visit.

Miss Kate Senn Smith of Philadelphia is spending the season with her sister, Mrs. Alexander Brown, at Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Orlando Rouland of 130 West Fifty-seventh Street are at Twilight Park in the Catskills for the Summer.

Mrs. Hugh Knox has gone to the Waumbek, in the White Mountains, to visit her parents, Col. A. G. McCook, and Mrs. McCook.

## STUDENTS VISIT THE TIMES.

### Columbia University Party Sees How a Newspaper Is Made.

THE TIMES received a visit last night from an excursion party made up of students of the Columbia University Summer School. Leonidas M. Crawford, professor of English at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, was in charge, and several members of THE TIMES staff acted as guides. The students were from all parts of the country, and women predominated.

Every department of the paper was visited, beginning with the top of the building at the library and gradually working down to the basement under the Subway, where the presses are located.

In the editorial rooms the students found interest in watching the reporters at work on the typewriters. They wished to know how long it took a reporter to write a story, how many reporters there were, what were the duties of the copy readers, how many hands a piece of copy passed through before it appeared in the paper.

The students then went to the press room and stereotyping room to watch the final process of getting a newspaper to its readers. None of them seemed to mind the temperature of the stereotyping room, and all were interested in the method of preparing the stereotype plates, their place on the presses, and the final printing of the paper. The questions they asked related almost entirely to statistical subjects.

The visit to THE TIMES was one of a series of sixteen excursions arranged by Prof. Crawford. Fifty-four of the students were in the party, all that could be accommodated conveniently at one time.

The other excursions that have been taken were to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Children's Farm School at Thomas Jefferson Park, the Jumel Mansion, the American Museum of Natural History, the Stock Exchange, West Point, Brooklyn Navy Yard, a book publishing house, the steamship Olympic, Tarrytown, and the Washington Irving region. Other excursions to THE TIMES will be made to-morrow and Friday evenings. Later on other trips will be made to Ellis Island, Speyer School, some model tenements, and a seashore excursion to Seabright.

## KNOX'S KOREAN ADVICE.

### Tells Missionaries' Friends He Will Keep Watch on Incident.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A delegation, consisting of Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson of Baltimore, Bishop Warren A. Candler of Atlanta, the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, Secretary of the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society; the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown of New York, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Edmund F. Cooke, Secretary of the Foreign Board of Missions, called on President Taft, Secretary Knox, the Japanese Ambassador, and Representative William Sulzer, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day in the interest of American missionaries in Korea, who have been charged in proceedings against native converts with being implicated in the plot to assassinate the Governor General.

They were received in a very cordial manner by the President and the Japanese Ambassador, and went over the case thoroughly in the conference with Mr. Knox. They said that their visit to Washington and their calls on officials were partly a call of courtesy, and were also to inform the President and the Secretary of State, as well as the Japanese Ambassador, that they had no complaint to make arising out of the reports from Korea.

Mr. Knox assured them of the interest of the Administration in all Americans who have duties in Korea and other foreign lands, but said no phase of the reports involving the missionaries in Korea presented a case on which this Government could act in a diplomatic way. He told his callers that they acted in a highly commendable manner in calling on the Japanese Ambassador, and in asking the State Department what course they should take in the premises. He assured them that this Government would not lose sight of the incident, and they might depend on the co-operation of the State Department if the occasion should arise where assistance could be given.

## VICTIMIZED "KID" McCOY.

### Jewel Thieves Believed to Have Used Him to Cover Their Trail.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—It is believed here that "Kid" McCoy, who was arrested last week in London on a provisional extradition warrant on the allegation that he had been implicated in a jewel robbery in Belgium, will soon regain his liberty.

It is now asserted in some quarters that McCoy was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of the real robbers, who induced him to proceed to Ostend on the pretext of arranging a boxing match, but in reality in order to throw off suspicion from themselves in connection with the theft.

## REID ENTERTAINS ANCIENTS.

### Gives Luncheon in Honor of the Officers of the Boston Company.

LONDON, July 29.—American Ambassador Whitelaw Reid gave a luncheon at Dorchester House to-day in honor of the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and the Honourable Artillery Company of London. He afterward gave a reception for the men of both corps, all of whom attended in full uniform.

The Boston artillerymen yesterday returned to London, after a trip to the Continent.

### Duchess Rents a Scotch Forest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—The Duchess of Marlborough has taken the deer forest of Achnashellach, in Western Rossshire. This is the first time she has rented a place in Scotland.

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# WIFE WHO LEAVES EXPLAINS HERSELF

### Doesn't Love Her Husband and Fears She Lacks Maternal Instinct, Says Mrs. Marcus.

### HAS NO QUARREL WITH HIM

### And Asks to be Consulted if Care of Children Is Too Difficult for Their Father.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Mrs. Dorothy Marcus, wife of William Elder Marcus, Jr., who deserted her husband and two small daughters a week ago, told this afternoon the reasons for the step she had taken. She returned to Montclair this morning. Where she went on the two occasions when she left the town since she reached her decision to leave husband and home she would not say. By the latter part of August she will have made every arrangement to leave Montclair and will sail for England to join her father, George B. Cooksey.

"Why did you decide to leave your husband," Mrs. Marcus was asked.

"Because I do not love him," said Mrs. Marcus, "and because life under such conditions had become intolerable."

"And your children?"

"I might explain my willingness to give up Linda and Jane by explaining that the maternal instinct is not highly developed in me," said Mrs. Marcus. "By that I do not want you to think that I have neglected my children. They have received every care that money could provide, as well as personal attention on my part."

Her attitude to her husband, Mrs. Marcus said, was not one of hatred. "I simply do not love him," she said yesterday, "and this fact was borne upon me more strongly each day, until at last I decided to end this distasteful life. I went to California and saw my father. He urged me to stick, but I told him I would not do so. He accompanied me East in the hope that he could bring about a reconciliation. We arrived together on May 1 last. My father was not able to bring about better relations between my husband and myself, and when he left he knew that there was no hope that I should continue to live with Mr. Marcus."

Mrs. Marcus declared that there were some matters between her and her husband which she said she had told only to her lawyer, with whom she was in consultation before she wrote the letter in which she finally committed herself to the plan that has resulted in her and her husband living apart.

Mrs. Marcus was asked if it was not possible that there would come a time when she would regret her separation from her children. "That is a matter that I have fully considered," said Mrs. Marcus. "I told my husband that I knew that the children would be well cared for by him. But I also impressed upon him that if at any time he should find that he did not measure up to the task, he should let me know, and I would see what could be done."

These points were made clear: Mrs. Marcus's going on Monday was not a surprise to the Marcuses—husband, father-in-law, or mother-in-law; the note that Mrs. Marcus left behind was sent by her and was not left in her home to be found by her husband, it having reached him at the home of his father on Upper Mountain Avenue, after he had returned from a short vacation, previous to which Mrs. Marcus had told him that she would not be in Montclair when he returned to the town; that there is no man in the case.

As to another man, Mrs. Marcus laughed at the suggestion. "There is no scandal," she said, "and I defy any one to prove that the reason for my leaving my husband is any other than that which I have stated."

## TWO ACCUSED OF ARSON.

### Member of Broadway Millinery Firm Arrested with Youth.

Max Riddel, 18 years old, who lives at 305 East Ninety-ninth Street, and Jacob Schliff, 28 years old, of 1,830 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, were arrested yesterday on a charge of arson on complaint of Fire Marshal Prial. Schliff is a member of Rothchild & Schliff, millinery dealers, at 681 Broadway.

Late yesterday afternoon, according to the police, Detectives Botti and Murray were called on the telephone by Nathan Rothchild, who said he had caught a young man in his place of business after he had set fire to a number of straw hats. The detectives arrived in time to help Rothchild put out the fire.

Mr. Rothchild said he saw Riddel coming out of the place with a bunch of keys, and grabbed him, thinking he was a burglar. While they were struggling Rothchild saw smoke coming out through the crevices in the door.

According to the police, Riddel said he had met Schliff at a picnic last Sunday night, and that he had offered him $50 to set fire to his place of business.

When searched in the station house, the police say, a fire insurance policy for $1,500 for the firm's goods at 681 Broadway was found in Schliff's possession.

## COBURN PLAYERS ON CAMPUS

### Finish "Taming of the Shrew" in Columbia Gymnasium.

The Coburn Players began a week's engagement at Columbia University last night in the open-air theatre, at the 120th Street end of the campus. The appearance of this company has become an annual evening in connection with the Department of English of the Summer Session of the University, and the performances are attended by most of the students of the session and people living in the vicinity of the university.

Last night's bill was "The Taming of the Shrew," with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in the principal roles. As usual, the stage was a wide platform with a leafy background, uncovered except for the branches of the trees.

A sudden shower, that came at 9:20, interrupted the performance only a few minutes. The audience adjourned to the gymnasium, where the stage had already been prepared for such an emergency, and the actors, though slightly damp, went on with the play.

### THEATRICAL NOTES.

The three German Sisters joined the cast of "A Winsome Widow" at the Moulin Rouge last night.

Clifford Leigh has been engaged by O. U. Bean & Co. to play the role of Bastof the Jester in "The Aztec Romance." Mr. Leigh was with Lewis Waller in "Monsieur Beaucaire" last season.

The first rehearsal of the principals who are to appear in "The Merry Countess" at the Casino Theatre took place yesterday afternoon when the English members of the company were introduced to the American players, including Jose Collins, Martin Brown, Forrest Huff, Fritzi von Busing, and Mlle. Dazie. The rehearsals are under the direction of Charles Maynard, stage director of the Lyric Theatre, London, who staged the original production there.

Donald Brian will begin his season in "The Siren" early in September, and will continue in this play until December, when he will appear in "The Marriage Market." Julia Sanderson, who will be in "The Siren," will then begin rehearsal for her new musical comedy, "The Sunshine Girl."

Charles Frohman will present three one-act plays by Barrie, Pinero, and Shaw at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, on Sept. 12. Shortly afterward the same programme will be put on in New York, probably at the Empire Theatre. Mr. Barrie is now in Scotland completing his playlet.

## INCREASE TO LONGSHOREMEN

### Transatlantic Lines Say They Will Pay 3 Cents More an Hour.

The officials of the steamship lines in the International Mercantile Marine Company met yesterday and took up the demands of the longshoremen at the piers of all the transatlantic steamship lines for an increase in wages from 30 to 33 cents an hour, with special rates for overtime and Sundays and holidays. The companies gave instructions to have notices posted that on and after Sept. 2 wages would be 33 cents an hour, with 50 cents an hour for overtime, 60 cents an hour for Christmas and the Fourth of July, and 50 cents an hour on all other National holidays and Sundays.

Supt. Wright of the White Star Line pier said last evening that he did not expect any trouble over the demands of the longshoremen. It was said that all the other transatlantic lines would follow the same course as the lines affiliated with the International Mercantile Marine Company. The demands of the longshoremen at the transatlantic piers involve about 6,000 men.

## CURB ON FAKE PICTURES.

### Bill to Check Photographs Labeled as Those of President.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The use of fake photographs showing anybody shaking hands with the President has induced Senator Lodge to introduce a bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of fake photographs in the District of Columbia, the territories, and dependencies of the United States, or the sending of such photographs in the United States through the mails.

In introducing his bill to-day Senator Lodge explained that a photograph of this type had been used by a man engaged in the white slave traffic for advertising purposes, and he thought it was time for Congress to take some definite action to stop the practice.

Not long ago the White House became disturbed by the action of a photographer on Pennsylvania Avenue, who openly advertised that he would make photographs of anybody and show them shaking hands with the President or with W. J. Bryan or with the Vice President.

## STEAMER HITS AN ICEBERG.

### The Manchester Inventor Forced to Put In at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 29.—The British steamer Manchester Inventor put into port to-day badly damaged as a result of colliding during a dense fog July 24 with a submerged iceberg. The steamer is bound from Montreal to Manchester, England.

The iceberg was encountered fifteen miles north of Belle Isle Straits. The steamer's fore compartments were pierced and her frame was racked by the blow. It was necessary to jettison the deckload of lumber before the vessel could proceed.

When she arrived here her fore compartments were full of water and she was nearly two feet down by the head. She will go into drydock here for repairs.

## ORDERS SUFFRAGISTS TO PAY

### Leaders Held by Judge Responsible for Broken Windows.

LONDON, July 29.—To a local tradesman, the windows of whose shop were smashed in one of the suffragette riots, $75 damages and costs were awarded by Judge Woodfall in the Westminster County Court to-day.

The suit was brought against Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of Votes for Women, and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, as officers of the society which organized the disturbance. The defendants did not appear in court.

This was the first of a large number of suits, which an insurance company has instituted against the defendants, and if the County Court Judge's decision is upheld by the higher courts the defendants will be mulcted in enormous damages.

## ITALIANS SHELL HODEIDA.

### Bombard One of the Forts, Which Was Apparently Deserted.

MASSOWA, Eritrea, July 29.—The squadron of Italian warships, consisting for the most part of cruisers and destroyers, which has been patrolling the Red Sea since the beginning of operations against Turkey, to-day bombarded and destroyed the North fort of Hodeida, one of the principal seaports of Arabia on the Red Sea.

So far as is known there were no victims of the bombardment. It is thought that the fort was not manned, and it was armed only with a few old cannon.

The south fort of the town has been in ruins for some time.

### To Marry in London To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—The marriage will take place to-morrow at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, of David Crutchfield of New York, son of the Rev. J. M. Crutchfield, and Miss Dora Hope Dixon, daughter of J. Galloway Dixon of Southport.

## OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

### Some of the Passengers Sailing on Two Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baker, William H. Butler, Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. De Jong, Mr. and Mrs. E. John Fellows, Mrs. Alice B. Flint, David Goldsmith, the Rev. H. S. Gorgas, M. F. Green, James E. Hanna, R. A. Linden, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Miller, H. C. Neuberger, Miss S. V. Norris, J. W. Noyes, Miss Minnie O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henry Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Pless, Walter H. Roberts, W. Graham Rowdin, Jr., Mrs. E. N. Sanderson, M. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith, B. E. Steiner, Frederick Stock, Miss M. Thoma, Miss A. W. Wamsley, Mrs. Marion D. Ware, and J. B. Noel Wyatt.

RYNDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. A. Bailey, Mrs. Joseph H. Baily, the Rev. W. D. Bever, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bilnn, J. Chomel, Mrs. James W. Clark, Miss Josephine Curtis, Mrs. T. F. Fleming, Mrs. George F. Foster, Frank Gilbert, Dr. P. A. Halpin, Mrs. F. L. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. J. Hannan, Mrs. D. S. Hill, Mrs. C. C. Herring, Miss Clara Horton, R. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kempster, Miss M. Miller, Miss Mary Moore, Elmer A. Paine, Miss E. Caroline Pierce, R. G. Rennolds, Jr., the Rev. W. H. Shaffer, Miss Dorothy Tramaine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Veader, Mrs. J. A. Walker, and Mrs. G. W. Wurzell.

## WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

Minna Phillips appeared as leading woman with the Corse Payton Stock Company at the West End Theatre yesterday in "The White Sister."

The bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday was headed by the "Texas Tommy" dancers, and others who appeared on the programme were Linden Beckwith, Dorothy Brenner and Joseph Ratcliff, Arthur Deagon, the three Lyres, Butler Haviland and Alice Thornton, Redford and Winchester, John Geiger, and Romalo and Delano.

Kinemacolor pictures of the Durbar at Delhi, condensed for vaudeville, was the feature of the bill at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre and roof garden. Other numbers on the programme were Don, the talking dog; Tempest and Sunshine, Minerva Coverdale and George White, Charles Ahearn's troupe, the Old Homestead Octette, Van Hoven, Maxine and Bobby, Creatore's Band, the three Howards, Grindel and Henry, and the Revolving Collins.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the headliner was "Volant," a pianist with a "flying piano." Among the others who appeared were Walter and George Lawrence, Emma O'Neill, Hedini and Arthur, Nonette, John T. Doyle and company, Will Oakland and company, Brice and Genne, and the Ahlbergs.

Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth headed the bill at Brighton Beach Music Hall, and others on the programme were Eugene Frazier and company, Marshall Montgomery, the Courtney sisters, Darrell and Conway, Pollard, and Mullen and Coogan.

The bill at the New Brighton Theatre, Brighton Beach, consisted of Clark and Hamilton, Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane, the Avon Comedy Four, Lyons and Yoseo, Max's Circus, the Frey Twins, the Great Asahi Troupe, Crawford and Montrose, and Six Baxters and company.

## FANNY D. ROUSE BURIED.

### Aged Actress, Who Once Played with Edwin Forrest.

Fanny Denham Rouse, who died at Ohioville, N. Y., and was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, on last Saturday, was one of the oldest actresses in America at the time of her death.

Born in London in 1831, Fanny Denham came to this country with her parents when a child. While singing in the choir of St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia she was engaged by James Quinlan to sing in English opera with Mme. Thillon at the Chestnut Street Theatre. She went from there to the Walnut Street Theatre to play in stock with Edwin Forrest and other eminent stars. Coming to New York she sang with Buckley's New Orleans Minstrels at 385 Broadway, and from there she went to John Brougham's Bowery Theatre, where she played Pocahontas for seventy nights, a record run in those days. Later she played at Burton's Theatre in Chambers Street with E. L. Davenport.

She married William A. Rouse, an English actor, in Chicago, and together they played with many of the leading actors and actresses of that time. They made a tour covering the greater part of the United States with their own company.

In 1878 Mrs. Rouse made a tour of Europe with Jarrett and Palmer, playing Aunt Ophelia in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The tour lasted more than a year and covered all the large cities. She also played with J. K. Polk and Joseph Jefferson for many seasons. With her husband and others she helped found the Actors' Fund.

## EX-SENATOR WASHBURN DIES.

### Flour Manufacturer and Once Leader In Northwest Was 81.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29.—Ex-United States Senator William D. Washburn, for many years prominent in National politics, and one of the leaders in the upbuilding of the Northwest, died here shortly after 10 o'clock to-night.

William Drew Washburn was born in Livermore, Me., Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Israel and Martha B. Washburn. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1854, and removed to Minnesota, where he began the practice of law in 1857. He became largely interested in flour manufacturing and lumbering enterprises, having been interested for years in the Washburn & Crosby Mills. At the time of his death he was a stockholder and Director in the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

Ex-Senator Washburn was promoter and for many years President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and was also projector and builder of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, of which he was President until 1889. He was a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives from 1869 to 1871, and for five years previously had been Surveyor General of the State. He was a member of Congress from the Forty-sixth to the Forty-eighth session, and was Senator from 1889 to 1895. He was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth M. Muzzy of Bangor, Me.

Ex-Senator Washburn was a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial Clubs of Minneapolis, and was once President of the Universalist National Convention.

## GEN. F. H. HATHAWAY DEAD.

### Served as Quartermaster to Gen. Miles in Indian Wars for 13 Years.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 29.—Brig. Gen. Forrest Henry Hathaway, United States Army, retired, for thirteen years Quartermaster to Gen. Miles, with whom he served in the Indian wars, dropped dead at his wife's feet in his home here to-day.

Forrest Henry Hathaway was born in Vermont on Oct. 7, 1844, and enlisted as a private in Company F of the Vermont Infantry in 1862, and received an honorable discharge in 1863. He was brevetted Major in 1866, after service in the 107th Regiment, U. S. C. T., and mustered out a year later and transferred to the Fortieth Infantry, and later assigned to the Fifth Infantry, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. On Jan. 20, 1904, he was elevated to the rank of Brigadier General, retiring the next day, Jan. 21, on his own initiative, after forty years' service. Gen. Hathaway was twice elevated in rank for valiant services at the battles of Fair Oaks, Va., and Newmarket, Va.

## EULOGIZE CLERK ALEXANDER.

### Federal Judges and Lawyers Hold Memorial Meeting.

In memory of the late Thomas Alexander, Clerk of the Federal District Court and United States Commissioner, many members of the Federal bar gathered yesterday in Room 66 of the Post Office Building. Judge George C. Holt was in the chair, and with him on the bench were Judges Charles M. Hough and Learned Hand.

Charles C. Butlingham, as Chairman of a committee of the bar, presented to the court a resolution expressing the many good qualities of Commissioner Alexander and praising in particular his great administrative ability and his marked courtesy to all. Judge Holt replied for the bench and expressed the hope that all men might feel that their work had been performed with the same unostentatious sincerity as that of the late Commissioner.

It is expected that the Judges of the District Court, in whose hands the appointment lies, will select to succeed Mr. Alexander Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., the present Acting Clerk.

## WOMAN CAPTURES BURGLAR.

### Young Wife Clings to Intruder Until the Police Arrive.

In an exciting struggle in her apartments with two men she found there last night, Mrs. Anna Latner held onto one of the men despite the threats of the other man to shoot her. She was dragged down a flight of stairs, and struck several times in the face, but refused to release her grip on him until the arrival of the police. The noise of the struggle attracted other tenants in the house and the second man ran to the street.

The prisoner, when taken to the St. Nicholas Avenue Station, described himself as Benjamin Shapiro, 21 years old, a peddler, of 314 East 100th Street. He was locked up on a charge of burglary.

According to Mr. and Mrs. Latner, who occupy the second floor apartment at 358 West 178th Street, they were leaving their apartment early last night, when in the lower hall they met two peddlers who were selling canteloupes. A half hour later Mr. and Mrs. Latner returned to their apartment, and on a table were three canteloupes. Mr. Latner remarked to his wife that it was strange how they came there, but Mrs. Latner, divining something wrong, had stepped back to the door leading to the hall. A man sprang out of an adjoining room, with a revolver in his hands, and ordered the husband to throw up his hands and keep quiet. Mr. Latner complied.

Mrs. Latner ran silently along the hall to the rear of the apartment, which she entered, and picking up a shoe horn, started to walk through the apartment to the front room. In one of the bedrooms she ran into a second man, who threw her to the floor and ran to the rear of the apartment. The noise of her fall scared the man who was holding up her husband in the front room and he ran to the hall. The husband ran to the front window and shouted for help.

The plucky young woman regained her feet and ran into the hall after the men. Midway down the stairs she caught the coat tails of one and hung on.

Mrs. Latner was exhausted and required the services of a physician. She was hysterical and suffering from lacerations and contusions of the face. She is 19 years old.

### Mrs. Hogle Dead at 100 Years.

Mrs. Melinda Hogle, aged 100 years 6 months 9 days, widow of John Hogle, died at the home of her great-granddaughter, Mrs. B. S. Hutchings, 130 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sunday night. Mrs. Hogle was born at Livingston Manor, and was the daughter of Robert Ames.

Swift & Co.'s sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 27, averaged 12.25 cents per pound.—Adv.

## MRS. A. J. VANDERPOEL DEAD.

### Body of Lawyer's Widow to be Brought Here from London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—The relatives of Mrs. Adeline Vanderpoel, who died in a London hotel on Saturday, have decided to ship the body on the Minnehaha next Saturday. The interment will be at Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., where Mrs. Vanderpoel resided. The body will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore, Mrs. Vanderpoel's son-in-law and daughter, with whom she was traveling at the time of her death. Mr. Newcomer told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day that Mrs. Vanderpoel caught cold yesterday week, developed pneumonia, and died peacefully on Saturday. She was 82 years of age, and the widow of Aaron J. Vanderpoel, a New York lawyer.

Adeline Elizabeth Vanderpoel was born in Manlius, N. Y., in 1830, when that village was practically one of the outposts of settlement. Her father, Henry C. Van Schaack, was one of the prominent members of the bar of Onondaga County, an antiquarian, and local historian, whose talents his daughter inherited and developed. She was the granddaughter of Peter Van Schaack, LL. D., who in 1773, at the age of 26, collated and revised the statute laws of the Colony of New York. This revision included the legislation of the Colony from 1661 to 1773, a period of eighty years.

Mrs. Vanderpoel came to this city early in life as the wife of Aaron J. Vanderpoel, who for many years, until his death in 1887, was one of the leading members of the New York bar. Her Summer home for 58 years was at the family homestead at Kinderhook, N. Y., where the body will be brought for interment.

Mrs. Vanderpoel is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Benjamin W. Franklin of this city, Mrs. Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore, and Mrs. Sartell Prentice of Newark, N. J.

## PRIEST'S HEROISM COST LIFE

### The Rev. F. E. Klauder Contracted Pneumonia Trying to Save Woman.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 29.—The Rev. Francis E. Klauder, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church here, died to-day of pneumonia, which developed last Saturday, following his attempts to save a parishioner from drowning. Father Klauder was also Director of Missions of the Redemptorist Order and a widely known missionary priest. He was 60 years old.

Last Friday Father Klauder attended a picnic held by a number of his congregation at a point on the Severn River near Annapolis. A woman member of the party was in bathing with others and got beyond her depth. Father Klauder, although he could not swim, plunged in after her, but before he could reach the drowning girl the priest and two other persons, who also went to her assistance, became exhausted, and but for the timely arrival of a launch, whose occupants drew the would-be rescuers aboard, all the party would have perished.

### Obituary Notes.

SARAH ELLEN SELOVER, the wife of John W. Selover, a retired farmer, died on Saturday at her home, 79 Hardenbrook Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. She was 71 years old, and had lived all her life on Long Island.

ERIC THOMPSON died on Saturday at Central Islip, L. I., of Bright's disease. He was 54 years old.

EMIL A. GLOSS, a well-known resident of Winfield, L. I., is dead at his home in Walnut Street, after a long illness.

JULIUS K. POLK, a greatnephew of President James K. Polk, and a veteran of the Philippine Insurrection, died on Sunday at Los Angeles, Cal. He was 53 years old, and left a sister, Miss Virginia Polk. Mr. Polk served with the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry and saw much hard fighting in the Philippines.

WILLIAM H. HORTON, a manufacturer, of Middleport, N. Y., who was born in New York in 1842, died on Saturday at Middleport after a long illness. He served in the civil war, and for one year fought with the Fifth New York Regiment, known as the Duryea Zouaves.

FRANCIS B. THOM, for seventeen years with the New Haven Railroad, died on Friday at St. Francis Hospital. He was born in New York sixty-four years ago, and was a prominent Mason.

IRA SMALL, a ship Captain commanding vessels sailing from New York, died on Saturday of malarial fever at Portland, Me. He was 49 years old.

HUBBARD B. SMITH of 176 Washington Place, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home. He was 83 years old.

L. Z. STREBIG, a theatrical agent, died on Sunday at the New Grand Hotel of heart disease. His home was in Haddon Heights, N. J., and he was 65 years old.

JOHN H. HUMPHRIES, one of the best-known ship Captains in Maine, died at his home in Yarmouth on Saturday. He had been Secretary and Treasurer of the Portland Marine Society for six years.

ISABELLA G. OAKLEY, an educator well known in this city and in California, died on Saturday in Jamaica Plains, Mass. Miss Oakley was, born at Huntington, L. I., on Nov. 5, 1835. She was one of the Packer Institute's earliest alumnæ. She began her work in Brooklyn, but later went to California, where for sixteen years he conducted a large private school for girls. In 1890 Miss Oakley came East and continued her work of teaching. She was well known at Great Neck, L. I., where she at one time had a school. Her funeral will be to-day in All Saints' Church, Great Neck.

The Rev. PATRICK M. FITZGERALD, 50 years old, assistant rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the rectory of that church. He was born in County Waterford, Ireland.

HORACE E. HORTON, former President of the Western Society of Engineers, died in Chicago yesterday after a long illness. He was 69 years old, and was the owner of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works.

JAMES FRANCIS FITZPATRICK died suddenly of hemorrhage, caused by an ulcer of the stomach, at his residence, 49 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday night. He was one of the best-known real estate brokers in Westchester County.

WILLIAM H. SHAVER, 99 years old, the oldest veteran of the civil war in Columbia County, was buried in Chatham, N. Y., yesterday by comrades of Gen. Logan Post, G. A. R. He served with the Eighth New York sharpshooters.

Mrs. H. SERVIS of Princeton, N. J., died yesterday of blood poisoning in a hospital at Trenton as the result of a cut she received in opening

# MURRAY'S ERROR GIVES CUBS GAME

## Chicago Makes It Three Straight from the Giants by Score of 4 to 3.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0—4 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0—3 |

CHICAGO.

| | AB | R | H | BB | SO | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheckard, lf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Schulte, rf | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tinker, ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Zimm'rm'n, 3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Leach, cf | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Saier, 1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Evers, 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Archer, c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Richie, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ruelbach, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 15 | 1 |

NEW YORK.

| | AB | R | H | BB | SO | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devore, lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Shafer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle, 2b | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Becker, cf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Merkle, 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Murray, rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Herzog, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Meyers, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Fletcher, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| †Tesreau, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ‡McCormick | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ames, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| §Snodgrass | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 28 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 27 | 7 | 2 |

*Batted for Devore in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Tesreau in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Ames in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Herzog in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Tinker, Saier, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Murray. Sacrifice fly—Murray. Stolen base—Leach. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 7. Double plays—Evers, Tinker, and Saier; Tinker, Evers, and Saier. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Richie, 1; by Ruelbach, 2; by Ames, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Richie, 6; off Ames, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Tesreau, (Schulte,) by Richie, (Becker.) Passed ball—Meyers. Hits—Off Tesreau, 6 in 7 innings, (at bat 27;) off Ames, 2 in 2 innings, (at bat 7;) off Richie, 5 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth at bat 23;) off Ruelbach, 0 in 2 innings, (at bat 5.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

The tumult of joy and the rumble of groans having subsided, let the sad tidings be spread throughout the town that the Giants were beaten by the Cubs at the Polo Grounds again yesterday, the score of the latest shock being 4 to 3. That's three straight the Chicago Nationals have won, and the Giants' lead is now cut down to a nine-game margin.

Once again a Giant error loomed up as large as a mountain, and once more the Cubs got the break in the luck. But that's all in the game. The error was Rod Murray's in right field when he let Saier's swift grounder sing through him, allowing the Cub first baseman to make the circuit, with Tommy Leach racing home ahead of him, in the eighth inning.

The Cubs nugget of luck came to them in the sixth inning, when, with two on bases, Herzog smashed a grounder through second which just grazed Umpire Bush before he could fall out of the way. The runners scored, of course, but had to go back, and Herzog was allowed a single. Alert Johnny Evers was first on the scene with a protest after the ball hit the umpire, claiming that he could have fielded the ball if the official had not got in the way. A great chorus of groans rose from the big Monday crowd of 10,000, and Bush was roundly condemned for getting in the way. Meyers then hit into a double play, made by Tinker, Evers, and Saier, and, with the bases full and only one out, the Giants were cut off without a run. It was unfortunate for the Giants; that cannot be denied.

But the real reason for the Giants' defeat was that they were unable to hit Lou Richie. The Giant Killer was in great form, and had the New York batsmen completely at his mercy until the eighth inning, when he was taken out of the game by Manager Chance for hot displaying enough vigilance toward base runners.

Richie got a bit wild in the eighth and walked Doyle and Becker. Doyle at second took a big lead off the base. Richie was mad at Umpire Klem for his judgment on balls and strikes and was paying all his attention to the umpire instead of to Doyle at second. Doyle started to steal, and Richie did not see him. This pulled Zimmerman out of his defensive position over to third, and Merkle shot a hit through the hole left vacant by Zimmerman, Doyle scoring.

Capt. Tinker, Manager Chance, and Johnny Evers all jumped on Richie at once for allowing the play to be performed. They had cautioned Richie about Doyle's big lead, but he did not heed the warning. For this breach, Richie, although he had been pitching wonderfully fine ball, was taken out of the game, and the Cubs' reliable life saver, Ed Ruelbach, went in and halted the Giants, after Murray had hit out a long sacrifice hit, scoring another run. Ruelbach was as cool as a cake of ice, and mowed the Giants down in order in the eighth and ninth innings.

The game was just what a clash of two top-notch ball clubs should be. It abounded in sharp fielding, with both teams on edge to take quick advantage of the other's mistakes. Excitement ran high, and the spectators' nerves were badly shattered when they filed out of the park. There's no doubt in the Giants' minds now that these Cubs are the folks who will have to be waylaid in order to secure a clear way to another pennant.

"Red" Murray made two great catches and the Cubs accomplished two swift double plays. Jimmy Archer, from his famous squatting position, turned back every Giant who dared to try to steal, and few dared. Manager McGraw rushed in a couple of pinch hitters in the ninth to start a rally, but none was forthcoming. In each succeeding game these Cubs look more dangerous.

Big Jeff Tesreau pitched a good game, and the blame of the defeat cannot be laid at his door. It was the combination of Leon Ames's pitching and Murray's error in the eighth that gave the Cubs the two runs that eventually won the game. Tesreau was taken out in the seventh to let McCormick try his luck as a pinch hitter, and he had no luck at all.

The clubs started out on even terms, each corralling a run in the first inning. After Sheckard had flied to Murray and Schulte had struck out, Joe Tinker rapped a two-base drive to right field, and scored when Heinie Zimmerman jolted a single to centre.

Devore hit to right in the same inning and Doyle and Becker walked, filling the bases. Richie was cool under these trying circumstances, and the great defense behind him came to his rescue, letting down the Giants with a single run. Merkle hit into a double play and Murray flied to Sheckard.

The Cubs went into the lead in the third. Sheckard drove Murray to the right-field wall to get his long fly, and Schulte joyously went to first after he had been hit by a wild throw from Tesreau. Tinker raised a high fly to Doyle and Zimmerman lined a two-bagger close to the left-field foul line. Devore relayed the ball to Herzog, who threw home in an attempt to cut down Schulte, but the ball hit Schulte, and he slid in with the run before Meyers could recover the ball.

The Giants threatened trouble in the sixth, when Becker was hit by Richie and Merkle got a hit by beating out Zimmerman's throw after Heinie made a wonderful stop of a lightning-fast bouncer. Murray sacrificed the runners along a base. Herzog then hit through the pitcher's box, the ball just touching Umpire Bush as it sped by. The ball rolled to centre field and the two Giant runners scored, amid a storm of wild applause, which soon died out when the umpire waved the funners back to the bases.

With the bases full and one out and Chief Meyers at hand with his war club, hope of the Giant fans again ran high, but it was an awful shock when Richie pitched so well as to force the Redman to hit into a double play.

With Ames pitching in the eighth, the Cubs got busy. After Fletcher had thrown Zimmerman out at first, Leach walked and stole second, Meyers dropping the ball as he was about to throw it. Saier hit to right, scoring Leach. The drive was a dashing single, but it went through Red Murray without as much as hesitating to give him recognition. It rolled and rolled to the fence, and Saier kept right on on his race of triumph until he crossed the plate. It was one of the saddest little errors ever. Evers singled to left, but came to grief stealing. Archer ended the inning by flying to Devore.

Giant ambition demonstrated itself in the same innnig. Doyle and Becker walked. Doyle caught Richie napping, and was almost to third when Richie threw the ball. Zimmerman rushed over to third with Doyle, and Merkle smashed a hit to left field through the spot where Zimmerman left the vacuum. Doyle scored. After a consultation between Manager Chance, Capt. Tinker, and Johnny Evers, Richie was put out of the game and Ruelbach was called into the fray. Murray raised a long sacrifice fly to right field, scoring Becker. Herzog forced Merkle, and Meyers forced Herzog. They play again to-day. Same place.

# BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Chicago, 4; New York, 3.**
**Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.**
**Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.**
**St. Louis at Boston—Rain.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**St. Louis, 2; New York, 1.**
**Boston, 7; Chicago, 5.**
**Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 6, (11 innings.)**
**Washington at Cleveland—Postponed.**

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Toronto, 3; Jersey City, 2.**
**Jersey City, 10; Toronto, 5.**
**Buffalo, 5; Newark, 4.**
**Buffalo, 12; Newark, 6.**
**Baltimore, 3; Rochester, 1.**

### Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 65 | 24 | .730 |
| Chicago | 50 | 33 | .629 |
| Pittsburgh | 50 | 37 | .575 |
| Philadelphia | 44 | 41 | .518 |
| St. Louis | 40 | 43 | .482 |
| Cincinnati | 44 | 48 | .478 |
| Brooklyn | 35 | 57 | .380 |
| Boston | 24 | 65 | .270 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 66 | 29 | .695 |
| Washington | 60 | 36 | .625 |
| Philadelphia | 55 | 40 | .579 |
| Chicago | 47 | 45 | .511 |
| Detroit | 46 | 50 | .479 |
| Cleveland | 45 | 52 | .464 |
| New York | 30 | 60 | .333 |
| St. Louis | 28 | 65 | .301 |

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 55 | 43 | .567 |
| Toronto | 54 | 42 | .563 |
| Baltimore | 51 | 41 | .554 |
| Newark | 49 | 47 | .510 |
| Jersey City | 50 | 50 | .500 |
| Buffalo | 43 | 50 | .462 |
| Providence | 42 | 53 | .442 |
| Montreal | 39 | 57 | .406 |

### Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Chicago at New York.**
**Cincinnati at Brooklyn.**
**St. Louis at Boston.**
**Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**New York at St. Louis.**
**Philadelphia at Detroit.**
**Boston at Chicago.**
**Washington at Cleveland.**

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Jersey City at Montreal.**
**Newark at Toronto.**
**Providence at Rochester.**
**Baltimore at Buffalo.**

# BROOKLYN'S THIRD STRAIGHT

## Cincinnati Loses Closely Contested Game by Score of 2 to 1.

Brooklyn made it three straight over Cincinnati at Washington Park yesterday, Nap Rucker triumphing over Bert Humphries in a closely contested duel, 2 to 1. Neither team found much difficulty in getting runners on the paths, but found trouble in forcing them around, and seventeen runners were stranded on the bases. Rucker retired the Reds in order in only one inning, and Humphries had a similar record. The defeat was the seventh straight for the visitors.

John Hummel, holding down first base for the Superbas during the enforced absence of Jake Daubert, was mainly responsible for the victory of his team. Hummel starred alike with the bat and in the field when the critical situations presented themselves. In the fourth inning Johnny went to bat with Smith on third base, Wheat on second, and one out. His contribution was a drive against the right field fence, which netted two bases and chased the two runners home with the only runs which Brooklyn scored during the game. Hummel also reached Humphries for three singles, getting a clean hit on each of his four trips to the plate.

Just before making the hit which decided the game, Hummel had pulled Rucker out of a dangerous position, and later results showed that his work saved the Reds from getting enough runs to win the game. Bates opened the fourth inning for Cincinnati with a single through short and galloped along to third when Hoblitzell doubled to left. Rucker tightened up and fanned Mitchell, but Grant connected for what looked like a sure hit until Hummel stepped in and made a spectacular catch of the low, hot drive, throwing the ball to Fisher in time to double Hoblitzell off second base and end the rally.

The Reds scored in the sixth inning. With one out, Hoblitzell walked, Mitchell forced Hoblitzell at second, and Grant walked, sending Mitchell to second. Egan's double to left scored Mitchell. The Reds got a runner as far as third base in the fifth inning, and again in the seventh inning, but could not score. In the ninth inning they had a runner on second, with one out, but he was thrown out trying to advance when Clark hit to Rucker. The score:

| BROOKLYN. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moran, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Niehaus, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Smith, 2b | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Wheat, lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cshaw, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Hum'l, 1b | 4 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 2 |
| Fisher, ss | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Miller, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Rucker, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 32 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 18 |

| CINCINNATI. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M'sans, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bates, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Hobl'zel, 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Mitchell, rf | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Grant, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Egan, 2b | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Esm'd, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| McLean, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Clarke, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| H'phries, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *Bescher | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †McDon'ld | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 1 | 9 | 24 | 11 |

*Batted for Humphries in the ninth inning.
†Ran for McLean in the seventh inning.
Error—Fisher.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Two-base hits—Wheat, Hummel, Hoblitzel. Egan, McLean. Sacrifice hit—Esmond. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Double plays—Hummel and Esmond; Bates and McLean; Esmond, Egan, and Hoblitzel. Struck out—By Rucker, 2; by Humphries, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 2; off Humphries, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, (Smith.) Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes.

### Quakers' Batting Rally Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—A batting rally by Philadelphia in the seventh inning, when five singles were made off Camnitz's delivery, gave the home team a victory over Pittsburgh here this afternoon, 4 to 1. McCarthy made two singles and a double in four times at bat. The score:

| PHILADELPHIA. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paskert, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Lobert, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Magee, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Cr'vath, rf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| R.M'ler, rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Luderus, 1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Knabe, 2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Doolan, ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Killifer, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Alex'der, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 30 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 7 |

| PITTSBURGH. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mensor, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Carey, lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| McK'nie, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Wagn'r, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Miller, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Wilson, rf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| O'Day, 2b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Gibson, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Camnitz, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 32 | 1 | 6 | 24 | 15 |

Error—Mensor.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | —4 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Two-base hit—McCarthy. Stolen base—Carey. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Camnitz, 1; off Alexander, 3. Struck out—By Camnitz, 3; by Alexander, 8. Passed ball—Killifer. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran. Time of Game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

# CALDWELL LOSES PITCHERS' BATTLE

## St. Louis Bunches Hits in the Eighth Inning and Wins by 2 to 1 Score.

SCORE.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | —2 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —1 |

ST. LOUIS.

| | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotten, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Austin, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Pratt, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kutina, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Daly, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Hogan, lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snell, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Baumgardner, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 15 | 2 |

NEW YORK.

| | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daniels, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chase, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Sterrett, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Zinn, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Simmons, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hartzell, 3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Martin, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sweeney, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Caldwell, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| *Wolverton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 5 | 2 |

*Batted for Martin in the ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Williams. Stolen bases—Pratt, Daniels, Caldwell, Shotten. Bases on balls—Off Baumgardner, 1; off Caldwell, 2. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Baumgardner, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Dineen.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—It was nip and tuck all the way to-day between Baumgardner for the Browns and Caldwell for the Yankees, the hit and error columns being an even break, but St. Louis got the best of the breaks and pulled out a victory in the eighth inning by a score of 2 to 1.

A lucky bunching of hits in the eighth inning gave the game to St. Louis, but New York was saved from a shutout in the ninth inning by sticking up a run, and for a few minutes gave the fans a good scare, as it looked as if a batting rally was going to wipe away the advantage gained by the home team. New York, as in most of the games of the recent invasion, fielded in good style.

The crowd was small, only 800 being present when the umpire called "Play ball." The miserable showing of the home team against the Yankees has disheartened even the most ardent admirers of the local team. The New Yorks started off as if the game was going to them again. Daniels walked, but a long foul fly by Chase and an easy toss-out for Sterrett and another foul by Zinn finished the inning, although Daniels had slipped around to third.

The scare for the fans came in the ninth inning, when, after Chase had filed to Shotten, Sterrett sent a hit to left field. Zinn, however, filed to Shotten. Simmons singled over second, sending Sterrett to third. Hartzell singled on the first ball pitched. Simmons went to second, while Sterrett scored. Manager Wolverton went in to bat for Martin, but he failed to hit, grounding to Kutina.

St. Louis's two runs came in the eighth inning, when Shotten beat out a bounder after Baumgardner had lined to Gardner. Shotten stole second. Austin got his first hit of the day with a bounder that glided off Simmons's glove, and Shotten went to third. Pratt fouled to Sweeney and Austin went to second after the catch. Kutina was purposely passed, filling the bases. Martin then fumbled Williams's easy grounder, and threw wild to Chase, while Shotten and Austin scored.

Hartzell got Daly trying to reach first on an easy one, and the run-getting for St. Louis was over.

### Red Sox Win Again.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Boston made it three straight from Chicago, winning the game to-day, 7 to 5. The visitors took an early lead as a result of errors and Benz's wildness. Peters, who relieved Benz, was hit hard, while White pitched in fine form. Chicago bunched hits off R. Collins for a total of four runs before he retired in favor of O'Brien. Score:

| BOSTON. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper, rf | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Yerkes, 2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Sp'ker, cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Lewis, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| O'dner, 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Stahl, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Wagner, ss | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Carrigan, c | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| R. C'lins, p | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 30 | 7 | 9 | 27 | 5 |

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rath, 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| Zeider, 1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Collins, cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Lord, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Mattick, rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bodie, rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Weaver, ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Block, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Benz, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Peters, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White, p | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *Lange | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 37 | 5 | 9 | 27 | 21 |

*Batted for Benz in the fourth inning.

Errors—Lord, (2,) Weaver, Benz, Yerkes.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—5 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—7 |

Two-base hits—Speaker, Bodie, Zeider. Three-base hit—Wagner. Hits—Off Benz, 4 in four innings; off Peters, 4 in one inning; off White, 1 in four innings; off R. Collins, 7 in four innings; off O'Brien, 2 in one fifth; off White, 2 in five innings. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Yerkes. Stolen bases—Rath, Gardner, Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; off R. Collins, 2; off Peters, 1; off White, 2; off O'Brien, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Peters, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Benz, 1; by R. Collins, 3; by O'Brien, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan.

### Eleven Innings at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 29.—With the score tied at the opening of the eighth, each of the first five Philadelphia batters got a single off Works. Three runs were over before Donovan relieved Works and stopped the rally. Detroit came back, making two runs off Brown in the eighth after the first two batters were retired. Barry scored the tying run in the ninth. Barry opened the eleventh with a double, advanced on an infield out, and scored on Maggert's infield single, winning for Philadelphia, 7 to 6. Score:

| PHILADELPHIA. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M'gert, lf | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Lord, rf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Collins, 2b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Baker, 3b | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| McInnes, 1b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Strunk, cf | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Barry, ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Lapp, c | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Brown, p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Plank, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 45 | 7 | 16 | 33 | 14 |

| DETROIT. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jones, lf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Bush, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Cobb, cf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Clifford, rf | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Louden, 2b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Moriarty, 1b | 6 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Deal, 3b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Stanage, c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Kocher, c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Works, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Donovan, p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Vitt | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 44 | 6 | 13 | 33 | 20 |

*Ran for Stanage in eighth inning.

Errors—Baker, (2,) Bush.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

0 0 1—7
0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Lapp, Barry, Cobb, (2,) Deal. Three-base hits—Maggert, Crawford. Hits—Off Works, 14 in seven and a third innings; off Donovan, 2 in three and two-thirds innings; off Brown, 12 in eight and a third innings; off Plank, 1 in two and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Louden. Stolen bases—McInnes, Bush. Double play—Deal, Louden, and Moriarty. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 13. First base on balls—By Brown, 5; by Plank, 3; by Works, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Plank, 1; by Works, 4; by Donovan, 2. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-three minutes.

### Quinn Goes to Rochester.

Jack Quinn, who was once one of the mainstays of the Yankees' pitching staff, has been released to the Rochester Club of the International League. Quinn has won five games this season and lost seven. His work at the first of the season was the best of the Yankees' pitchers, but he has been used very little of late.

The Yankees are going to try out another new pitcher. He is George Lowe of Hackensack, who has played with the Young Men's Club of Ridgefield Park. He will report to the Yankees on Aug. 14. Lowe is a high school boy only 17 years old.

### Manager Duffy Renews Contract.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—Hugh Duffy, manager of the Milwaukee American Association baseball team, to-day renewed his contract for next year.

### SPORTING EVENTS.

**Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day 3:45 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago. Reed Seats and Boxes at Club's office, 5th Av. Bldg., 9 to 12 A. M.**

# OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ACTS.

## Selects Line of March for Athletes, with Date Aug. 24.

Matters in relation to the reception to the members of the victorious American Olympic team were discussed last night at the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee, at the New York Athletic Club. The date was definitely set for Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., with the line of march for the procession starting from Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street down the avenue to Forty-second Street to Broadway, to the City Hall, where the marchers will be reviewed by the Mayor and other dignitaries.

It is hoped that President Taft and Gov. Dix will be present at the City Hall function, as it is known that both kept in touch with the doings of the men at Stockholm, and are keenly interested in athletics. A request was sent to the President asking that he order the Governors Island troops and the West Point Cadets out for parade on the day of the fete.

The Mayor has been asked to request the citizens along the line of march to decorate their places of business and homes, which will be following the line of action pursued in 1908, after the winning team came back from London.

A committee of three, headed by Frederick Rubien, will tender to the Mayor a list of names of prominent citizens from which his Honor will select 100. The committee decided to accept the invitation for the members of the team to attend the Globe Theatre to witness a performance of "The Rose Maid" on the evening of Friday, Aug. 23.

It developed that the Vaderland of the Red Star Line, on which some of the victorious team are steaming toward New York, will arrive to-morrow morning at the pier foot of West Twenty-first Street, at about 8 o'clock. In this advance squad are, among others, two of the winners, Charles D. Reidpath, Syracuse University and New York A. C., and Almer W. Richards, Brigham Young University, who scored leading honors in the 400-meter and running high jump, respectively.

Others of the team who will arrive are John Paul Jones, R. L. Byrd, Clarence Edmundson, Joseph Erxleben, H. H. Hellawell, Thomas H. Lilley, Hugh T. McGuire, C. W. Mucks, J. R. Nicholson, Gaston Strobino, Norman S. Taber, James Wendell, Lawrence A. Whitney, Harry T. Worthington, Simon P. Gillis, P. J. Dolfer, Capt. F. S. Hurd, Lieut. Col. William A. Libbey, Sergt. W. A. Leushner, and Michael C. Murphy, the trainer of the team.

# BOXERS VIOLATE LAW.

## Youngsters Under 18 Years of Age Engage in Bouts.

The ruling of the State Athletic Commission regarding the age of contestants taking part in boxing bouts was violated last night at the weekly show of the Fordon A. C. of the east side, when at least three of the principals of the ten three-round preliminaries were not more than 17 years of age.

The rule stipulates that no boy under the age of 18 years shall engage in contests. Four of the contestants when questioned said that they were coming eighteen, which was about the average of the boys who made up the preliminary card. In addition to this not one of them showed any knowledge of boxing.

When they came to the centre of the ring their sole aim was to finish their opponent, with the result that they whaled away at each other in the crudest fashion. Two of the bouts were so unevenly matched that Referee Billy Moore had to intercede to prevent knockouts. Although of only three rounds' duration, at the end of each contest, the boys were so badly used up that they went to their corners exhausted, and one appeared like a double knockout with the boys on their feet.

Capping the climax, the main event of ten rounds brought together two fourth rate boys, Young Fulton and Young Goldie, boxers who on a few occasions have appeared in preliminarys bouts at some of the better known clubs.

Fulton won the honors after a hard uphill battle, and defeated his man in the five closing sessions. In the first half of the contest Goldie looked a sure winner and was all over Fulton, but the latter's powers of recuperation stood him in good stead, and he came back in the last five and won easily.

# DENNING DEFEATS BERGIN.

## Middleweights in Poor Bout at Garden A. C.—Williams Stops Solzberg.

Jack Denning of New York easily defeated Tommy Bergin of Lewiston in the final event of last night's show at the Garden A. C., Kid Williams of Baltimore stopped Young Solzberg of Brooklyn in seven rounds, and Jessie Willard of Kansas fought a ten-round draw with Arthur Pelky of Chicopee, Mass.

The Denning-Bergin, marked as the headliner, was really the poorest bout of the evening. The Lewiston middleweight showed nothing by a desire to rush in and swing wildly. Denning stood back, made Bergin miss and landed at will with either hand. Denning had the better of every one of the ten rounds, but was unable to floor his opponent.

The clash between Williams and Solzberg was easily the best of the evening. In the early rounds the Brooklyn boy put up a fairly good fight, but as the bout wore on Williams's superiority became more marked. He won the honors in all seven rounds, leading in the sixth and seventh by decidedly large margins. When the bell sounded for the opening of the eighth round Solzberg's seconds announced that he was unable to continue. Solzberg weighed 115¾ pounds and Williams 118¾ pounds.

The opening bout brought together a pair of unskilled heavyweights, Arthur Pelky of Chicopee, Mass., and Jesse Willard of Kansas. Pelky weighed 204 pounds against 224 pounds for Willard, and the latter had the advantage of several inches in height and reach. Pelky showed more of a desire to get in and mix matters, but was greatly handicapped owing to the size of his opponent. First one and then the other would show to advantage and the final bell found both in good condition and trying hard, but doing little real work.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

**At Rochester.**

| | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2—3 | 7 | 0 |
| Rochester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 | 6 | 2 |

Batteries—Vickers and Bergen; Akers and Blair.

**At Buffalo.**

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—4 | 12 | 4 |
| Buffalo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 

# THE BUSINESS WORLD

## DEMAND FOR BETTER SHIRTS.

### Manufacturer Says Market for Next Spring Will Be Benefited.

The shirt manufacturing industry is about to enter one of the biggest Spring seasons in some time, according to I. L. Phillips of the Phillips-Jones Company, 502 Broadway. "One of the most encouraging features of the outlook," he said yesterday, "is the tendency on the part of the consumer to call for the better grade shirts. This leaning toward better merchandise was one of the features of the retail business this Spring, and, as a result, stocks of the better class of shirts in the hands of the retailers are generally low. In many cases the demand for the higher-priced goods was so heavy that retailers were caught without sufficient stock to supply the wants of their customers. This fact naturally leads to the belief that they will operate more liberally this year than they did a year ago. Spring, 1913, lines will be opened generally by the trade around Aug. 10 to 15, and if nothing happens to prevent, some excellent buying of the new season's lines should be done. Just how the cheaper lines will fare this season is hard to say. There is almost always a good deal of business done on these grades, but with the demand of the consumer tending toward the better class of shirts it is possible that the cheaper lines will not move so freely this year. Taken as a whole, however, I believe that the coming season will be better from a manufacturer's point of view than the Spring, 1912, season was.

"The only bad feature of the present outlook is the possible prolongation of the weavers' strike at New Bedford. A continuance of the trouble there would doubtless cause a shortage of fine cotton goods, which would, of course, hinder the production of the class of shirts into which these fabrics enter. If the shortage occurs and a substantial rise in prices results, the manufacturer will either have to take a reduced profit or cheapen the quality of his shirts to make things break more evenly. It is difficult in this business to advance prices to the consumer through the retailer."

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Transparent Wax Candles Are Not Dutiable as "Tapers."

Stern Brothers of New York were successful protestants yesterday before the Board of United States General Appraisers. The articles invoiced as transparent wax candles were assessed as "tapers" under Paragraph 436 of the Tariff act of 1909, and were contended to be dutiable either under the provision for tallow in Paragraph 290, as "non-enumerated manufactured articles" under Paragraph 480, or as "chemical compounds" under Paragraph 3. Upon the record in this case the Board found that either the assessment must stand or the commodity be held to fall within Paragraph 480. A sample analyzed by the Government chemist showed that the candles consisted of 60.80 per cent. saponifiable fat, probably tallow; 1.43 per cent. stearic acid, and 37.77 per cent. paraffin and wick.

The word "taper," standing alone and by itself, is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace candles of whatever kind, but coming as it does in Paragraph 436, dealing entirely with matches, the board was not inclined to think that the word was used in its broadest sense, and it appeared quite clear from the testimony of witness for the importer that another and entirely differently article is sold under the name of "tapers." The protest was accordingly sustained.

The question at issue in the case of Switzer & Schussel was whether sword canes were classifiable under the provision for "swords" or under that for "walking canes." The Collector had assessed the goods at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 153, which "covers swords irrespective of quality or use" and they were claimed dutiable at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 478. In a previous decision the board had passed on canes with an electric light attachment in the handle as walking canes, but in another ruling, relating to flashing rods inclosed in canes, they had denied that classification. As the walking stick acted as a scabbard for the sword, and the handle of the stick acted as a handle for the sword, Judge Fischer decided that the articles were undoubtedly swords, which affirms the decision of the Collector.

In regard to an importation of paper suitable for printing of books, the Japan Paper Company contended that the paper is other than hand-made, machine-made, Japan, or imitation Japan paper, and properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem, or other appropriate rate, according to value per pound under Paragraph 409 as printing paper "suitable for the printing of books." The goods were assessed at 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 413. The board found that the goods were so-called "Normandy vellum" and of the same kind as had been previously held to be dutiable as book printing paper. The protest was sustained.

## SUSPEND RATES ON LUMBER.

### Commerce Board to Investigate Proposed Advances by Railroads.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Notable advances in the freight rates on lumber proposed by Southern, Southwestern and Western railways were suspended to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission from Aug. 1 until Nov. 29.

The suspension affects practically all of the railroads in the United States. The tariffs suspended would increase the rate on yellow pine and cypress lumber from 25 to 26½ cents a hundred pounds, and on other kinds of lumber from 25 to 26 cents, from points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Oklahoma to many destinations, particularly those in the Middle West.

Efforts have been made by the same lines from time to time for several years to obtain the Commission's approval of an advance in the Southern lumber rates, but they have been unsuccessful.

## CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

While American traveling salesmen were more active in Spain during the past year than in 1910, it is still necessary to assure American manufacturers that little business can be done through catalogues and other reading matter. With but few exceptions, catalogues do not give prices at all, or else they are given free on board some American port. Spanish dealers and importers, being unwilling to take the trouble to make the necessary inquiries regarding ocean freights from the United States, will not give attention to reading matter.

An international rubber exposition will be held at Batavia, Java, from April 6 to May 9, 1914. It will embrace the discussion of the cultivation and preparation of rubber in the principal producing regions and a review of the various species of wild rubber. If it can be arranged, actual operations will be shown in order to give an idea of how rubber is prepared. The jury will be international. All requests for space from those who wish to make exhibits should be addressed to the Chairman of the Exposition Committee, Batavia, prior to July 1, 1913.

The output of coal in India during 1911 amounted to 12,048,726 tons, as compared with 11,387,716 tons in 1910. The production in tons of various Provinces were as follows: Bengal, 11,468,914; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 294,893; Central Provinces, 211,616; Baluchistan, 42,598; Punjab, 30,575; Northwest Frontier Province, 180.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

Feather imports entered at the Port of New York in the week ended July 20 were valued at only $16,725, the lowest figure reached by such importations in several months. Imports of this merchandise entered in the previous week were valued at $53,921.

American importations of cigars from Jamaica in 1911 were valued at $5,372, the entire production of the island having been valued at $174,819. Of the remainder, $26,333 worth was exported to the United Kingdom, $6,536 to Canada, and $136,578 to other countries, acording to the United States Tobacco Journal.

Einstein-Wolff Company, 443 Broadway, opened a $300,000 trade sale of embroideries, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear, and novelties yesterday. The sale is being held prior to the removal of the company to their new quarters at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, and will close Aug. 3.

The annual embroidery clearance sale of Arnold B. Heine & Co., 503 Broadway, will begin to-day and continue to Aug. 6.

## GOOD DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

### Coming Season May Be the Best in Years—Dress Cloths for Auto Linings

The dullness usually attendant upon the opening of the week in the New York dry goods market was not so pronounced yesterday, and the aggregate business of the day was somewhat heavier than that of the average Monday. Arrivals of out-of-town buyers over Sunday were reported in good number, and a generally active week was looked for. The heaviest buying on the part of Southern retailers is usually done after the first of the month, and with their activities to be augmented a little later by the purchases of Western buyers, prospects of unusually good business developing within the next week or two are excellent. According to a statement made yesterday by an official of one of the most prominent houses in the market, the coming season probably will be the biggest in several years.

Wash goods received a good share of the attention of buyers active in the secondary market yesterday, the best Monday trading in these lines for some time having been done. Fall dress goods also moved well, the feature of the day's activities in this part of the market having been the sale of ten pieces of whipcords by a prominent factor to a well-known automobile house for lining machines. The goods wholesaled at $1.25 a yard, and were in distinctive shades of fawn and gray. From all accounts the sale opened a new and novel outlet for dress goods. The pricing of less expensive lines led to the belief that further sales for the same purpose might be made later.

House trading in silks was rather light, but according to one of the largest operators in these lines in the market retailers are beginning to call for an immediate delivery of goods scheduled for shipment about the middle of August. Hosiery and underwear for Fall moved slowly, but a livening of the demand for them was expected to develop within the next few days. Laces moved in a fair way, but the rest of the market showed little real activity. Trading in the primary market was generally good for the opening day of the week.

Spring dress goods and men's wear fabrics moved well, despite the temporary unsteadiness caused by the passage of the La Follette Wool bill last week. Dress linens also moved well, considering the day.

## CLOSED BANK PAYS DIVIDEND.

### State Savings Will Distribute $28,081, or 15 Per Cent., to Creditors.

A second dividend of 15 per cent to the depositors and other creditors of the State Savings Bank at 1,927 Third Avenue was directed to be paid yesterday by Superintendent George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department. The first dividend of a like amount was paid March 30 last. The bank was closed on Dec. 1, 1911, following the arrest of the teller, John Pucci, for defalcation. He is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing. At the time of its closing the State Savings Bank had 1,000 depositors and had been in existence five years.

Charles S. Beardsley was President. The total amount of its assets was $153,937 and there is an aggregate of uncollected assets remaining in the hands of the Liquidation Bureau of the State Banking Department, as valued on its books, of $92,396. The total amount of claims filed against the institution was $180,061. In the March dividend $25,935 was distributed. The 15 per cent. dividend calls for the payment of $28,081.

## EXPORTS MARK A BILLION.

### Shipments from the United States Strike a Record Year.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Export manufacturers of the United States in the fiscal year just ended passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time, according to figures by the Bureau of Statistics.

The value of this portion of the country's exports exceeded $1,121,000,000. Of these $764,000,000 worth were ready for consumption and $347,000,00 worth for further use in manufacture.

The growth in the exports of manufactures has been more rapid than that of other classes of merchandise.

They formed 47 per cent. of the exports last year, whereas ten years ago they constituted only 33 per cent. and in 1892 only 18 per cent.

## STEEL BARS UP $1 A TON.

### Second Advance Since July 1 Is Declared by Republic Company.

In accordance with trade expectation, a further advance of $1 a ton was made in steel bars yesterday. This is the second advance since July 1, when bars were put up from $1.20 to $1.25 per 100 pounds. They have now been put to $1.30, which is a parity with plates and shapes. Consequently, an advance of another $1 a ton in the last two steel products is expected to bring them to their accustomed place of $1 a ton above bars.

The advance in bars was made by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and will undoubtedly be immediately followed by the United States Steel Corporation and other producers.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

### New York.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Among the corporations filing certificates with the Secretary of State to-day were:

Safe and Ventilating Window Company of Manhattan; install windows, frames, sashes, &c.; $250,000; F. S. Gallagher, J. F. Stickel, M. J. Smith.

Bradley Improvement Company of Manhattan; general contracting; $100,000; W. Bradley, J. Bradley, F. Bradley.

United Soda Stand Corporation of Manhattan; soda and mineral waters; $100,000; J. H. Pope, R. P. Graham, A. J. Kohn.

Mutual Motor Car Company of Buffalo; manufacture motors and engines; $125,000; A. Poppenberg, F. C. Carter, O. E. Yeager.

Otto Singer, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; contracting; $100,000; O. Singer, W. O. Singer, F. H. Graff.

The Otto Singer Building Company of Brooklyn; contracts, agreements, obligations; $10,000; O. Singer, W. O. Singer; C. A. Chase.

The Singerotto Development Company of Brooklyn; contracts, agreements, obligations; $10,000; O. Singer, W. O. Singer, F. L. Singer, Jr.

Elijah F. Rapelye, Incorporated, of Manhattan; commission merchants or consignees; $10,000; E. P. Rapelye, H. L. Rapelye, M. E. Rapelye.

Public Utilities Construction Company of Manhattan; grading, dredging, excavating; $55,000; R. C. Bowen, A. C. Pessano, G. A. Gaston, G. A. Tait.

The Oratone Company of Buffalo; drugs, herbs, &c.; $40,000; D. R. Simpson, N. M. Simpson, W. C. Barker.

The Nostrand Amusement Company of Brooklyn; to cultivate taste for music, literature, and art; $20,000; N. Machat, E. A. Dawson, J. A. Farrell, H. Machat.

Geiger & Branerman Furniture Company of Manhattan; furniture, rugs, carpets, &c.; $12,000; H. Geiger, S. Braverman, H. Deutsch.

Robert C. Fritz & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan; commercial and artistic designing; $10,000; R. C. Fritz, J. Rother; G. Delouvres.

Maxwell Sales Company of Manhattan; realty, developing mines, manufacturing, and mercantile; $10,000; E. Maxwell, W. B. Fariss, H. S. Gillett.

### New Jersey.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Junction Construction Company, Irvington; $100,000 capital, to deal in real estate. Incorporators—John R. Francke, W. Irwin Spencer, and Charles Widenbecker.

American Heating and Plumbing Company, Plainfield; $60,000 capital, to do a general plumbing business. Incorporators—Arthur H. White, T. Judson Van Wagner, and Samuel T. Williams.

The St. James Hotel Company, Asbury Park; $100,000 capital, to operate a hotel. Incorporators—Mary A. Ost, Nellie F. Keiper, and Adrian S. Appleget.

## SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Venise effects in Plauen goods are expected to be prominent among the popular Fall Embroideries. A number of rich new designs are shown.

Tassels of silk and knotted cords, with crochet balls, will be considerably used for trimming Fall wraps this year.

Taffeta hats are becoming numerous in Paris, judging from recent correspondence. Seal, navy, taupe, and other dark colors have the preference.

A general advance in lines of low-end hosiery is not unlooked for in the local market.

## HACKETT-CARHART INQUIRY.

### Committee Investigating with a View to Reorganization.

A committee of three of the large merchandise creditors of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., retail clothiers, 265 and 841 Broadway, 119 West Forty-second Street, and 154 East 125th Street, has been appointed to look into the affairs of the corporation, with a view of a reorganization of the concern. The committee consists of Morris May, of the A. B. Kirschbaum Company; Joseph Frankel of Frankel Brothers, and Thomas Foulkes of L. Adler Brothers & Co. Benjamin F. Feiner is counsel for the committee, and represents, it is said, $75,000 of indebtedness.

Accountants have been out on the books by the committee, it is said, and a report is expected in a few days as to the financial condition of the company. The liabilities are unofficially reported to be about $170,000 and nominal assets are estimated at upward of $225,000 to $250,000. The financial statement of the corporation of Dec. 31 last showed assets of $432,183 and liabilities of $181,851.

## KEEP TOBACCO FROM PLAGUE

### Shipments from Porto Rico Guarded, but Not Prohibited.

According to the current issue of the United States Tobacco Journal it is the intention of Surgeon General Blue of the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service to facilitate commerce from Porto Rico in every way compatible with the sanitary protection of the United States. There is no prohibition of the shipping of tobacco from non-affected localities, provided it is stored in rat-proof and rat-free warehouses prior to shipment.

Vessels plying between infected ports and the United States are fumigated at both ends of the trip to kill the rats on board and because of these precautions it is believed that there will be no serious interference with commerce in tobacco.

### Lamb of Norfolk Southern Resigns.

NORFOLK, Va., July 29.—E. T. Lamb has resigned as President and General Manager of the Norfolk Southern Railroad to become operating head of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic on Aug. 1, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. W. S. Tinsman of Chicago, Assistant to the General Manager of the Rock Island, is mentioned to succeed him.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

KAYTON TAXICAR AND GARAGE COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Kayton Taxicar and Garage Company of 174 East Seventy-third Street, engaged in the transportation and operation of motor vehicles for hire, by Williams, Folsom & Strouse, attorneys for the American Taximeter Company, a creditor for $1,886. The liabilities are stated to be $80,000 and assets more than $10,000.

KLYBERG & FREENY.—A petition has been filed against Bernard J. Klyberg and Joseph Freeny, who compose the firm of Klyberg & Freeny, saloon keepers, 209 Sixth Avenue, by Yankauer & Davidson, attorneys for these creditors: David Lucas, $3,677; McDermott Dairy Company, $155, and Holtz & Freystadt Company, $83. Maurice P. Davidson said yesterday that the total liabilities are about $18,000 and estimated assets $10,000.

ELY ELSOHN.—A petition has been filed against Ely Elsohn, jobber in woolen, at 100 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: A. D. Juilliard & Co., $500; Adolf Strauss, $100, and the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, $100. Henry B. Singer, his attorney, said that the liabilities are $25,000 and assets $10,000, and that he was going to offer a settlement.

CANTOR BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Samuel A. and Solomon Cantor, who compose the firm of Cantor Brothers, dealers in dress goods and woolens, 110 Hester Street, by Charles L. Greenhall, attorney for these creditors: I. B. Claflin Company, $100; James H. Lumham & Co., $150, and Edward Golden, $260. The liabilities are said to be $15,000 and assets $8,000.

ANDREW BURHENNE.—A petition has been filed against Andrew Burhenne, manufacturer of interior woodwork, 319 East Sixty-fourth Street, by these creditors: Sloane & Moller, $1,249; William H. Sidway, $1,145, and John M. Kohlmeier, $45. The property is now in the hands of the Sheriff and a sale was advertised for Wednesday.

VINCENT L. LARKIN.—A petition has been filed against Vincent L. Larkin, lumber dealer, of 1,649 Third Avenue, by Charles E. Winant, a creditor for $726. The liabilities are said to be $1,500 and assets, $500.

HERMAN G. DISBROW, doing business as Disbrow & Co., selling agents for twines and cordage, 149 Church Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $8,888 and assets of $877. Among the creditors are the Disbrow Cordage Company, $4,544; Waterbury Company, $1,910, and Wall Rope Works of New York, $1,413.

MARIANA HUSTED, bookkeeper, Chatham, N. Y., has filed a petition, with liabilities of $564 and no assets.

COAT FRONT PAD COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Meglbovsky Brothers, who did business as the Coat Front Pad Company, 105 Chrystie Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $12,029.

### Out of Town.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, July 29.—An assignment for the benefit of creditors has been filed by the Lincoln Manufacturing Company, makers of petticoats, at 68 Chauncey Street and 3 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brighton, to Holmes J. Corbett, 225 Broadway, New York, and 42 Bedford Street, Boston.

### Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

JAMES G. WALLACE, building contractor of 523 West 162d Street, formerly Commissioner of Buildings, 1902; liabilities, $36,841.

ALBERT ALFANDRI, tailor, Yonkers; liabilities, $2,674.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, men's furnishing goods, 751 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $5,513.

Dr. JACOB GLASS, 67 Second Avenue, President of the Glass Chemical Works; liabilities, $7,949.

CAROLINE L. KRAUSS, 146 West Forty-sixth Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $5,600.

JAMES E. MILLER, bartender, 5 West 125th Street; liabilities, $7,780.

BARNED SCHWARTZ, bartender, 152 East Seventh Street; liabilities, $2,867.

DAVID SIMON of Steele, Simon & Co., printers, 17 Vandewater Street; liabilities, $5,596.

## JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the judgment debtor:

Auerbach, Samuel—Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., $124.

Bracco, Alfonso, and William Rapp—A. M. Lyche et al., $132.

Bevins, Max S.—C. L. Cohen, $164.

Cinque, Giuseppe—G. Fallara et al., $289.

George Lorenz Ass'n—American Stopper Co., $166.

Goldberg, John, and Louis Saks—D. Shapiro et al., $2,380.

Goldman, Parney—C. G. Hussey, $187.

Julien, John Alexander—M. Julien, $132.

Lerner, Selina—Colonial Knitting Mills Co., $277.

Morgan, George L.—M. Mutillod, $188.

Macdonald-Olmstead Advertising Co. and George A. Macdonald—A. Becker, $296.

Moses Strauss Co.—F. W. Foster et al., $286.

Same—Indianapolis Abattoir Co., $1,825.

McCarty, William F. Mason—J. E. Hoke, $338.

Maier, Augusta and August—Sonora Wine and Brandy Co., $287.

Massimino, John, and John Massimino Co.—G. Passehl, $2,950.

Olmsted, Ellis F.—A. Becker, $215.

Pandel, Peter—People of the State of New York, $200.

Rakusin, Samuel L.—Lehn & Fink, $280.

Reilly, Thomas F.—H. W. Vogel et al., $108.

Shea, John J.—Andrew Cone General Advertising Agency, $326.

Sprague, John M.—A. Sprague, $190.

Tangiers Development Co. and Frederick J. Quimby—C. S. Hammond, $263.

Uher, Anton—E. Janovic, $116.

Williamson, William A.—E. Miller, $289.

Zindel Rosa, and Zindel Mfg. Co.—H. Paull, $1,516.

### Satisfied Judgments.

Satisfied judgments filed yesterday were as follows:

Anselinu, Adelina—J. Pascocello, May 28, 1908, $111.

Bress, Jacob—Aurora Paint and Varnish Co., Sept. 20, 1911, $111.

Le Curto, Charles, Alfonso Lo Monte, and Paole Orlando—Consumers Brewing Co. of New York, Ltd., Dec. 30, 1911, $130.

Mando, Albert F.—A. M. Day, Feb. 9, 1910, $686.

McDonough, Patrick H. and Georgianna—N. J. O'Connell, Nov. 23, 1910, $406.

Pinkney, Townsend—F. A. Richmond, July 11, 1912, $125.

Rosenberg, Louis B.—Upright Co., Dec. 8, 1910, $244.

Salomon, Albert and Harry—National Waste Co., Feb. 27, 1912, $348.

Tangiers Development Co.—Glengarry Realty Corporation, Feb. 21, 1912, $1,282.

Same—John Donohue & Sons, Inc., March 26, 1912, $714.

Wilkins, Herman—Herman Vossnack, Jr., Inc., July 13, 1912, canceled, $128.

Geis, Windle, and Ferdinand Marrone—People of the State of New York, June 26, 1912, vacated, $500.

Donovan, John H., and Max Heller—People of the State of New York, Dec. 18, 1911, vacated, $500.

## THE YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

### Tide Toward America Flowing Strong in Recent Months.

In the year ended June 30 838,172 immigrant aliens came to this country, and 178,983 aliens who did not expect to stay permanently, making 1,017,155 immigrants arrived. There were 333,262 foreign-born persons who left the country permanently, and 282,030 who went with the expectation of coming back, a total of 615,292 departures. So the year's immigration and emigration resulted in a net addition of 401,863 to our population in this way. It was the year of smallest net increase since 1908. We obtained something like 40,000 more permanent immigrants the year before, and over 200,000 more in the year that ended June 30, 1910.

Since the first of the present calendar year, however, immigration has been steadily growing, and the six months show the largest total of any half-year since the first half of 1910. Arrivals have been increasing, departures decreasing, an indication of demand for unskilled labor by industry on the country.

The totals of immigration by races do not show any notable change in the proportion of the different peoples. There was a bigger movement of natives of South Italy than of any other nationality or race, 155,852 arriving, and 139,421 departing, but there was a net increase of only 16,431. Hebrews arriving numbered 80,595, and, as only 7,418 went back, the net increase was 71,557, the largest figures for any one people. We gained 44,823 Germans and 26,048 Irish. There were 41,478 more Polish inbound than outbound. There were 25,702 Mexicans to come in and 2,145 to go out, a net increase of 23,557. As between 1911 and 1912 there were over 10,000 fewer Hebrews, 6,000 fewer Irish, 23,000 fewer Italians, 3,000 fewer Dutch, 1,000 fewer Germans, 14,000 fewer Scandinavians, 5,000 fewer Scotch, and 8,000 fewer English. There were 2,000 more Armenians, 6,000 more Slavenians, 4,000 more Magyars, 3,000 more Mexicans, 14,000 more Polish, 4,000 more Russians, 3,000 more Roumanians, 4,000 more Slovaks, 1,000 more Spanish, and 1,000 more French.

There was a decrease of immigration into New York by 21,000. Fewer immigrants, too, went to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Increased immigration went into California, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas.

As to character of immigration, fewer professional men came in and more departed last year than in 1910-1911. The same thing was true of skilled labor in general. More bankers, fewer lawyers, more farm laborers and fewer general laborers, more servants, fewer women and children and others of no occupation came in.

Of the 838,172 immigrant aliens, 605,151 came in through the Port of New York, 57,000 across the Canadian border, 22,892 across the Mexican border, 38,782 at Boston, 21,667 at Baltimore, and 43,749 at Philadelphia. Something over 60,000 came in through Pacific ports.

Immigration to and from since June, 1907, have been as follows:

BY HALF YEARS.

| | Permanent Immigrants Arriving. | Total All Arrivals. | Arrivals Over Departures. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1907, 2d half... | 590,214 | 673,275 | 300,328 |
| 1908, 1st half... | 192,656 | 251,420 | *90,461 |
| 1908, 2d half... | 217,663 | 306,165 | 49,262 |
| 1909, 1st half... | 534,128 | 638,070 | 194,585 |
| 1909, 2d half... | 422,982 | 568,943 | 308,092 |
| 1910, 1st half... | 618,588 | 694,094 | 509,527 |
| 1910, 2d half... | 453,297 | 529,879 | 254,391 |
| 1911, 1st half... | 425,290 | 500,921 | 257,694 |
| 1911, 2d half... | 357,255 | 436,593 | 63,347 |
| 1912, 1st half... | 490,917 | 580,562 | 333,516 |
| | CALENDAR YEARS. | | |
| 1908..... | 410,319 | 557,585 | *41,198 |
| 1909..... | 457,105 | 1,142,013 | 802,672 |
| 1910..... | 1,071,885 | 1,223,473 | 763,918 |
| 1911..... | 782,545 | 937,514 | 320,041 |
| YEARS ENDED JUNE 30. | | | |
| 1908..... | 782,870 | 924,895 | 209,867 |
| 1909..... | 751,786 | 944,285 | 543,843 |
| 1910..... | 1,041,570 | 1,198,037 | 817,619 |
| 1911..... | 878,587 | 1,030,300 | 512,085 |
| 1912..... | 838,172 | 1,017,155 | 401,863 |

*More departures than arrivals.

## WE LEAD IN CROPS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture concluded to-day a résumé of the production of staple crops throughout the world, which presents the latest information in such line of inquiry.

It shows that the United States stands first in the production of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco, and hops. The relative rank of United States in the world's exports is first in wheat, flour, cotton, cottonseed oil, tobacco, oilcake and oilcake meal, rosin, and turpentine.

The United States produces 19.8 per cent. of the world's wheat crop, 74.8 per cent. of the world's corn crop, 24 per cent. of the oat crop of the world, 59 per cent. of its cotton, 31 per cent. of its tobacco, and 25 per cent. of its flaxseed.

## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

9,259. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY AND POULTRY SUPPPLIES, &c.—The New York office of an American manufacturing firm writes the Bureau of Manufactures that one of its clients in a European country is in the market for agricultural implements, farming tools, beekeepers' supplies, dairy utensils and supplies, and implements and tools especially suited to wine growers. Manufacturers should send prices and catalogues direct to this firm, and quotations should be given free on board vessel, New York. The communication states that the inquirer is a reputable concern with excellent references.

9,260. HOTEL CONSTRUCTION.—The American Consul at Kingston, Canada, reports that tenders will shortly be called for the construction of a new hotel in that city. The building is to be of brick, five stories, with 130 bedrooms and 60 baths. The bathrooms will be exceptionally fine, all finished in white tile and with ceramic mosaic floors. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. J. Smith, 706 Old Smith Building, Boston, Mass.

9,261. AUTOMOBILES.—An American Consul in a European country reports that two reliable business men in his district, one of whom resided for twelve years in the United States, desire to procure the agency of a strongly built, medium weight, good-appearing automobile which can be retailed there at from $900 to $1,800. The inquirers are well acquainted with the business element of the city in which they are located, speak and write English, are energetic, and, in the opinion of the Consul, would make first-class representatives for any American automobile firms desiring representation.

9,262. MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HAULING ORE.—A report from an American Consul in Mexico states that a company in his district is in the market for a couple of motor trucks for hauling ore from mines to the railways. These trucks would probably require steel instead of rubber tires, as the roads on which they are to operate are rough, rocky mountain stretches. They would have to be sufficiently powerful to travel short distances of 20 per cent. grade road. In the absence of rubber tires the trucks would have to be equipped with pneumatic shock-absorbing springs in order to preserve the motor. Information and prices are requested on 3, 5, and 10 ton ore capacity trucks. Correspondence should be in English.

9,263. GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND RICKSHAWS.—A communication has been received by an American Consular officer from a business firm in his district, stating that it desires to enter into negotiations with reliable American houses regarding the importation of general merchandise, especially rickshaws with bicycle wheels. This firm is prepared to take sole agencies for all goods which are likely to find a market in the region in which it operates; it also exports native products of all kinds.

9,264. GAS COAL.—A business man informs an American Consular officer in a Mediterranean country that he desires to correspond with American producers of gas coal. Quotations should be given free on board New York or Norfolk. Prices and terms, together with an analysis of the coal, are desired. The inquirer is anxious to purchase this coal if a market can be found for it with the local gas companies. He is prepared to furnish references, and correspondence may be in Italian, French, or English.

9,265. GASOLINE ENGINE FOR DRIVING ORCHARD SPRAY PUMP.—An American Consular officer reports that a business firm in Australasia would like to represent an American manufacturer of a gasoline engine for driving an orchard spray pump of the following specifications: Engine to be of horizontal type, either four or eight cycle, fan cooled, and fitted with pump jack; cylinders about 3¾ by 4 or 4 by 4; high tension magneto, weight with pump jack not to exceed about 112 pounds; engine to be fitted with two small flywheels, with flywheel type governors; pump jack to have double gearing to give 35 to 40 strokes per minute, and to be fitted to or built into engine similarly to the engine marketed by certain American companies.

9,266. FACTORY AND SHIPYARD SUPPLIES AND OIL.—A business man in a European country is in the market for all kinds of mechanical and technical supplies for factories and shipyards, exclusive of heavy machinery. He also wishes to purchase American heavy oil. An American Consul states that he is well rated and will pay cash against documents.

## POWDER COMPANY PROFITS.

### They Have Grown Larger Since Dissolution of Trust.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, the leading company of the old "Powder Trust," dissolved into three parts by a Supreme Court decree last Spring, has published earnings for the six months ended June 30. These show gross of $17,087,384, compared with $17,052,766 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and net of $3,438,831, which amounts to 8.00 per cent. on gross investment.

The statement is accompanied by a summary of the position of the company. This states that the gross receipts of this company for June were the largest in its history, and that net receipts were only once exceeded in the past. Of the six months showing it says:

"The company considers this an unusually satisfactory showing, as the six months cover the troubles in the anthracite coal regions, when its sales of blasting powder dropped off sharply."

## NEW CIGAR STORES OFFICERS

### George J. Whelan Is President—Stock Listed on the Curb Market.

The United Cigar Stores Company of America, the new $35,000,000 corporation organized to consolidate the various companies owned by the corporation of United Cigar Stores, has elected these officers: George J. Whelan, President; C. A. Whelan, Edward Wise, W. T. Posey, and Louis Blei, Vice Presidents; Elliott Averett, Secretary and Treasurer; R. B. Wattley, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

The Listing Committee of the Curb Market Association has admitted the $5,000,000 preferred stock and the 430,000 common stock of the company to trading in the outside market. The closing prices yesterday were 92¾ and 120½, respectively, for the two issues.

### Trust Company Merger Approved.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 29.—Special meetings of the stockholders of the Chicago Title and Trust Company and the Real Estate Title and Trust Company were held to-day at which the consolidation plan was ratified. Stockholders of the Chicago company authorized an increase in capitalization from $5,000,000 to $5,600,000. The additional $600,000 is to be given in exchange for the $1,000,000 capital stock of the Real Estate Title and Trust Company.

## Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Jungk Brothers Dry Goods Co., Davenport, Iowa; H. J. Jungk, notions, cloaks; York.

Umstadter Dry Goods Co., Norfolk, Va.; Y. M. Umstadter, dry goods; York.

Herpolsheimer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. T. Sieman, housefurnishing goods; 79 5th Av.; York.

Cobb, Pothin & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. D. Cobb, millinery; V. R. Pothin, millinery; Hermitage.

Izzard, S. F., Co., Elmira, N. Y.; G. D. Matthews, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Navarre.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. L. Seligman, shoes; I. Bacharach, clothing; W. H. Cahil, furniture; 221 4th Av.; Marlborough.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Marlborough.

Bromberg, I. G., Mineola, Texas; dry goods; York.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. M. E. Watson, toilet articles; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

Goldsmith Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. H. Probst, domestics; 13 East 22d; Nayarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Kneland, dresses, suits; Broadway and 32d.

Clark, Davis & Poore Co., Columbus, Ohio; H. M. Clark, ladies' hats; Miss K. Jones, hats; 621 Broadway; Navarre.

Hesick Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Herrick, laces, ribbons, knit goods; Hermitage.

Rosenthal, L., Lasalle, Ill.; ladies' ready-to-wear; 16 East 18th.

Alper, P. M., East St. Louis, Ill.; Mrs. P. M. Alper, ready-to-wear garments; 18 East 18th.

Taylor, John D., Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss N. King, jewelry, leather goods; J. Forbes, linens; J. Troup, notions, toilet goods; R. Gleason, ribbons; C. H. Smith, waists; 200 5th Av.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; I. Kaufman, men's clothing; 200 5th Av.; Herald Square.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, muslin underwear; 6 West 22d; Gregorian.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. C. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits; 20 East 46th; Collingwood.

Gamble-Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods, silks; 129 West 27th; St. Denis.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauter, hats; 621 Broadway.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Wilson, carpets; 2 Walker.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. Lebeck, domestics; 1,261 Broadway.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, white goods; Herald Square.

Waddell Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Waddell, millinery; Grand.

Timothy D. G. Co., Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. Metz, carpets; Miss Givens, ladies' wear; Albert.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats; Albert.

Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co., Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics; 51 Leonard.

Herman Bros. & Lindauer Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Lindauer, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

McBain, Geo., Co., Roanoke, Va.; C. M. Koonts, notions, hosiery, underwear; 55 White.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; 15 E. 26th.

Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Ore.; Miss F. Hanley, laces; 31 Union Square.

Whitener, C. E., Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Koch, ladies' hosiery, muslin underwear; Miss E. Staples, corsets; Grand.

Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, woolens; 7 E. 20th.

Hart, I., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. M. Koch, woolens; Cadillac.

Galveston D. G. Co., Galveston, Texas; S. W. Block, notions; 63 Leonard.

Lowenstein, B., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; Miss E. Frank, ladies', infants' wear; 22 E. 17th.

Crowley, Milner & Co., Detroit, Mich.; George Robson, waists, kimonos, skirts, lingerie dresses; 29 W. 22d.

Klein, Sol.,

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The past half year has been a profitable period for companies engaged in the anthracite coal business.

The profits of the above Company have been large, and liberal dividends may reasonably be expected.

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks React — Money Rates Again Advance—Steel Bar Price Raised.

Announcement of a further advance in the price of steel bars and another rise in the rates for time money were two incidents in yesterday's developments bearing upon the business and financial situation which were fairly illustrative of the general movements in trade and finance now under way. The reaction in the stock market may perhaps be regarded as fitting in with the theory that money is not at the moment plentiful enough to be very freely supplied for Stock Exchange operations. There were other specific matters which the financial community was discussing, and some of them had direct bearing upon the movement in particular stocks, but the real point of the day's developments as a whole was that they continued to point toward increased trade activity and higher rates for money. But with the latter must necessarily come adjustments which will help to keep any rise in the cost of money within reasonable limits. The way in which one of these readjustments will work was indicated in the decline which occurred during the day in foreign exchange rates, which fell to a point a full one-quarter cent. to the pound sterling under the figure to which exchange rose last week.

There was more talk yesterday of crop damage, and it will doubtless happen that such talk will be heard daily until the grains have been harvested. In all probability, too, there will be some loss suffered between now and harvest, but there is nothing to indicate that any general deterioration is under way, and light damage in spots cannot prevent a yield of grain which will meet every reasonable hope. So good are the prospects regarding the size of the crops which the railroads will have to haul to market this year that already those who look forward farthest in such matters see the possible recurrence this Fall of the congestion at such traffic centres as Chicago and Buffalo, which in past years of heavy traffic retarded the movement of merchandise and added to the cost of handling traffic. It would not be surprising, either, if there was some shortage of equipment when the height of the Fall movement comes, and doubtless then much will be heard of the handicaps under which the railroads have been put by too close regulation of their affairs and by the lack of general recognition of the public of their real needs. Lack of foresight on the part of the railroads, however, will have contributed to such conditions as these if they arise, as some good judges of the railroad situation are already predicting that they will.

The further rise in the price of steel bars announced by one of the leading independents and which other producers are expected to follow, serves to emphasize the real strength of the recovery which has been under way in the steel market. It is indicative, too, of the general movement which is under way in business as a whole. In the movement of the Sugar stocks yesterday, there was a reflection of uneasiness which traders felt over the possibility of the enactment into law of the reduction in the tariff on sugar, provided in the bill which passed the Senate on Saturday. For one thing, however, the extent of the reduction seems to have been misunderstood, and so, too, the probable effect of such reduction upon the sugar companies. The proposed change in any event can hardly be regarded as likely to affect in the same way and to equal degree both the cane and the beet sugar refiners, yet the stocks of both declined about equally yesterday.

The movement in the stock market yesterday was practically a reversal of that which occurred last Thursday. Yesterday's decline was about equal to that day's recovery. The general level of prices was carried just to about the figure at which the average stood on Tuesday last. Trading was lighter in volume than on the more active days of the past week.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent. for four months, 4¼@4½ per cent. for five months, and 4¾@5 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $177,009,998; balances, $8,735,988; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $555,990.

The local banks have lost $1,532,000 on their Sub-Treasury transactions since Friday.

### FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3 per cent. for short bills and 3 1-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2¾ per cent., and Berlin, 3¾ per cent. Money rates fere 2¼@2½ per cent. in London and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f 25½c, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 48 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8790; demand, $4.8736.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ plus 1-64; check, 5.17½ less 3-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95 5-16 less 1-32; check, 95¼ less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-16; check, 5.18⅛.
Holland—Cable, 40.42; check, 40.39.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜ plus 1-16; check, 5.19⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8470; 90 days, $4.8325.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84½; 90 days, $4.83⅛.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.20; 90 days, 5.21¼ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.20⅝; 90 days, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¾; 90 days, 94⅝.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94½ plus 1-32; 90 days, 94 5-16 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 45c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c discount.

### METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday on the Metal Exchange copper was dull and a shade easier in the bid. Tin was firm at an improvement of ⅛c. Spelter and lead were unchanged, 50,000 pounds East St. Louis July delivery lead selling at 4.55.

The closing bid and asked prices were as follows:

| | Monday. Bid. | Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Copper— Spot | 17.00 | 17.50 | 17.00 | 17.50 |
| July | 17.00 | 17.50 | 17.12½ | 17.50 |
| August | 17.00 | 17.50 | 17.12½ | 17.50 |
| September | 17.00 | 17.50 | 17.12½ | 17.50 |
| October | 17.00 | 17.50 | 17.12½ | 17.50 |
| Spelter | 7.15 | 7.30 | 7.15 | 7.30 |
| Lead | 4.00 | 4.75 | 4.00 | 4.75 |
| Tin | 45.00 | 45.50 | 44.25 | 44.75 |

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These closing figures compare with Friday's final prices:

| | Monday. £ s. d. | Friday. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 78 2 6 | 78 12 6 |
| Copper, futures | 78 5 0 | 78 15 0 |
| Pig tin, spot | 204 0 0 | 202 10 0 |
| Pig tin, futures | 202 0 0 | 200 0 0 |

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead was up 2s 6d, at £18 15s. Spelter was unchanged at £20 5s. Cleveland warrants were up 4½d, at 58s 3d.

# TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

**No Agreement on Moffat Road.**

A long conference, which was held in the Bankers' Trust Company yesterday afternoon by the committee representing the noteholders of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, was expected to settle the fate of that property, but it was announced at the close of the meeting that no decision on the proposal for a sale of the road to Newman Erb and his associates had been reached. Another conference probably will be held in Chicago before it becomes known what will be done with the Colorado-Utah Construction Company notes. Mr. Erb has plans for getting a largely increased coal tonnage for the road if the creditors decide to accept his offer.

***

**Norfolk & Western Sells High.**

In the face of the weakness which was general throughout the list in Monday's dealings, Norfolk & Western made a new high record for the year at 118⅛. This company has been doing a heavy business in bituminous coal, and its net earnings are expected to show the improvement.

***

**Odd Lot Buying.**

High-class industrial issues always have been a favorite with the investor who buys five or ten shares at a time. The tendency in recent months has been away from the standard railroad stocks in favor of securities of big manufacturing companies, which not only pay higher dividends, but are likely to declare extra payments. The decline in General Electric which followed the announcement of the special dividend was taken advantage of by a large number of small investors.

***

**Another "Morning" Market.**

Again yesterday the stock market saw nearly all of its activity within two hours after the opening gong. From 10 to 12 the total sales amounted to 150,480 shares, and it looked as though the day's total was going to be well above the average lately maintained. By noon, however, the market had spent its force, and for the rest of the day it dragged along in a lifeless way. In the final three hours the sales were only 62,886 shares, the total for the day being 213,366.

***

**Monday's Leaders.**

In the first two hours yesterday there were 24,700 shares done in Steel, 24,600 in Reading, 13,800 in Union Pacific, 11,500 in Amalgamated, 8,500 in Norfolk & Western, 8,300 in Beet Sugar, 7,900 in Great Northern preferred, and 6,000 in American Sugar. With these transactions the orders seemed to have been cleaned up. In the next two hours the sales of Steel were only 3,500 shares, of Reading 2,400, of Union Pacific 1,600, Amalgamated 1,500, and the others in proportion. In the final hour the combined transactions among the eight leaders were only 10,100 shares.

***

**Biscuit Makes a Gain.**

Selling of National Biscuit, which was a popular pastime last week, appears to have been a little overdone. At the close of the week this issue showed a net loss of 14⅞ points. Yesterday National Biscuit was noticeable for its strength, closing the day with a gain of 3⅜. Buying to cover short sales was credited with bringing about the recovery.

***

**A Forgotten Scare.**

Government investigations have become such a habit that they have lost much of their terror. When the Pujo Committee began its work many people believed that an entire readjustment of the methods of banking and stock trading would result. The hearings at the Custom House increased the uneasiness. Yesterday, when the tickers carried a dispatch from Washington saying that the Senate Finance Committee was opposed to giving the Pujo investigators additional inquisitorial powers, the vast sigh of relief that might have been expected from the bankers was inaudible. The money-trust pursuit has been given up for a few months, and no one seems to be worrying over its resumption. An investigation, like the filing of a dissolution suit, has two big days in the papers. One is when it is announced and the other when its findings are made known. Between whiles the financial district has other troubles.

***

**Strange Bond Fluctuations.**

The Missouri Pacific's 4s of 1945 fluctuated in an erratic manner yesterday On sales of $55,000 they dropped from 71½ to 70, the latter figure making a new low price for the year, 5½ points below the high of last March. After touching 70 they went back to 72 on the sales of just two bonds. At 72 the issue was unchanged from Saturday's close.

### STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The fifty typical stocks yesterday averaged a net loss of a quarter of a point from Saturday's close. At the mean of the day's trading they were a quarter below Saturday. The loss of the industrials averaged more than that of the railroads. The averages were:

**1912.**

RAILROADS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., July 27 | 93.21 | 93.06 | 93.14 | 93.00 |
| Mon., July 29 | 93.23 | 92.72 | 92.98 | 92.84 |

INDUSTRIALS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., July 27 | 70.10 | 69.95 | 70.03 | 70.01 |
| Mon., July 29 | 70.01 | 69.48 | 69.74 | 69.65 |

COMBINED AVERAGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., July 27 | 81.63 | 81.50 | 81.58 | 81.55 |
| Mon., July 29 | 81.62 | 81.10 | 81.36 | 81.24 |

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

| | Open. | High. | Low. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railroads | Jan. 2. 91.43 | Apr. 26. 96.34 | Feb. 1. 88.74 |
| Industrials | Jan. 2. 64.00 | July 3. 71.78 | Feb. 1. 61.47 |

**1911.**

RAILROADS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., July 29 | 97.37 | 97.12 | 97.24 | 97.29 |
| Mon., July 31 | 97.73 | 97.50 | 97.61 | 97.64 |

INDUSTRIALS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., July 29 | 67.31 | 67.20 | 67.26 | 67.25 |
| Mon., July 31 | 67.42 | 67.27 | 67.38 | 67.34 |

COMBINED AVERAGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., July 29 | 82.34 | 82.16 | 82.25 | 82.27 |
| Mon., July 31 | 82.57 | 82.38 | 82.48 | 82.40 |

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

| | Open. | High. | Low. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railroads | Jan. 3. 91.79 | June 26. 99.61 | Apr. 24. 91.47 |
| Industrials | Jan. 3. 62.95 | June 5. 69.76 | Apr. 24. 62.94 |

### SHORT TERM NOTES.

| Name. | Maturity. | Bid. | Asked. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper..5 | Apr. 1,'13 | 100 | 100⅜ | 3.93 |
| Balt. & Ohio..4½ | June 1,'13 | 99¼ | 100⅛ | 4.32 |
| B. R. T. Co...5 | July 1,'13 | 97⅞ | 97½ | 5.48 |
| Ches. & Ohio.4½ | June 1,'14 | 99⅛ | 99½ | 5.79 |
| C. H. & D. purchase money.4 | July 1,'13 | 99⅜ | 99⅝ | 4.28 |
| Chi. & Alton..5 | Mar. 15,'13 | 99¼ | 99⅝ | 5.43 |
| Chi. El. Rys..5 | July 1,'14 | 97⅜ | 98 | 5.95 |
| Erie .....6 | Apr. 8,'14 | 100¾ | 101 | 5.88 |
| Erie .....5 | Oct. 1,'14 | 99½ | 99⅝ | 5.10 |
| Erie .....5 | Apr. 1,'15 | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | 5.40 |
| Gen. Motors...6 | Oct. 1,'15 | 99⅛ | 100⅛ | 5.98 |
| Gen. Rubber...4½ | July 1,'15 | 97½ | 97⅞ | 5.27 |
| Hudson Co. ...6 | Feb. 1,'13 | 99¼ | 100¼ | 5.51 |
| Illinois Cent...4½ | July 1,'14 | 99⅝ | 99¾ | 4.62 |
| Int. & Gt. N..5 | Aug. 1,'14 | 98 | 98¼ | 5.94 |
| Int. Harv. Co.5 | Feb. 15,'13 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 4.70 |
| Mo., K. & T...5 | May 1,'13 | 99 | 99⅛ | 6.30 |
| Mo. Pacific ..5 | June 1,'14 | 94⅜ | 95⅜ | 7.80 |
| M. C. of Mex..4½ | Sep. 1,'13 | 98 | 98½ | 6.20 |
| N. Rys. of M..4½ | June 1,'13 | 98⅜ | 89⅜ | 6.18 |
| N. Y. Cent....4½ | May 1,'13 | 99⅜ | 100 | 4.50 |
| N. Y. Cent....4½ | May 1,'15 | 99⅜ | 99½ | 4.85 |
| St. L. & S. F...5 | June 1,'13 | 99½ | 99⅝ | 4.58 |
| Southern Ry...5 | Feb. 1,'13 | 100 | 100⅛ | 4.23 |
| U. S. Rubber..6 | Dec. 1,'18 | 104 | 104¼ | 5.16 |
| Westinghouse...6 | Aug. 1,'13 | 101¼ | 101½ | 4.40 |

Accrued interest to be added to the above prices.

### SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London at 27 13-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York at 60½c per ounce.

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES

## Trading Is Somewhat Brisker, Though Price Movements Are Narrow and Irregular.

Trading on the Curb yesterday was in somewhat better volume, though prices moved only narrowly, and there was no regular trend in either direction. The new shares "when issued" of the United Cigar Stores Company of America appeared actively. The common reported transactions of 3,200 shares between 91½ and 93, and closed at 92¾, which was ⅝ above the opening. The preferred opened at 120¾, sold as low as 119½, and closed at 120½. The old stock sold 350 shares between 282 and 288, closing at the high level, which was 2 points above the opening. British-American sold 2,500 between 21⅝ and 22¼, closing at 21⅞, which was ¼ above the opening. Goodrich common was heavy, selling off from 70¼ to 78. Coppers were fairly active, but irregular. The bond list showed more diversified trading than has appeared in some time. Braden Copper 6s sold $13,000 at 148¾@148.

***

The principal transactions yesterday, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800 | *Allied Sec. Co. | 87 | 89 | 87 | 88 |
| 2,500 | Brit.-Am. Tob.. | 21⅝ | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ |
| 300 | Do rights .... | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 500 | B.F.GoodrichCo. | 78¼ | 79¼ | 78 | 78 |
| 850 | Do pf. ..... | 108½ | 109 | 108½ | 109 |
| 500 | Int. Rub. t. c... | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12 | 12 |
| 50 | Man. Shirt Co.. | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 200 | Do pf. ..... | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 500 | Manhat. Tran... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 800 | Marc., Am., new | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 200 | *Mays Oil ..... | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 400 | Penn. Textile... | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18 | 18⅛ |
| 200 | Pettib.-Milleken | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| 100 | Do pf. ..... | 101⅜ | 101⅝ | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| 11 | Stand Oil, old. | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 125 | S. O. of N. J... | 394 | 398 | 394 | 397 |
| 350 | Un. Cig. Stores | 286 | 288 | 282 | 288 |
| 5,200 | Un. Cigar Stores of Am., w. i.. | 92¼ | 93 | 91½ | 92⅝ |
| 350 | Do pf. ..... | 120⅝ | 120⅝ | 119½ | 120½ |
| 1,500 | *Big Four..... | 40 | 50 | 40 | 50 |
| 3,000 | Braden Copper | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 |
| 1,500 | Butte-N. Y.... | 2¼ | 2¼ | 1 15-16 | 2 |
| 2,100 | *C. O. D. Con.. | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 1,600 | Con. Ariz. Sm. | ¼ | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ |
| 300 | D.-Daly Cop... | 2 5-16 | 2 5-16 | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1,000 | Dia. Bl. Butte. | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| 500 | Dia. Fd. Daisy | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2,400 | *‡El Paso Con. | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 |
| 200 | Florence..... | 1 3-32 | 1 3-32 | 1 3-32 | 1 3-32 |
| 100 | Giroux Min.... | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 2,000 | *Greenwater .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 50 | La R. Con.... | 3 3-16 | 3 3-16 | 3 3-16 | 3 3-16 |
| 200 | Mason Valley.. | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 500 | McK.-Darragh.. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 500 | Moth. Gold.... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Nev. Hills..... | 2 1-16 | 2 1-16 | 2 1-16 | 2 1-16 |
| 620 | Sil. King Con. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 400 | Stewart ..... | 1⅝ | 1 7-16 | 1⅝ | 1 7-16 |
| 180 | Tonopah Min.. | 7 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 3,700 | Tonopah Ext.. | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 9-16 | 2⅜ |
| 14,700 | Tono. Merg... | 1 9-16 | 1 9-16 | 1 5-16 | 1 7-16 |
| 208 | Tularosa ..... | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 200 | Tuolumne Cop. | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2 13-16 | 2 13-16 |
| 4,800 | West End Ext. | 39 | 39 | 35 | 36 |
| 2,500 | *Wett. Sil. M.. | 57 | 57 | 55 | 55 |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $13,000 | Brad. Cop. 6s | 148¼ | 148¼ | 148 | 148 |
| 2,000 | M. Val. 6s.... | 132 | 132 | 131 | 131 |
| 9,000 | N. Y. State 4s, new ..... | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 7,000 | N.Y. Tel. 4½s | 98 15-16 | 98 15-16 | 98 15-16 | 98 15-16 |
| 1,000 | Penn. Tex. 6s. | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |

*Sell cents per share. ‡Odd lots. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

***

The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.

| | July 20. Bid. | Asked. | July 27. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Writing Paper... | 3 | 3½ | 3 | 3½ |
| Atlantic Gulf & W. I.. | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| A. G. & W. I. pf..... | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| Bay State Gas ..... | 7-16 | ½ | 7-16 | ½ |
| Borden's Con. Milk.... | 126½ | 127½ | 126½ | 127½ |
| Borden's Con. Milk pf. | 107¼ | 108 | 107¼ | 108 |
| Con. Rubber Tire..... | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Havana Tobacco ..... | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Havana Tobacco pf.... | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 |
| Houston Oil ..... | 14 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 15½ |
| International Salt ..... | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| J. I. Case pf..Sat..... | 103 | 103½ | 103 | 103½ |
| Kayser ..... | 89 | 92 | 89 | 92 |
| †Kayser pf..... | 110 | 111 | 110 | 111 |
| Kolb Bakery pf..... | 93½ | 98¾ | 98½ | 98¾ |
| Lehigh Val. C. & I. Co... | 240 | 244 | 240 | 244 |
| McAndrews & Forbes... | 200 | 210 | 200 | 210 |
| New York Transport.. | 5¾ | 6 | 5¾ | 6 |
| Otis Elevator ..... | 73 | 76 | 73 | 76 |
| Porto Rican-Am. Tob.. | 255 | 270 | 255 | 270 |
| R. J. Reynolds ..... | 265 | 280 | 265 | 280 |
| Singer Mfg. ..... | 285 | 288 | 285 | 288 |
| Standard Oil of N. Y.. | 500 | 510 | 500 | 510 |
| Standard Oil subsid... | 580 | 610 | 580 | 610 |
| U. S. L. & H., new... | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| U.S. L. & H., new, pf. | 85 | 87 | 85 | 87 |
| J. S. Young ..... | 182 | 185 | 182 | 185 |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Light & Tr.. | 397 | 405 | 380 | 385 |
| American L. & T. pf.. | 108 | 110 | 108 | 110 |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Beaver Consolidated... | 43 | 45 | 43 | 45 |
| British Columbia Cop... | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ |
| Caledonia Mining ..... | 35 | 50 | 35 | 50 |
| First National ..... | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| Gold Hill ..... | 5-16 | ⅜ | 5-16 | ⅜ |
| Greene-Cananea ..... | 10 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ |
| Kerr Lake ..... | 2⅝ | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 |
| Keystone ..... | 2¼ | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| Mines of America..... | 2⅝ | 3⅛ | 2⅝ | 3⅛ |
| Nipissing Mines Co.... | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| Ohio Copper ..... | 7-16 | ½ | 7-16 | ½ |
| Pacific Smelters ..... | 3-16 | ¼ | 3-16 | ¼ |
| South Live Oak..... | 1½ | 2½ | 1 | 2 |
| South Utah M. & S.... | ⅝ | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| Tri-Bullion ..... | ⅜ | ½ | ⅜ | ½ |
| Union Mines..... | ⅝ | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| United Copper..... | ¾ | 1 | ¾ | 1 |
| United Copper pf..... | 8 | 20 | 8 | 20 |
| Yukon Gold Mines..... | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Braden Copper 7s..... | 147 | 150 | 147 | 150 |
| Chicago Elevated 5s.... | 97⅞ | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| New York City 4½s.... | 100¾ | 101 | 100¾ | 101 |
| South. Bell T. & T. 5s. | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| Western Pacific 5s..... | 83 | 83¾ | 83 | 83¾ |

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

### STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

| | Monday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Am. Oil Co..... | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| Atlantic Refining Co... | 480 | 490 | 475 | 485 |
| Borne-Scrymser Co. ... | 175 | 200 | 175 | 200 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line Co.. | 180 | 190 | 185 | 190 |
| Chesebrough Mfg., Con. | 825 | 875 | 825 | 873 |
| Colonial Oil ..... | 165 | 180 | 165 | 180 |
| Continental Oil ..... | 850 | 925 | 850 | 925 |
| Crescent Pipe Line Co.. | 63 | 68 | 63 | 68 |
| Cumberl'd Pipe L., Inc. | 65 | 75 | 65 | 75 |
| Eureka Pipe Line Co... | 410 | 425 | 415 | 425 |
| Galena-Signal Oil Co... | 232 | 238 | 232 | 238 |
| Galena-Signal Oil pf... | 140 | 145 | 140 | 145 |
| Indiana Pipe Line..... | 110 | 115 | 110 | 115 |
| National Transit ..... | 43 | 45 | 43 | 45 |
| New York Transit Co.. | 380 | 385 | 380 | 385 |
| Northern Pipe Line Co. | 145 | 150 | 145 | 155 |
| Ohio Oil Co. ..... | 104 | 105 | 104 | 106 |
| Prairie Oil and Gas Co. | 295 | 310 | 295 | 310 |
| Solar Refining Co..... | 600 | 625 | 600 | 625 |
| Southern Pipe Line Co. | 255 | 265 | 250 | 260 |
| South. Penn. Oil Co.... | 750 | 800 | 750 | 800 |
| Southw. Penn. Pipe L.. | 175 | 180 | 170 | 180 |
| Standard Oil (Cal.).... | 190 | 200 | 190 | 195 |
| Stand. Oil (Ind.) ex div. | 242 | 250 | 240 | 250 |
| Standard Oil (Kan.).... | 335 | 375 | 335 | 375 |
| Standard Oil (Ky.)..... | 435 | 450 | 435 | 450 |
| Standard Oil (Neb.).... | 265 | 280 | 270 | 280 |
| Standard Oil (N. J.).... | 395 | 400 | 390 | 395 |
| Standard Oil Co. sub. "en bloc" ..... | 595 | 610 | 585 | 610 |
| Standard Oil Co. old stock, "all on"..... | 990 | 1010 | 975 | 1005 |
| Standard Oil (N. Y.)... | 500 | 510 | 500 | 510 |
| Standard Oil (Ohio).... | 195 | 205 | 195 | 205 |
| Swan & Finch..... | 190 | 215 | 190 | 215 |
| Swan & Finch war.... | 90 | 115 | 90 | 115 |
| Union Tank Line..... | 60 | 65 | 60 | 65 |
| Vacuum Oil Co. ..... | 169 | 175 | 170 | 180 |
| Washington Oil ..... | 20 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| Waters-Pierce Oil Co.. | 1200 | 1500 | 1200 | 1500 |

### TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

| | July 20. Bid. | Asked. | July 27. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British-Am. ex rights.. | 21⅜ | 22 | 20⅜ | 21 |
| Conley Foil ..... | 280 | 300 | 280 | 300 |
| Johnson Tinfoil & Met. | 180 | 200 | 180 | 200 |
| J. S. Young..... | 180 | 190 | 180 | 200 |
| MacAndrews & Forbes. | 203 | 210 | 207 | 210 |
| Porto Rico-American.. | 265 | 275 | 265 | 275 |
| R. J. Reynolds..... | 270 | 280 | 270 | 280 |
| United Cigar Stores.... | 288 | 289 | 283½ | 288½ |
| United C. S., w. i..... | 92¾ | 93 | 92¼ | 92½ |
| United C. S. pf., w. i.. | 119½ | 120½ | 118½ | 120½ |
| United C. S. rights... | 9 | 11 | 9 | 11 |

### THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday and for the elapsed periods of the month and for the fiscal year as follows:

| | July 27. | Month. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs ..... | $1,571,163 | $25,613,158 | $25,613,158 |
| Internal rev..... | 1,305,809 | 22,627,379 | 22,627,379 |
| Corporation tax | 17,271 | 1,350,306 | 1,350,306 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 175,284 | 4,400,016 | 4,400,016 |
| Total receipts.. | 3,069,084 | 53,970,860 | 53,970,860 |
| Expenditures .. | 1,307,755 | 56,430,127 | 56,430,127 |
| Surplus ..... | 1,761,278 | *2,459,267 | *2,459,267 |

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $94,686,095; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,908,169.

The total of the general fund was $160,784,692.

# STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

## Trading Sluggish and Heavy in Other Centres.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets was sluggish and heavy yesterday, as indicated in the special dispatches to THE TIMES.

Houston Oil common was heavy in a lifeless market in Baltimore, and receded ½ point.

The Boston market was more active yesterday, but weak. There was considerable selling of coppers. Isle Royale was the most active. Butte & Superior also was weak. American Telephone went down a fraction. Sugar was much more active than usual and weak on disquieting rumors.

While business on the Chicago exchange was much restricted, Sears-Roebuck common and Swift shares were the most active, the latter declining about a point from Saturday's level. Price recessions as a rule were confined to ⅛ of 1 point. National Biscuit, People's Gas, and Pacific Gas showed fractional advances, while prices elsewhere showed little change.

In Philadelphia Lehigh Valley Transit stocks, as well as those of the York Railways, were still in demand, the common of the latter scoring a substantial gain and crossing 11 before the end of the first hour. Philadelphia Electric was wanted at going quotations, but otherwise local issues were inclined to hesitate in sympathy with the tone of the New York list. After the initial show of strength Lehigh Valley Transit preferred fell back to 51 on odd-lot offerings. The Asphalt stocks were about the heaviest features. Local bond dealers continued to complain of the extreme stagnation of the market, but were nevertheless hopeful that August interest and dividend disbursements will bring about a revival of investment demand for their wares.

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Atchison ..... | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 12 | Boston & Albany..... | 215 | 215 | 215 |
| 64 | Boston Elev..... | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 2 | Boston & Maine ..... | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 25 | Chi. J. & S. Y..... | 169 | 169 | 169 |
| 17 | Chi. J. & S. Y. pf.... | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 115 | Fitchburg pf..... | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| 4 | Mass. Elec..... | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 70 | Mass. Elec. pf. stmp. | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 575 | Mass. E. frac. war. | 19c. | 19c. | 19c. |
| 20 | N. Y., N. H. & H.... | 135½ | 135½ | 135½ |
| 200 | Union Pacific ..... | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| 100 | West End St. R. R. | 86 | 86 | 86 |

TELEPHONES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 305 | Am. Tel. & Tel..... | 146 | 145½ | 145⅝ |
| 115 | N. E. Tel. rights.... | 5 1-16 | 5 | 5 1-16 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 116 | Am. Agr. Chem..... | 60¾ | 60¼ | 60¾ |
| 13 | Am. Agr. Chem. pf... | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 250 | Am. Pneu. Service.... | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 50 | Am. Pneu. Service pf. | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 799 | Am. Sugar ..... | 126¾ | 123¾ | 125 |
| 130 | Am. Sugar pf..... | 122 | 121 | 121 |
| 305 | Am. Twl. & Tel..... | 146 | 145½ | 145⅞ |
| 7 | East Boston Land.... | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 17 | Edison ..... | 297 | 297 | 297 |
| 4 | Gen. Electric ..... | 183 | 183 | 183 |
| 180 | Mass. Gas ..... | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 109 | Mass. Gas pf..... | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 10 | N

## A Point About Divisional Bonds

Divisional bonds of large railroads are often issued at attractive prices. Eventually they seek the level of the other securities of the same road.

For example—the 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds of the Texas and Oklahoma Division of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad were bought out in 1904 at 99. Now they are selling at 105½, and have sold as high as 111.

We are now recommending an issue of 5% bonds secured by a first mortgage on a division of 900 miles—part of a big system.

At the present price of 95 and interest—a yield of 5.35%—these bonds are an exceptionally attractive investment.

*Consider*
*The Fourth Dimension of Bond Buying*

**Dick Brothers & Co.**
30 Broad Street New York
Boston Philadelphia

WANTED
**Standard Oil Co. (old stock) at $1000 Per Share**
STANDARD OIL COMPANY STOCKS
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
**Gude, Winmill & Co.**
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
20 Broad St., New York
Telephone Rector 445.

**Safe Bonds in Small Lots at Special Prices.**
$2,500 Portsmouth Gas 1st 5s, 1931. $500 Denomination.
$3,000 Helena Lt. & Ry. 1st 5s, 1925.
$2,000 Union Elec. Lt. & P'r. Ref. & Ext. 5s, 1933.
$2,000 Gage Co. Gas L't & P'r 1st 6s, 1929. $500-$1,000 Denominations.
$2,800 Jackson Lt. & Tr. 1st 5s, 1922. $100-$500-$1,000 Denominations.
$3,000 Michigan State Tel. 1st 5s, 1924.
*Ask for Circular T. 5.*
**P. W. BROOKS & CO.**
115 Broadway, New York
Boston Philadelphia

**We Specialize in United Cigar Stores Co. of America**
Particular Attention Paid to Odd Lots
**BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.**
25 BROAD ST. 'PHONE 5500-5501 BROAD, N. Y.

**Bertron, Griscom & Co.**
*Members New York Stock Exchange*
Bankers
40 Wall St. Land Title Bldg.
New York Philadelphia
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
We specialize in organizing, operating, financing and selling the securities of public service corporations

Int. Smelting & Rfg.
Pope Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Phelps-Dodge.
Computing-Tabulat.-Rec. Co.
U. S. Worsted Com. & Pfd.
**Thompson, Towle & Co.**
*Unlisted Securities Department*
14 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 8300 Rector

**Cumberland Telephone**
5% Gold Bonds, Due 1937
Price to yield 4.97%
*Circular with map on request.*
**George H. Burr & Co.**
14 Wall St. New York
Investors' Booklet on Request.

New York Municipal Bonds
netting 4.15% to 4.30%
Circulars on Request
**Douglas Fenwick & Co.**
34 Wall Street, New York

U. S. Gov't / N. Y. City } BONDS
**SMITH, HECK & CO.**
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway, New York.

**ADIRONDACK POWER CO.**
Stock
*Bought & Sold*
**E. & C. RANDOLPH**
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, New York.
OPEN MARKET SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
Horace Hatch, Mgr. T. F. Shields, Bonds.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.


## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, July 29, 1912.

Total sales July 29, 1912 ..... 212,566
From Jan. 1, 1912 ..... 76,127,177
Same period last year ..... 59,081,421

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81⅝ | 81⅞ | 14,050 | Amalgamated Copper | 82¼ | 82⅝ | 81⅜ | 81⅝ | −1 |
| 60⅞ | 60¾ | 300 | Am. Agricul. Chem. | 60 | 60¾ | 60 | 60¾ | |
| 69⅜ | 69⅞ | 9,500 | Am. Beet Sugar | 72 | 72 | 68¾ | 69¾ | −2⅞ |
| 35⅝ | 36 | 2,800 | Am. Can | 36¼ | 36¾ | 35⅝ | 36 | −⅞ |
| 116½ | 117 | 325 | Am. Can pf | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅜ | 116⅝ | +⅞ |
| 57⅜ | 58 | 200 | Am. Car & Foundry | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57¼ | 57¾ | −1¼ |
| 108¾ | ... | 10 | Am. Coal Products pf | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ... |
| 52½ | 53⅜ | 200 | Am. Cotton Oil | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | −⅛ |
| 25½ | 27 | 400 | Am. Ice Securities | 27 | 27 | 26¼ | 26¾ | −⅝ |
| 13 | 13¼ | 200 | Am. Linseed | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | −⅛ |
| 42¼ | 42⅝ | 200 | Am. Locomotive | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42½ | 42¾ | −¼ |
| 108 | 110 | 150 | Am. Locomotive pf | 109 | 109 | 106 | 109 | ... |
| 15⅝ | 15¾ | 500 | Am. Malt | 15 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | −1 |
| 60 | 60½ | 50 | Am. Malt pf | 60½ | 60½ | 60¼ | 60½ | ... |
| 82½ | 82⅝ | 1,100 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 83⅜ | 83½ | 82¼ | 82⅜ | −⅞ |
| 124½ | 125 | 7,000 | Am. Sugar Refining | 128⅛ | 127 | 123¼ | 125 | −2⅞ |
| 145½ | 145⅞ | 500 | Am. Teleph. & Teleg | 146 | 146 | 145⅞ | 145⅝ | −⅞ |
| 294⅝ | 295 | 1,950 | Am. Tobacco | 294 | 294⅝ | 292 | 294⅜ | −1⅝ |
| 104⅞ | 105½ | 100 | Am. Tobacco pf. new | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¾ | +⅞ |
| 27½ | 29 | 100 | Am. Woolen | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | +½ |
| 89 | 90 | 200 | Am. Woolen pf | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | +½ |
| 35¼ | 35¾ | 100 | Am. Writing Paper pf | 35½ | 35⅞ | 35¼ | 35¼ | −⅝ |
| 41 | 41⅜ | 600 | Anaconda Copper Co | 41¼ | 41¾ | 41 | 41 | −⅝ |
| 108½ | 108⅝ | 3,200 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108¼ | 108⅝ | +⅛ |
| 105¾ | 106 | 160 | Baldwin Loco. pf | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | ... |
| 100½ | 100¾ | 1,000 | Baltimore & Ohio | 109⅜ | 110¼ | 109⅜ | 110 | +⅝ |
| 34⅞ | 35⅜ | 100 | Bethlehem Steel | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | +⅛ |
| 66½ | 67 | 200 | Bethlehem Steel pf | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | −1 |
| 91½ | 91¾ | 1,200 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91¼ | 91½ | −⅜ |
| 8 | 10 | 100 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | −⅛ |
| 264⅛ | 264⅝ | 4,825 | Canadian Pacific | 265 | 265¼ | 263¼ | 264¼ | −1½ |
| 26 | 26¾ | 900 | Central Leather Co | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | 26 | 26¼ | −⅝ |
| 95¼ | 96½ | 100 | Cent. Leather Co. pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | ... |
| 80¼ | 81 | 200 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80½ | 80½ | −⅜ |
| 17 | 17¼ | 100 | Chicago Gt. Western | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ... |
| 103¼ | 103½ | 1,500 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 103½ | 103⅝ | 103¼ | 103¼ | −⅜ |
| 138⅞ | 139 | 300 | Chi. & Northwestern | 139 | 139⅝ | 138⅞ | 138⅝ | −1 |
| 31⅜ | 31⅝ | 1,300 | Chino Copper | 31⅝ | 31¾ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ | −⅛ |
| 30 | 30½ | 200 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ... |
| 143¼ | 143⅝ | 1,400 | Consolidated Gas | 144 | 144 | 143 | 143¼ | −1 |
| 14⅛ | 14½ | 200 | Corn Products Ref | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | −½ |
| 80¼ | 81 | 100 | Corn Products Ref. pf | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | −⅛ |
| 32 | 32½ | 190 | Distillers' Securities | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | −⅛ |
| 95¼ | 96 | 25 | Du Pont Powder pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | ... |
| 35 | 35¼ | 1,800 | Erie | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | −⅛ |
| 53⅜ | 53½ | 100 | Erie 1st pf | 53½ | 53½ | 53¼ | 53½ | +⅛ |
| 43 | 43½ | 200 | Erie 2d pf | 44 | 44 | 43½ | 43½ | −⅛ |
| 182 | 182⅞ | 2,300 | General Electric | 182¼ | 182¾ | 182 | 182 | −⅞ |
| 3⅞ | 4 | 600 | Goldfield Consol | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | ... |
| 139¼ | 139½ | 9,700 | Great Northern pf | 140¼ | 140½ | 138⅝ | 139⅝ | −⅝ |
| 42¼ | 42⅝ | 200 | Gt. N. certs. ore prop | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | ... |
| 54¼ | 55 | 100 | Guggenheim Explor | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | −⅛ |
| 132 | 133 | 400 | Illinois Central | 133 | 133 | 132 | 132 | −1 |
| 19⅝ | 20⅛ | 500 | Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs | 20¼ | 20⅜ | 19¾ | 20 | −⅛ |
| 58 | 58⅛ | 1,800 | Inter.-Met. pf | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 57⅞ | 58 | −¾ |
| 47 | 50 | 100 | Int. Agricultural | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | −1 |
| 119⅝ | 119⅞ | 400 | Int. Harvester | 120 | 120 | 119 | 119¾ | −¼ |
| 14⅞ | 15½ | 300 | Int. Paper | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... |
| 56½ | 57½ | 100 | Int. Paper pf | 56½ | 58½ | 56½ | 56½ | +1 |
| 79 | 80 | 100 | Int. Steam Pump pf | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | −½ |
| 24⅝ | 25 | 100 | Kansas City Southern | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | ... |
| 105⅞ | 106¼ | 100 | Laclede Gas | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | ... |
| 165½ | 166 | 2,400 | Lehigh Valley | 167¼ | 167¼ | 166 | 166 | −1¼ |
| 200 | 202 | 800 | Liggett & Myers | 201 | 203¼ | 200 | 203¼ | −⅛ |
| 113 | 113½ | 100 | Liggett & Myers pf | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | −⅛ |
| 46 | 46¼ | 2,700 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit | 46½ | 46⅞ | 46 | 46 | −⅛ |
| 103⅜ | 104 | 300 | Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf | 104 | 106⅜ | 103⅜ | 106⅜ | −⅛ |
| 157½ | 158 | 200 | Louisville & Nash | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | ... |
| 69¼ | 69⅝ | 100 | Mackay Cos. pf | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | ... |
| 69¼ | 69½ | 200 | Mexican Petroleum | 69½ | 69½ | 69¼ | 69¼ | −⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 29½ | 1,000 | Miami Copper | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅜ | 29½ | −⅛ |
| 19 | 20 | 100 | Minn. & St. Louis | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... |
| 146⅜ | 147 | 800 | M., St. P. & S. S. M. | 147¼ | 147¼ | 146¼ | 147 | −⅛ |
| 27¼ | 27½ | 50 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | ... |
| 35½ | 35⅝ | 1,000 | Missouri Pacific | 36½ | 36½ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | −⅝ |
| 133 | 134⅜ | 1,700 | Nat. Biscuit Co. | 129⅞ | 134 | 129⅞ | 133½ | +3⅜ |
| 128 | 129 | 4 | Nat. Biscuit Co. pf | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | ... |
| 15⅜ | 16½ | 200 | Nat. Enam. & Stamp | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | −¼ |
| 58¼ | 59 | 200 | Nat. Lead Co. | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | −⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 21 | 500 | Nev. Consol. Copper | 21 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | −⅛ |
| 115½ | 116 | 100 | New York Central | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115½ | 115¼ | −⅜ |
| 32½ | 32¾ | 100 | N. Y., Ont. & West | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | ... |
| 88⅜ | 89¼ | 100 | New York State Rys | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | +⅛ |
| 117½ | 117⅝ | 10,000 | Norfolk & Western | 117 | 118⅛ | 117 | 117½ | −⅛ |
| 82 | 83 | 200 | North American | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | ... |
| 123¼ | 123⅜ | 8,900 | Northern Pacific | 123¼ | 123⅝ | 122⅝ | 123¼ | −⅛ |
| 123⅜ | 123½ | 450 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 123½ | 123½ | 123⅛ | 123⅜ | −⅛ |
| 115⅞ | 116 | 500 | People's Gas, Chi. | 116⅜ | 116⅝ | 116 | 116 | −⅛ |
| ... | 192 | 400 | P. Lorillard Co. | 190 | 190 | 189⅞ | 190 | −1 |
| 113⅜ | 114 | 100 | P. Lorillard Co. pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | +1 |
| 108 | 108½ | 700 | P., C., C. & St. Louis | 108¼ | 108½ | 108 | 108½ | +1 |
| 90⅝ | 91 | 400 | Pittsburgh Coal pf | 91 | 91 | 90¼ | 90⅝ | −1⅝ |
| 115 | 116½ | 700 | Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J. | 112⅜ | 116½ | 112⅜ | 116½ | +4½ |
| 162 | 162½ | 327 | Pullman Company | 162¼ | 162¼ | 162 | 162 | ... |
| 20⅝ | 20⅞ | 800 | Ray Consol. Copper | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | −⅛ |
| 163⅛ | 163¼ | 35,000 | Reading | 164⅜ | 164⅝ | 163⅛ | 163⅛ | −⅝ |
| 25½ | 26¼ | 450 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26 | 26 | +½ |
| 84 | 85 | 100 | Rep. Iron & Steel pf | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | +¼ |
| 243⅛ | 244¾ | 300 | Rock Island Co. | 245 | 245 | 244½ | 244⅝ | −⅛ |
| 102⅜ | 102⅞ | 10 | Rumely (M.) Co. pf | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | ... |
| 22½ | 23 | 100 | St. Louis & San Fran | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | −¼ |
| 34½ | 34⅝ | 200 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 34⅜ | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34½ | −⅝ |
| 23½ | 23⅝ | 200 | Seaboard Air Line | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23½ | ... |
| 192½ | 194⅝ | 1,240 | Sears, Roebuck & Co. | 195½ | 195⅝ | 194¼ | 194½ | −¾ |
| 110 | 110⅜ | 1,000 | Southern Pacific | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 109¾ | 110¼ | ... |
| 28⅝ | 29 | 200 | Southern R'way ext. | 29 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | −⅛ |
| 76⅞ | 77¼ | 200 | South. R'way pf., ext. | 77¼ | 77¼ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | −⅛ |
| 29½ | 29⅞ | 200 | Standard Milling | 30½ | 30½ | 30 | 30 | ... |
| 63¾ | 64¼ | 165 | Standard Milling pf | 64½ | 64½ | 64¼ | 64½ | +⅜ |
| 34 | 34½ | 100 | Studebaker Co. | 34½ | 34½ | 34¼ | 34½ | +⅜ |
| 126 | 127 | 1,000 | Texas Co. | 126¾ | 126¾ | 126¼ | 126¼ | −1 |
| 20¾ | 21¼ | 600 | Texas & Pacific | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | −¼ |
| 13 | 14 | 100 | Tol., St. L. & West | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | ... |
| 31 | 32⅜ | 300 | Tol., St. L. & W. pf | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | −⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 200 | Union Bag & Paper | 12 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | −⅛ |
| 58 | 62 | 100 | Union B. & Paper pf | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | +2 |
| 167¾ | 168 | 16,800 | Union Pacific | 168⅝ | 169½ | 167¾ | 167⅞ | −⅞ |
| 99¼ | 100 | 100 | United Dry Goods | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... |
| 58 | 58¼ | 100 | United Rys. Inv. pf | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | +½ |
| 52 | 52½ | 400 | U. S. Rubber | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | −¼ |
| 105⅞ | 106¼ | 400 | U. S. Rubber 1st pf | 106 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ | +¼ |
| 69⅜ | 69½ | 33,000 | U. S. Steel | 70 | 70¼ | 69¼ | 69⅝ | −⅛ |
| 112 | 112⅜ | 1,125 | U. S. Steel pf | 112¼ | 112⅝ | 112¼ | 112⅜ | +⅛ |
| 61 | 61⅜ | 1,150 | Utah Copper | 61¼ | 61½ | 61¼ | 61¼ | −¼ |
| 49 | 49½ | 100 | Va.-Caro. Chemical | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | −⅛ |
| 4½ | 4¾ | 500 | Wabash | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | ... |
| 13½ | 14 | 200 | Wabash pf | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | −⅛ |
| 136 | 140 | 50 | Wells Fargo Express | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 | ... |
| 58 | 59¼ | 100 | Western Maryland | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | −1¼ |
| 82 | 82½ | 300 | Western Union Tel. | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | +¼ |
| 79⅞ | 80¼ | 2,800 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 80¼ | 80⅝ | 79¼ | 80 | ... |
| 50 | 53⅜ | 200 | Wisconsin Central | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | +3¼ |
| 113 | 114 | 300 | Woolworth, F. W., pf. | 114 | 114 | 113¼ | 113¼ | −⅞ |

## BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales July 29, 1912 ..... $1,569,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 ..... 452,140,000
Same period last year ..... 526,494,500

Argentine Gov 5s
1,000 ..... 99½
Jap Gov 4½s, str ln
500 ..... 92
500 ..... 91¾
N Y Canal 4s, 1961
4,000 ..... 101½
Va Gs, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
20,000 ..... 53
11,000 ..... 54
2,000 ..... 55
14,000 ..... 54½
10,000 ..... 54⅝
4,000 ..... 54⅞
3,000 ..... 55
9,000 ..... 54
N Y City 4s, 1957
1,000 ..... 99
4s, 1958
24,000 ..... 98½
4s, 1959
6,000 ..... 99
1,000 ..... 98⅞
N Y City 4½s
1,000 ..... 101½
4½s, 1962, temp rcts
32,000 ..... 100⅝
4½s, 1957
1,000 ..... 106½
Allis-Chalm 5s, Tr Co ctfs of dep
12,000 ..... 59½
Am Smelt Secur 6s
1,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104⅝
1,000 ..... 104¾
Am T & T col 4s
2,000 ..... 90½
Armour & Co 4½s
6,000 ..... 91¼
A, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 97⅝
5,000 ..... 97½
5,000sf ..... 97½
500 ..... 97⅜
15,000 ..... 97⅝
adjustment 4s
2,500 ..... 89¼
conv 4s, 1960
55,000 ..... 104⅝
conv 5s
30,000 ..... 108½
Atl Coast Line 4s
4,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94½
Lou & N col 4s
5,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94
Balt & O gold 4s
500 ..... 98¼
S W Div 3½s
1,000 ..... 90⅝
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
2,000 ..... 103¼
B R T ref conv 4s
20,000 ..... 92
10,000 ..... 91⅞
5,000 ..... 91⅝
30,000 ..... 91⅞
Bush Terminal 4s
2,000 ..... 80⅜
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
6,000 ..... 95⅞
Canada So 2d 5s
2,000 ..... 100⅜
Cent Leather 5s
17,000 ..... 95½
Cent of N J gen 5s
3,000 ..... 120½
Cent Pac std 3½s
3,000 ..... 80⅜
gtd 4s
10,000 ..... 95
Ches & O conv 4½s
5,000 ..... 93⅜
C, B & Q deb 5s
9,000 ..... 100⅛
joint 4s
8,000 ..... 96⅛
3,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000 ..... 96¼
1,000 ..... 96⅛
Chi Ter & Transfer 4s
1,000 ..... 77
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid
88,000 ..... 103
15,000 ..... 104⅞
2,000 ..... 105
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 ..... 94⅝
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
2,000 ..... 85¼
1,000 ..... 85⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 ..... 68¼
1,000 ..... 68½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry deb 5s
1,000 ..... 91⅜
Chino Copper 6s
5,000 ..... 140½
1,000 ..... 140
Clev, Chi, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 ..... 92
Col Midland 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 43
Del & H conv 4s
4,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98½
1st & ref 4s
3,000 ..... 99¼
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s
2,000 ..... 84
3,000 ..... 83⅝
Des Moin & Ft D 1st gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 77½
Dist Secur Corp 5s
1,000 ..... 73⅞
Du P de N Pow 4½s
1,000 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85¼
6,000 ..... 85
Erie 1st con 4s
14,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89⅝
conv 4s, Ser A
13,000 ..... 86
Series B
1,000 ..... 73⅝
1,000 ..... 73½
Ill Cent ref 4s
2,000 ..... 95⅝
Ill Steel 4½s, J P M & Co tr rcts
1,000 ..... 90⅜
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts
6,000 ..... 100⅝
Inter-Met 4½s
10,000 ..... 82⅜
1,000 ..... 82½
4,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 ..... 82⅜
5,000 ..... 82½
Internatnl Navy 5s
1,000 ..... 79½
Inter Paper 6s
1,000 ..... 103⅞
conv 5s
1,000 ..... 90
K C, Ft S & M 4s
5,000 ..... 78½
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
5,000 ..... 80⅜
L S & M So 3½s
1,000 ..... 85½
4s, 1931
1,000 ..... 98
Leh Val Coal 5s
1,000 ..... 108
Liggett & Myers 5s
18,000 ..... 98¼
25,000 ..... 98⅝
Lou & Nash, St Louis Div 6s
3,000 ..... 112½
Ev, H & N 6s
5,000 ..... 110⅜
Manhattan Con 4s
2,000 ..... 96¼
Milwaukee Gas 4s
1,000 ..... 90⅛
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st & ref 4s
1,000 ..... 77½
2d 4s
1,000 ..... 81¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 ..... 106⅞
conv 5s
5,000 ..... 86¼
7,000 ..... 86
Mo Pacific 4s
1,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 70⅝
2,000 ..... 71
51,000 ..... 70
1,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 72
Nati Tube 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts
25,000 ..... 99⅜
N Y Cent gen 3½s
5,000 ..... 87⅜
Lake S col 3½s
10,000 ..... 81
N Y, C & St L 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000sf ..... 99⅞
6,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 ..... 100
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
12,000 ..... 128½
temp ref 4s
1,000 ..... 78⅝
N Y Railways temp adjustment 5s
59,000 ..... 55½
5,000 ..... 55⅝
1,000 ..... 55½
11,000 ..... 55⅝
22,000 ..... 55⅛
21,000 ..... 55
5,000 ..... 57⅝
30,000 ..... 57⅝
10,000 ..... 57⅞
10,000 ..... 58
10,000 ..... 57⅞
10,000 ..... 58
6,000 ..... 57⅞
40,000 ..... 58
N Y Teleph 4½s
1,000 ..... 89¼
6,000 ..... 90⅛
N Y, W hst & B 4½s
22,000 ..... 100
Nor & Wn conv 4s
10,000 ..... 116⅜
10,000 ..... 116⅜
118,000 ..... 117
sub rcts, full pd
5,000 ..... 116
divisional 4s
20,000 ..... 92
Northn Pacific 4s
5,000 ..... 96⅜
4,000 ..... 96⅝
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s
1,000 ..... 93
Ont Transm 6s
2,000 ..... 92½
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
1,000 ..... 100⅜
4,000 ..... 100⅜
5,000 ..... 100⅜
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 ..... 97¼
Penn 4s, 1948
3,000 ..... 108⅜
Penn Railroad 1st real estate 4s
6,000 ..... 100¼
Peop Gas & C of Chic ref 5s
16,000 ..... 101⅝
P Lorillard Co 5s
2,000 ..... 99
2,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 ..... 98⅝
Pub Serv Corp s f 5s
1,000 ..... 93⅝
10,000 ..... 93½
Reading gen 4s
4,000 ..... 97⅜
18,000 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97⅜
Jer Cent col 4s
2,000 ..... 97⅜
2,000 ..... 97½
Rio Gr J 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 101½
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
7,000 ..... 78¼
St L & San Fran R R con 4s
1,000 ..... 85
gen 5s
5,000 ..... 86⅞
Seab Air L adj 5s
1,000 ..... 81¼
10,000 ..... 81½
So Pac col 4s
2,000 ..... 90¼
conv 4s
30,000 ..... 94½
1st ref 4s
1,000 ..... 94¼
Southn Ry gen 4s
15,000 ..... 78⅜
Tenn Coal, Iron & Ry gen 5s
2,000 ..... 102½
Terminal Assn of St L ref 4s
4,000 ..... 95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 108
Third Av ref 4s
1,000 ..... 82⅝
adj 5s
11,000 ..... 71⅜
7,000 ..... 71½
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 100¼
4,000 ..... 100⅜
4,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100⅜
Un Pac conv 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅜
U S Rubber 5s
4,000 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 104⅜
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
2,000 ..... 102
57,000 ..... 101⅞
2,000 ..... 101⅝
registered
3,000 ..... 102⅜
Va-Car Chem 5s
8,000 ..... 98⅜
Va. I. C. & C 5s
5,000 ..... 95⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 106½
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 100
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
10,000 ..... 83⅜
Western Elec 5s
5,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102⅜
5,000 ..... 102
West Md 4s
2,000 ..... 86⅜
West Shore 4s
4,000 ..... 93⅝
W U Tel col tr 5s
5,000 ..... 101⅜
West Un fund & real estate 4½s
6,000 ..... 97⅜
Westingh E & M 1st conv s f 5s
4,000 ..... 95⅜
1,000 ..... 95
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 ..... 91½

## BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r, 1930 | 100¼ | 101 | Pan 2s, r, 1938 | 100⅝ | 101 |
| 2s, c, 1930 | 100½ | 101¼ | Pan 3s, r, 1961 | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| 3s, r, 1918 | 102 | 102⅝ | Pan 3s, c, 1961 | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| 3s, c, 1918 | 102 | 102⅝ | | | |
| 4s, r, 1925 | 113⅝ | 113⅞ | | | |
| 4s, c, 1925 | 113⅝ | 114½ | | | |
| Pan 2s, r, 1936 | 100¼ | 101 | | | |

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Exp | 200 | 205 | A H & L pf | 5¼ | 6¼ |
| Alb & Susq | 265½ | ... | Do pf | 25 | 26 |
| Allis-Chalm | ⅞ | 1 | Am Lin pf | 34 | 35¼ |
| Do 1st pd | 1¼ | 1⅞ | Am S pf | 87½ | 88 |
| Allis-Ch pf | 2½ | 6¼ | A S & Raf | | |
| Do 1st pd | 4 | 5 | pf | 107½ | 108 |
| A A C pf | 99⅝ | 101 | Am Snuff | 167 | 170 |
| A B S pf | 98½ | 99 | Do pf | 108 | 110 |
| A B S & F | 93¾ | 95¼ | Do new | 160 | 165 |
| Do pf | 127½ | 142⅝ | Am St Fds | 85 | 86 |
| Am Cities | 83 | 83¾ | Am S R pf | 120¼ | 122½ |
| Do pf | 77⅞ | 78½ | Am T & C | | 77¼ |
| A C & F pf | 117 | 118½ | Am Tob pf | 107 | 110 |
| Am Coal | 70 | 95 | Do new | 109 | 112 |
| Am C O pf | 94½ | 102½ | Ann Arbor | 15 | 35 |
| Am Coal P | 96 | 97 | Do pf | 80 | 90 |
| Am Exp | 205 | 212 | Assets Real | 124 | 126¾ |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Heavy trading in the sugar stocks was a feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Commission houses handled a large business in odd lots of both American Sugar Refining and American Beet Sugar. The last named sold on the 9:30 o'clock opening call as high as 72¾, which was ¼ of a point above the high subsequently registered on the New York Stock Exchange. The highest at which American Sugar Refining sold was 126½, against 127 on the other board. The lows for both stocks were higher than their low quotations on the other Exchange. Prices on the 9:30 o'clock call generally showed comparatively small changes compared with Saturday's closings.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 840 | Amal. Copper | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 81⅝ | 81⅞ |
| 1,820 | Am. Beet Sugar | 72 | 72½ | 68⅜ | 69½ |
| 240 | Am. Can | 36¼ | 36¼ | 35⅝ | 36 |
| 50 | Am. Can pf | 116½ | 116½ | 116¼ | 116⅜ |
| 50 | Am. Ice | 27 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 10 | Am. Locomotive | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ |
| 210 | Am. Smelting | 83⅞ | 83½ | 82½ | 82⅝ |
| 1,190 | Am. Sugar | 126¼ | 126½ | 123¼ | 124⅝ |
| 170 | A., T. & S. F. | 108½ | 108½ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 340 | Balt. & Ohio | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 109⅜ | 109⅞ |
| 30 | Brooklyn R. T. | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅛ | 91½ |
| 10 | Canadian Pac | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 |
| 170 | Lent. Leather | 26½ | 26⅝ | 25⅞ | 26¼ |
| 110 | Ches. & Ohio | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80¼ | 80½ |
| 160 | C., M. & St. P. | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103¼ | 103⅝ |
| 60 | Consol. Gas | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| 80 | Corn Products | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 30 | Dist. Securities | 32½ | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ |
| 250 | Erie | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| 10 | Erie 1st pf | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| 740 | Gt. North pf | 140⅝ | 140⅝ | 139 | 139⅝ |
| 20 | Inter.-Met. | 20 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| 220 | Inter.-Met. pf | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 57⅝ | 58 |
| 220 | Lehigh Valley | 167¼ | 167½ | 166½ | 166½ |
| 150 | Mo. Pacific | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| 30 | National Lead | 58½ | 58½ | 58 | 58 |
| 20 | N. Y. Central | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| 10 | Nevada Consol. | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 70 | Norf. & West. | 118½ | 118½ | 117⅞ | 118 |
| 690 | North. Pacific | 123⅝ | 123⅝ | 122½ | 123¼ |
| 40 | Ray Con. Cop. | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 5,360 | Reading | 164⅝ | 164⅝ | 163½ | 163½ |
| 80 | Rock Island | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| 40 | South. Pacific | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| 10 | Southern Ry. | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| 60 | Texas Pacific | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 2,850 | Union Pacific | 168⅞ | 169½ | 167½ | 167½ |
| 80 | U. S. Rubber | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 22 | U. S. R. rights | 7-16 | ⅝ | ⅜ | ⅝ |
| 6,920 | U. S. Steel | 70¼ | 70⅝ | 69⅜ | 69⅞ |
| 20 | U. S. Steel pf | 112⅞ | 112¾ | 112½ | 112¾ |
| 20 | Utah Copper | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 260 | W'house Elec | 80½ | 80½ | 79⅝ | 79⅞ |

23,532 MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | Atlanta | .28 | .28 | 27½ | 27½ |
| 300 | Con. Virginia | .43 | .43 | .43 |

## COPPER CONCERN ENJOINED.

### Samuel Untermyer Takes Action Against Philadelphia Company.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—A suit in equity to enjoin the reorganization of the La France Copper Company with United Copper Company, and for a receiver for the United concern, to the end of conserving its assets for the benefit of its stockholders and creditors, was begun in Common Pleas Court No. 5 to-day. The bill was filed by Samuel Untermyer of New York and Henry P. Brown of this city, as counsel for Thomas H. Ball, a holder of $10,000 worth of bonds of the San Francisco Company.

Subsidiary to these suits is another by the same complainant for an injunction restraining the United Copper Company, the Assets Realization Company, and, individually, F. Augustus Heinze, George F. Shaw, Franklin M. Potts, and Theodore Frothingham, from taking any action to collect notes given by the United Copper Company as guarantor of a $2,000,000 bond issue of the La France Company to holders of these bonds in exchange for coupons for interest on which the La France Company has been alleged to have defaulted. Heinze and the syndicate, according to Ball, formed the plan for the reorganization of the La France Company which he attacks, stigmatizing it is grossly inequitable and unfair to its stockholders and bondholders.

Moreover, an option has been given to certain favored bankers, the bill recites, to purchase $300,000 par value of the stock at an average price of only $18 a share, and that the United Copper Syndicate by agreement with these favored bankers has the right to acquire one-half the stock covered by the option to these bankers.

### Textile Plant Increases Stock.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 29.—The stockholders of the Barnaby Manufacturing Company to-day authorized the issue of $175,000 in preferred stock, thereby adopting the proposal of the Directors that the capital stock of the concern shall be increased to $525,000. This capitalization comprises 3,500 shares of common stock and 1,750 shares of preferred stock. From the surplus or net business of the corporation the preferred stock shall be entitled to a fixed yearly dividend of 6 per cent., payable on the first days of January, April, July, and October. Through this new issue all of the previous year's debt, in addition to what has already been expended in improvements, practically will be removed.

## COMMODITY MARKETS.

### Wheat Leads Grains Upward—Cotton Still Soars—Coffee Weak.

Wheat opened lower on good Northwestern weather, advancing on rust reports and further export business. Corn was strong on decreasing stocks of old corn and damage reports on the new crop. Oats were firm, with shorts good buyers of July. Provisions were quiet and steady. Cottonseed oil was firm, with buying influenced by the firmness in lard and excitement in cotton. Cotton was active and very strong, advancing to new high levels on continuation of extreme temperatures in Texas, with active speculation in trading. Cofgee was dull, with the prices somewhat lower on disappointing foreign advices.

### WHEAT.

Wheat closed at the high of the session, and very steady at the advance. The principal gain was in soft Winter wheat in the Central West, the Toledo market showing a rise of 2¾c to 3c a bushel on both September and December. This was thought to be due to the continued rains in the Central West and deterioration in quality. Reports of rotting wheat in Pennsylvania were received and of sprouting in a number of sections. The weather map showed general showers through the Ohio Valley States and further unsettled weather was indicated. In the Southwest the markets were firm, but owing to the enormous receipts at Kansas City and St. Louis of about 1,500,000 bushels, compared with about 500,000 bushels last year, the markets rallied rather slowly. In the Northwest prices were irregular, showing a good advance from the low of the morning, owing to the numerous reports regarding black rust. It appears from the reports of the different experts that black rust is in evidence in a great many sections, and the question now is whether the rust will become serious or not. The market is nervous over the apprehension of damage, and shows quick rallies on the rust news. There was also some export business, amounting to about 30 loads, part late Saturday. The visible supply showed a small increase in domestic wheat of 62,000 bushels and a decrease of 88,000 bushels in bonded stocks. The total of wheat in the United States, including 2,828,000 bushels of bonded wheat, is 20,376,000 bushels, against 41,316,000 bushels last year. A year ago the visible increased 6,922,000 bushels. Foreign statistics showed world's exports of 10,352,000 bushels, against 10,672,000 bushels last week and 10,448,000 bushels last year. The amount of wheat afloat for Europe decreased 920,000 bushels. Lyle reports that, while rust is in evidence in the Northwest, most wheat can be only slightly hurt, although there is much that is still susceptible to impairment. He does not think the crop of the three Northwestern States will reach 225,000,000 bushels. Cash wheat was firm, with futures No. 2 red, old, quoted at $1.11; No. 2 hard, new, $1.02; No. 1 Northern, $1.15½; No. 1, Manitoba, $1.17.

### OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—Corn was firm all day, closing at about the best, with prices showing a gain of 1¼c to 1⅝c. Old crop months were strong on the small receipts and decreasing stocks. The interior movement was only 373,000 bushels, against 681,000 bushels last year. The visible supply of corn decreased 1,166,000 bushels, and the total is only 3,636,000 bushels, against 7,100,000 bushels last year. Possibilities of oversold condition of the old crop months is again disturbing the trade. The new crop months were influenced by the reports of great need of rain in Kansas and the Southwest, material damage already done, and that late planted corn was developing in an unsatisfactory way generally. World's exports were 5,610,000 bushels, against 6,783,000 bushels the previous week and 3,416,000 bushels last year. Cash corn was quoted at 81½c, free on board.

OATS—The market for old oats was strong, and Chicago July advanced 2½c, while the new crop months were up about ⅝c. Old oats were influenced by the small receipts, and decreasing stocks. The interior receipts for the day were only 456,000 bushels, against 1,058,000 bushels last year, and the visible supply of American oats decreased 642,000 bushels, and is only 1,034,000 bushels, against 1,392,000 bushels last year. Cash oats continues firm, with standards, No. 2 white, and No. 3 white all quoted at 31½c, elevator.

### PROVISIONS.

The market was firm with trading light. Lard and ribs closed at about the final of Saturday after having been 5 to 7 points up. Pork showed some advance during the morning, but also reacted. Hogs were lower on larger receipts, the arrivals for the day being placed at 82,000.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

| Wheat— | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .. | .. | .. | $1.08⅛ |
| September | $1.01⅝ | $1.00¼ | 1.01⅜ | 1.01⅜ |
| December | .. | .. | 1.03⅝ | 1.03⅝ |

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

| Wheat— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 99¼ | 97⅝ | 98⅜ | 98¼ |
| September | 94⅛ | 92⅞ | 94⅛ | 93⅝ |
| December | 96½ | 95¼ | 96⅝ | 95⅝ |
| May | 1.00⅝ | 99½ | 1.00½ | 1.00 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 72¼ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 71½ |
| September | 66¾ | 65¼ | 66⅝ | 65½ |
| December | 57⅜ | 56½ | 57⅜ | 56⅝ |
| May | 58¾ | 57⅝ | 58⅝ | 57⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | 47 | 45 | 46¾ | 44½ |
| September | 33⅜ | 32¾ | 33⅝ | 33 |
| December | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34¼ |
| May | 37⅛ | 36½ | 37⅛ | 36⅝ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| July | 10.72½ | 10.67½ | 10.67½ | 10.70 |
| September | 10.85 | 10.77½ | 10.77½ | 10.80 |
| October | 10.90 | 10.80 | 10.82½ | 10.85 |
| December | 10.55 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 |
| January | 10.45 | 10.42½ | 10.42½ | 10.37½ |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| July | 10.65 | 10.57½ | 10.62½ | 10.57½ |
| September | 10.67½ | 10.60 | 10.62½ | 10.62½ |
| October | 10.62½ | 10.57½ | 10.60 | 10.60 |
| January | 9.80 | 9.72½ | 9.80 | 9.75 |
| Pork— | | | | |
| July | 18.10 | 18.05 | 18.07½ | 18.10 |
| September | 18.35 | 18.25 | 18.27½ | 18.27½ |
| October | 18.40 | 18.32½ | 18.32½ | 18.35 |
| January | 18.07½ | 18.07½ | 18.07½ | 18.60 |

### COTTONSEED OIL.

The oil market was more active and stronger. Good-sized buying orders came into the market, and could only be filled at a higher level of prices. The buying was influenced by the steadiness in lard, excitement in cotton, talk of damage to the cotton crop, and delayed movement of new oil. It was stated that considerable crude oil sold against in a speculative way was not forthcoming, and sellers were covering. Tenders were about 4,000 barrels, and were quickly taken up, resulting in considerable buying by the interest said to have tendered oil.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 6.57 | 6.50 |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 6.50 |
| August | 6.60 | 6.53 | 6.60 | 6.53 |
| September | 6.77 | 6.72 | 6.77 | 6.67 |
| October | 6.82 | 6.74 | 6.80 | 6.69 |
| November | 6.48 | 6.40 | 6.49 | 6.34 |
| December | 6.40 | 6.34 | 6.37 | 6.29 |
| January | .. | .. | 6.36 | 6.28 |

### COTTON.

Temperatures more than 100 degrees in important sections in Oklahoma and Texas and heavy buying by the South and by speculative interests carried prices to new high levels, the market closing in new high ground at some reaction from the extreme. Trading was very large at the opening. Selling was heavy for Liverpool account, and commission houses sold pretty freely on the good weather east of the Mississippi, while there was some pressure on the near positions owing to the tenders, which were estimated about 50,000. These were quickly taken out of the market, resulting in active buying, and before the end of the call the late months were several points over the close of Saturday. Mill interests were credited with buying a good deal of cotton. Trading quieted down until about midday, when excitement again developed over the temperatures in Texas, and a heavy covering movement was started. Wall Street was a large buyer, and New Orleans and Memphis were credited with buying freely. The early afternoon rush to buy was quickly over, and, with increasing offerings of contracts, prices were soon off 10 to 12 points from the extreme, the market steadying again in the last hour. Bulls claim that the situation in Oklahoma and Texas is rapidly getting worse, and damage will occur with increasing seriousness until there are general rains. East of the river the weather conditions were favorable. Cultivation has made excellent progress, and the crop is in better shape than at any time of late. The reports all emphasize the lateness of the crop, and this lateness is a factor of a good deal of importance in the price making. Large interests are said to be heavily interested on both sides. Spot people have been buyers against commitments, while the delay in the probable movement of the new crop means that these contracts absorbed as protection will be held until the new crop moves in volume sufficient to bring pressure on the market or else the South turns seller against the expected new crop movement. The uneasiness over the conditions east of the river has prevented selling the past month, and now the uneasiness over the situation in Texas and high prices demanded for early new crop shipment are apparently creating the same conditions over again as a result of the situation in the West.

Spot cotton is firm and follows the contract market up, while the demand continues good on account of the activity in the spinning trade and the constant calling for cotton on old contracts. Southern markets were quoted unchanged to ¼c higher. New York spots were quite 15c advance. Middlings, 13.40c.

COTTON PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 12.99 | 12.78 | 12.85@12.86 | 12.87 |
| August | 12.93 | 12.73 | 12.86@12.88 | 12.85 |
| September | 12.80 | 12.62 | 12.94@12.95 | 12.95 |
| October | 13.20 | 12.92 | 13.06@13.08 | 13.04 |
| November | 13.01 | 13.01 | 13.02@13.04 | 12.99 |
| December | 12.95 | 12.95 | 13.12@13.14 | 13.06 |
| January | 13.19 | 12.92 | 13.09@13.10 | 13.03 |
| February | 13.16 | 13.02 | 13.13@13.15 | 13.07 |
| March | 13.50 | 13.05 | 13.19@13.21 | 13.14 |
| May | 13.33 | 13.11 | 13.26@13.28 | 13.22 |

### COFFEE.

Coffee opened unchanged, to 6 points higher. The volume of trading during the first part was small, and prices sagged. Later weakness developed and the close was barely steady at a net loss of 6 to 15 points on total sales of 58,000 bags. The selling movement followed reports from Brazil that the carmen's strike, which interfered with the movement last week and was expected to lead to a general strike, had been settled. Weather in Brazil was again unsettled, with rain in three districts and showers in two. Havre closed unchanged to ⅛f lower; Hamburg was ¼ pfennig lower to ¼ pfennig higher, and both Rio and Santos markets were unchanged. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were firm and unchanged to 10 points higher.

Spot coffee 14¼c for Rio 7.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the week were 105,551 bags, against 50,750 bags last week, and 59,880 bags last year; of the former amount New York had 61,957 bags.

Contract prices follow:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 12.98 | 12.98 | 12.97@12.98 | 13.03 |
| August | .. | .. | 12.96@12.97 | 13.05 |
| September | 13.21 | 13.03 | 13.01@13.03 | 13.15 |
| October | .. | .. | 13.08@13.09 | 13.20 |
| November | .. | .. | 13.12@13.14 | 13.26 |
| December | 13.38 | 13.22 | 13.19@13.20 | 13.33 |
| January | .. | .. | 13.22@13.23 | 13.35 |
| February | .. | .. | 13.20@13.21 | 13.31 |
| March | 13.36 | 13.28 | 13.28@13.29 | 13.43 |
| April | .. | .. | 13.30@13.31 | 13.45 |
| May | 13.48 | 13.34 | 13.34@13.35 | 13.47 |
| June | .. | .. | 13.34@13.35 | 13.47 |

### COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extra, pound, 27@27¼c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25@25½c; thirds, 23@24½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25c; common to fair, 21½@23c; process, extras, 25c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; factory, current make, firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 21@21½c; thirds, 19½@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 19@19½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, pound, 15½c; white, 15¼@15½c; colored, average fancy, 15@15¼c; white, 15c; undergrades, 12½@14½c; Daisies, best, 15¾@16c; State, skims, specials, 13¼@12½c; choice, 10½@11½c; fair, 9@10c; undergrades, 6½@8½c; full skims, common, 3½@6½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 23@24c; extra firsts, 20@22c; firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 15@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15@16c; No. 2, 14@14½c; fair, 10@13c; fresh gathered, checks, good to fine, 11@13c; poor to fair, 7@10c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 30@31c; selected whites, good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 23@26c; Western gathered whites, 20@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@24c.

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—There was a moderate demand for refined sugar. Some refiners took orders on the basis of $5 net, less 2 per cent. for cash, for fine granulated, but the list basis was generally ten points above that figure.

The following quotations are net less discount of 2 per cent. for cash: Crystal dominoes, in cases of two-pound cartons, $8.10; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.60; Eagle tablets, $8.40; cut loaf, $5.90; crushed, $5.80; Mold A, $5.45; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $5.35; XXXX powdered, $5.25; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.20; fruit powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.10; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.30; three and one-half-pound bags, $5.35; five-pound bags, $5.30; ten-pound bags, $5.25; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $5.15; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.10; confectioners' A and No. 1, $4.95; Nos. 2 to 12, $4.90@$4.40, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.35.

Persistent weakness in European sugar markets caused weakness here yesterday, and raw sugars were offered on the basis of $4.05 for 96 test, centrifugal; $3.55 for 89 test, Muscovado, and $3.80 for 89 test, molasses sugar. Refiners were not interested on that basis. The London market for beet sugar was 1½d lower for near months, with July and August quoted at 12s 3¾d. October to December was ¾d down, and quoted at 10s 3d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market was quiet and unchanged yesterday.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans, open kettle, 37@42c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was quiet, with buyers and sellers apart. The undertone was steady, however, owing to the recent advance in wheat and complaints of rust in the Northwest.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $5.45@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.85@$4.80; Winter patents, $5.10@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.60@$4.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.30@$4.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.10@$4.25; Kansas straights, $4.65@$4.85; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.70. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $4.25@$4.40; choice to fancy, $4.45@$4.60. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $4.20. BAG-MEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.65@$1.70; coarse, $1.60@$1.65. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $24; Standard middling, $27; flour, middling, $30; Red Dog, $32; city bran, $26.50, bulk; $28.10, sacks; middling, $27.50@$33; Red Dog, $33.25; hominy, chop, $28.50@$29, bulk; $29.70@$30.90, sacks; oilmeal, $36.50, nominal.

RICE.—The market was steady under a fairly good demand. Prices were unchanged.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4¼@4¾c; fair, 4¾@4¾c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5¾c; choice, 5¾@6c; head, Japan, 4½@6c; Patna, 6@6¼c, duty paid.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at the recent decline.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.45; bulk, $4.85; standard white, cases, New York, $10.35; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.45; bulk, $5.85; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.35. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 73@74c; out-of-town raw, 72@73c; Calcutta, raw, 80c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was firm and higher in New York, in sympathy with Savannah. Tar was quiet and unchanged. Resin was firmer and prices were higher in some cases.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine barrels, 46½c. Tar, $3.50. Resin, common to good, strained, $3.55@$3.60; F, $3.65; D, $3.70; E, $3.80; F, $7.40; G, $7.45; H, $7.50; I, $7.55; K, $7.65; N, $7.70; window glass, $7.75; water white, $8.10.

To the Holders of 5% Gold Coupon Notes, Due March 1st, 1919, of the

### CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY

Under the provisions of an Indenture dated March 1st, 1909, between the above Company and the City Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned hereby gives notice that all of the outstanding 5% Gold Coupon Notes of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company dated March 1st, 1909, and issued under the above Indenture will be paid and redeemed by it on the next semi-annual interest date, i. e., September 1st, 1912, at par and accrued interest, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Interest on the above notes will cease on September 1st, 1912.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
Succeeding CITY TRUST COMPANY,
By JULIUS R. WAKEFIELD,
July 23, 1912. Vice-President.

### UNITED BOXBOARD COMPANY REORGANIZATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for paying the subscription on the capital stock has been extended to September 8, 1912, conditioned that interest on deferred installments be paid at 6% from July 10, 1912, to date of deposit.

The agreement has been amended permitting holders of stock who do not desire to pay the subscription to deposit four shares of said stock with the Union Trust Company, Chicago, and secure a Depositary's certificate exchangeable for one share of the Common Stock of the new company or any multiple thereof.

All deposits must be made on or before September 8, 1912, at 3:00 P. M.

For further information inquire of the undersigned.

CHARLES C. ADSIT, Chairman,
Rookery Bldg.,
Adams St. Entrance.
PALMER ZEPHERIN, Secretary,
1421 Harris Trust Bldg.,
Chicago.

### American Railway & Lighting Company

To the holders of the Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five per cent. Gold Bonds of American Railway & Lighting Company, secured by trust agreement dated March 1st, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 1 of Article VI. of said agreement this Company will redeem all of said outstanding Collateral Trust Bonds at 103% of the face value thereof and accrued interest on September 1st, 1912, and on or prior to that date all said bonds should be sent to THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, successor to the Trust Company of America, Trustee under the agreement securing said issue of bonds. On and after September 1st, 1912, upon deposit with the Trustee of the amount required to redeem said bonds, all interest thereon shall cease pursuant to the terms of the said trust agreement.

AMERICAN RAILWAY & LIGHTING CO.,
By J. F. STRICKLAND, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELOIT WATER WORKS COMPANY, DATED FEBRUARY 1ST, 1893:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the outstanding First Consolidated Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Beloit Water Works Company, issued under and secured by a mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1893, have been called for payment and redemption on the 1st day of August, 1912, and on and from said date the interest on the said bonds shall cease and determine, and the coupons representing such future interest shall be void and of no force or effect.

BELOIT WATER, GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Dated July 10th, 1912.

WANTED. — Investor who can control $200,000 to invest in a large second mortgage whose interest has never been delayed one day since it was issued and the earnings of the property are more than three times all charges, and value of first and second mortgage only 70 per cent. of property. To one controlling above sum can show them $80,000 profit above interest. Highest references given and required. J., box 89 Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted.—$140,000 underwriting for railroad, no agents. Suite 2,112, 140 Cedar St.

### WALL STREET INFORMATION.

Latest news of bond and stock markets, wheat and metal movements in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Prices of active and inactive securities, railroad earnings, declared dividends, authoritative articles from chief monetary centres. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

### PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 6, 1912, for Contract 79, for the construction of blow-offs from the Elmsford and Bryn Mawr steel-pipe siphons of the Catskill aqueduct. The ELMSFORD BLOW-OFF includes about 2,400 feet of concrete conduit 2½ by 3½ feet, inside diameter, and about 1,200 feet of 18 and 24 inch vitrified pipe. The BRYN MAWR BLOW-OFF includes about 5,400 feet of open channel lined with concrete, and a sub-surface headworks structure. The work is located in the town of Greenburg and the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings, can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS,
President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., July 20, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city, under the provisions of Section 3,732, R. S., U. S., at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before September 14, 1912, will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M., August 1, 1912. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 1, 1912," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.—Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York City, July 1, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1:30 o'clock P. M. August 1, 1912, and then opened, for furnishing forage and straw required at San Juan, P. R., during the period commencing October 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913. Information upon application.

M. GRAY ZALINSKI,
Depot Q. M.

### AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, July 31st, 1912,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS STATE OF N. Y., IN CHARGE OF NORTHERN BANK OF N. Y.
70 shs. Hotel Cumberland common.
70 shs. Hotel Cumberland Pref'd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Star Hygeia Ice Co.
5 shs. Yonkers Curling Association.
1 sh. N Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
$25,000 United Breweries Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., due August, 1928.
$5,000 United Breweries Co. 6% Note due Sept. 17, 1913.
$20,000 United Breweries Co. 6% Note due Sept. 17, 1914.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Con. 4½% Regstd. endorsed Bond, due 1933.
20 shs. American Brass Co.
50 shs. Guilford Dairy Lunch Co.
2,675 shs. American Linen Fibre Co. of Del.
27 shs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
$5,000 New York Water & Power Co. Consld. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1957.
5 shs. City Club Realty Co.
$5,000 Burlington, (Vt.,) Gas Light Co. 5% Bds., 1955.

To Whom It May Concern: Pursuant to the provisions of Section 17 of the banking law, notice is hereby given that twenty-five (25) shares of capital stock of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company belonging to the estate of Myer Posner; fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Morris J. Meyer; ten (10) shares of said capital stock belonging to Charles N. Taintor, and fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Samuel Weil will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of August, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on that day, by the Directors of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company, through the agency of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. CHARLES STRAUSS, Secretary.

**Chas. Shongood, Auct.,**
Will sell THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 10:30 A. M.,
THE LARGE STOCK OF
**Automobile Supplies**
C. L. WILLIAMS, RETIRING,
At 312 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
Contents of the Entire Building.
Inspection Wednesday. Catalogues Morning of Sale.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE THAT WE shall sell at public auction, through Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, at 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, 217 shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Realty Company.

Dated New York City, July 25, 1912.
By THOMPSON & BALLANTINE.


SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK—Long Island.

**Edgemere Club Hotel**
Directly on the Ocean
30 minutes from New York
European plan exclusively. A remarkable success, demonstrating the feasibility of operating a large resort hotel exclusively for the accommodation of club members, their families and guests.
'Phone 600 Far Rockaway
T. D. GREEN, Manager
also Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th Street, New York

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NOW KNOWN AS
CHATEAU BEAU RIVAGE
HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND
Music, Singing, Dancing.
E. M. BRAWNER, Prop. 'Phone 300 Huntington.

**LAKE FRONT HOTEL**
LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I.,
END OF THE MOTOR PARKWAY.
HORACE S. CHASE, Proprietor.
Under entirely new management. Newly refurnished, redecorated. Fifteen acres Lawn and Shade Trees. Directly on the water, 50 miles from New York. Garage. Unsurpassed American Plan Table. Moderate Rates. SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Croquet, Music, Dancing. Refined. Booklet.

**Sea View House**
Sag Harbor, L. I., on Peconic Bay.
J. K. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Now open. Bathing, boating, fishing, driving. All modern improvements; homelike and comfortable. Rooms single and en suite, with bath, $10 and upward. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by L. I. R. R. or N. Y. and New London boats. N. Y. Office, 12 West 44th St.

WHITE HOUSE, Beechhurst, L. I.—Beautiful location facing Sound; boating, bathing, fishing, at door; thirty-five minutes Pennsylvania Station. Telephone 1465 Flushing.

Massapequa Hotel, Massapequa, L. I. Open June 20th.
Massapequa Hotel Co., 310 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Far Rockaway, L. I.
35 minutes from Broadway.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

THE
**Catskill Mountains**
noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views, and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region, which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.
THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.
in connection with West Shore Railroad form the only all-rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region.
An illustrated Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Staten Island.

**MIDLAND BEACH**
STATEN ISLAND
*Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings*
Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

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**THE REAL COUNTRY**
**THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE**
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
7th season. 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; capacity 200; 70 acres, park and lawns; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Unsurpassed for health and picturesque surroundings. Own dairy and vegetable garden. Music, Dancing, Tennis, Euchre. Rates $3 and up. 'Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.
H. PFLANZ, Prop.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

"HAPPY DAYS" 1 Cottage on beautiful Raquette Lake, will accommodate few congenial persons at $12 per week; good board; good fishing, bathing, motor and row boats; bath in house. Charles Maurice, Proprietor, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, PARTICULARS AND BOOKLETS O. KELLOGG & SON, Elizabethtown, N. Y.
ADIRONDACKS.

NEW YORK—Orange County.

**Ramapo Inn**
IN THE RAMAPO MOUNTAINS,
¾ hour from New York City.
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
One mile south from Tuxedo Park, on the Orange Turnpike.
Phone Sloatsburg 852. WM. H. ORMES.
Rates $3.00 upwards. Erie R. R.

NEW YORK—New York City.

**In the Country—in New York City.**
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or subway in 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CLOISTERS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Sta. Kingsbridge 138.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

LAKEWOOD FARM, Hotel and cottages.—Open June to October; highest elevation in Sullivan County; magnificent scenery, private lake, bass fishing; excellent cuisine; special June and September terms. Booklet and rates on application.
ARNEY B. SHAVER, Mgr., Roscoe, N. Y.

WEST VIRGINIA.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

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*A delightful "breathing place," with every form of recreation at your command—and only 45 minutes from Broadway!*
AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.
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Also: "The Sagamore" on Lake George.

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Best Moderate-Rate Hotel
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And fireproof annex, Tennessee Ave., near Beach; central, new throughout; capacity, 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates. E. B. LUDY, M. D.

HOTEL
**RUDOLF**
Ocean front; every appointment for comfort and luxury; sea water in all baths; no charge for use of baths; American and European. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.; JOEL HILLMAN, Pres.

**GRAND ATLANTIC**
Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity 500. Write for booklet. COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Props.

**FRONTENAC** Kentucky Ave., 100 yds. from Beach. As good as the best. Cap. 250; new, homelike, elevator, large, cool, ocean view rooms, baths, phones, excellent table, white service, metal beds. Special rates, $8 up weekly, $1.50 up daily. Sat. to Mon. $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$13.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

**HOTEL STANLEY**
South Carolina Ave., near Beach. Extensively improved and refurnished. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Capacity 300. Booklet.
J. A. MILLER, Prop., formerly Hotel Lamborn.

**HOTEL DENNIS,**
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean front; always open.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

**Marlborough-Blenheim**
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

**THE CALVERT**
Virginia Av., near Beach. All outside rooms. Private baths. Homelike and comfortable; excellent table. Moderate rates. E. H. LUNDY.

MILLER COTTAGE 9 to 15 N. Georgia Ave. Capacity 250; noted for its table; $1.25 up daily; $7 and $8 up weekly. Established 33 years. Emerson Croushamel.

NORTH-HURST Ocean End 3d Av. Capacity 150. Own products. Ideal location. W. T. North.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

**THE BRISTOL-BELVEDERE**
Direct ocean front. Fourth and Ocean Avs. Spacious verandas; elevator to street; capacity, 400; orchestra. Banta & Hilyard.

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NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

**The NEW MONMOUTH**
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Automobiling, riding, driving, tennis, golf, canoeing, sea bathing, sailing, fishing.
275 ROOMS. 200 BATHS.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Monmouth Beach.

**MONMOUTH BEACH INN**
Monmouth Beach, N. J.
Annex on ocean front. Cottages. Luxurious pool and ocean bathing. MONMOUTH BEACH CLUB HOUSE CO., 20 West 34th St., New York, Room 38. Telephone, 379—G

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Operator Buys Loft Plot in Twenty-fifth Street—West Side Flats Sold—Deal in Watts Street—Watson Tract Activity in Bronx Shown by Apartment Sale.

One of the few sales of interest in a realty market yesterday was that of the 25-foot plot at 11 West Twenty-fifth Street, between the Townsend Building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, and the Trinity Chapel plot to the east. It was purchased from Mrs. Georgia R. Snelling by Benjamin Barnett, who has been identified with several loft and apartment house operations in different parts of the city. The plot is now occupied by an old four-story dwelling, and it will shortly be improved by the new owner with a commercial structure.

**West Side Flats Sold.**

The five-story flat at 312 West 117th Street, on plot 26.3 by 100.11, between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues, has been sold by Jacob Rosenbaum for Harry Siegel to Hirschfield & Liebhoff.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold through Moore, Schutte & Company, 420 West 146th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 37.6 by 100, between St. Nicholas and Convent Avenues. The sellers purchased the property two months ago.

**Tenant Buys Watts Street Loft.**

The old four-story loft at 44 Watts Street, on lot 21 by 80, between Hudson and Varick Streets, has been sold by Mrs. Carrie R. Frants of Wilmington, Del., to the tenant.

**Sale in Dyckman Section.**

Duff & Brown Company have sold for Frederick S. Brinkman to a client, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling, on plot 157 by 99, on the northeast corner of Prescott Avenue and Bolton Road.

**New Company Takes Sixth Avenue Lease.**

A long term lease has just been taken by the Mahler Company, a newly organized concern, of the four-story commercial building on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, lately occupied by the department store of Mahler Brothers, who own this property. The new company has purchased the name of Mahler from the former owners, and will open a store for women's wear. The building covers a plot, 49.5 by 100, and the yearly rental is said to be about $40,000. The new company will make extensive alterations.

**$16,500,000 in Two Mortgages.**

Two large mortgages, one of $10,000,000, given by the Ward Baking Company, and the other of $6,500,000, given by the American Ice Company on its properties in this and other cities, to cover a gold bond issue, were recorded yesterday. The latter was given to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Guaranteeing Annuities of Philadelphia, and is due Aug. 1, 1942, at 6 per cent. $3,000,000 of the mortgage has been advanced. Among the city properties are 501 to 518 East Ninety-first Street, 630 to 688 West Forty-third Street, 422 to 442 East Fifty-second Street, wharfage property near Rivington Street, and 574 and 576 130th Street.

The Ward Baking Company mortgage has been given to the Empire Trust Company, as trustees, and is due in 1937, at 6 per cent. $4,000,000 of the total has been advanced. The properties include the easterly half of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets to the river, and various Bronx and Brooklyn parcels.

**Bronx Sale in Watson Tract.**

The Bronx furnished an interesting deal yesterday in the sale by the American Real Estate Company of a new apartment house in the Watson property recently opened for improvement by the selling company, and which lies just to the north of the large apartment house Hunts Point section. The building sold is not yet finished. It is on Boynton Avenue, north of Westchester Avenue, and is one of nine five-story apartments now under construction, four of which are on Westchester Avenue.

In addition to these there are five five-story houses being constructed on the east side of Wheeler Avenue by James F. Meehan; five five-story houses on the west side of Wheeler Avenue, by the Mercury Realty Company; five five-story houses on the east side of Evergreen Avenue, by the Kew Construction Company, and five five-story houses on the west side of Elder Avenue, by the Winnie Construction Company, together with one five-story house on the corner of Westchester Avenue and Elder Avenue.

A. N. Gitterman was the broker in the transaction.

**Brooklyn.**

The Kings & Westchester Land Company has sold to a client for investment the Kinko duplex house, 626 Third Street, in their Prospect Park group of buildings.

Recent sales by the O. E. Larson Company include 771 Fifty-fifth Street, for E. Larson; southwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, a dwelling, on lot 20 by 80, for the Embee Construction Corporation; 488 Sixtieth Street, a two-story flat, for A. Rorvig; northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, a three-story building on lot 20 by 70, for H. Bahrenburg, and 639 Fifty-second Street, a two-story dwelling, lot 20 by 100, for Charles Walsh.

**Deal in Mount Kisco.**

Julia Beverley Higgens has sold for John Dowd his country estate on Croton Lake Road, Mount Kisco, N. Y., consisting of twenty-nine acres, dwelling and buildings, to Mrs. Richard Lawrence of New York. She has also leased Charles Gregory's house, corner of West Main and Marion Streets, Mount Kisco, to W. H. Helbig of New York.

**Staten Island.**

A plot, 88 by 439, on Harbor Road, near Washington Avenue, Mariner's Harbor, has been sold by Samuel Ginsberg for Lawrence Steers to Harry Kopp.

**Commercial Leases.**

Alexander J. Roux & Co. have leased to the Beattie Manufacturing Company the first loft at 133 Fifth Avenue, on the southeast corner of Twentieth Street.

The store and basement at 39 to 47 West Nineteenth Street, about 20,000 square feet, has been leased by Max Mandel, a wholesale lace importer, who has been in the old downtown district for many years. Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., were the brokers.

Armour & Co. of Chicago have taken over the lease of G. H. Hammond & Co., covering the upper part of the buildings on the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, and are negotiating with the Duross Company for a lease of the upper part of 50 and 52 Tenth Avenue, owned by Conron Brothers.

The Junction Realty Company has leased for a term of ten years the store in 1914 Broadway to James and Nora Ryan for a café.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased to the Irving Press the Fifth Avenue front of the third floor in the Silo building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and also in the same building to Davis & Carlson the Fifth Avenue front on the fifth floor.

**$2,825,000 on Mortgage Loans.**

William A. White & Sons have recently placed the following loans for the 440 Fourth Avenue Company, $600,000, on the new sixteen-story building at the southwest corner of Thirtieth Street and Fourth Avenue; for M. Aronson, $40,000, on the southeast corner of Clinton and Monroe Streets, a six-story tenement; for A. H. E. Grannis, $75,000, on 304 West Ninety-ninth Street, a seven-story apartment; for the Alston Company, $125,000, on 153-159 West Fifteenth Street, seven-story lofts; for the Plymouth Realty Company, $80,000, on 257 and 259 West Thirty-eighth Street, a ten-story hotel; for E. S. McVickar, $30,000, on 112 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling; for the Sauer Realty Company, $85,000, on 521 and 523 West 122d Street, a six-story apartment; for Charles E. Hoffman, $200,000, on 30 and 32 West Twenty-first Street, twelve-story lofts; for T. J. Mooney, $60,000, on 403 to 407 East Twenty-third Street; for Lulu Quigg, $65,000 on 1,105 and 1,107 Amsterdam Avenue; for A. Klenk, $42,000, on 805 and 807 Lexington Avenue; for Baker, Carver & Morrell, $100,000, on the southwest corner of Water Street and Coenties Slip, an eight-story building; for R. H. Canalizo, $45,000, on the northeast corner of Seventy-first Street and Lexington Avenue; for the Lower Manhattan Realty Company, $270,000, on the block front on Broad Street, from Pearl to Water; for S. Moll, $61,500, on 118 to 122 West 139th Street, for R. Doctor, $150,000, on the southwest corner of 140th Street and Seventh Avenue, and for the 11 East Sixty-eighth Street Company, a loan of $800,000, on the northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, a total of $2,825,000.

**Marquand Apartment Contract.**

The contract for erecting the ten-story apartment on the site of the Marquand residences, on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, has been awarded to the Thompson-Starrett Company. The plot to be improved is 100.5 by 120, the owning company being known as the 11 East Sixty-eighth Street Company, headed by the architect, Herbert Lucas, who is the architect of the new building. The land was acquired a short time ago, and the three residences on the corner are being torn down. With the land the operation will represent an investment of about $1,200,000.

**Staten Island Court House.**

Mayor Gaynor has approved of the site selected for the new Court House in the County of Richmond, and the Corporation Counsel is authorized to institute condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the land. The site is north of the Borough Hall in the block bounded by Stuyvesant Place, De Kalb Avenue, Jay Street, and South Street. Carrere & Hastings are drawing the plans.

**Results at Auction.**

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

110th St, 170 East, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, six-story brick tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emma Pawel. $26,154.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new buildings in either Manhattan or the Bronx yesterday. The following plan for alterations was filed in Manhattan:

26th St, s s, 216 East, to a four-story loft building; Aitken Son & Co., Inc., 878 Broadway, owner; Robert W. Gardner, 122 West 29th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, 36.4 ft s of 180th St, 16.2x100; La Fontaine Av, e s, 52.6 ft s of 180th St, 15.11x100; Charles H. Miller and another, trustees; James E. Miller et al., will of Jane E. Miller to Edward R. Koch, 655 East 158th St, trustee for James E. Miller et al., will of Jane M. Miller, 1-3 part, July 25; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $1

LOTS 225 to 228, sec. 8, block 2,250, Map 228 or 1,099; Charles A. Flurl to John Whalen, 439 West 155th St; Frank J. Bergen, 1,330 St. Nicholas Av; Michael J. Martin, 161 West 231st St, and William Rawling, 260 Riverside Drive, B. & S., all liens, July 8; address, 1,334 St. Nicholas Av.....$1

MOTT ST, 277, w s, 20x half block; Assunta Palmieri to Luigi Soviero, 171 Mott St, (mtg $10,000,) July 24; attorneys, Palmieri & W., 61 Park Row .....$1

PARK AV, 1,230, w s, 25.2x100; Ettie Elias to Bernard A. Ottenberg, 495 West End Av, (mtg $27,000,) July 29; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 152d St, runs e 140x99.11x w— to Drive xn— to beginning; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to Sylvester L. Benz, 1,166 Aqueduct Av, (mtgs $250,000,) all liens, July 24; attorneys, Steinberg, J. & P., 309 Broadway.....$5,000

ST NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 176th St, 99.11x100; St Nicholas Av, s e corner of 177th St, 99.11x100; Houston St, s w corner of Wooster St, 50x95; The Fluri Construction Co to John Whalen, 455 West 155th St; Frank J. Began, 1,330 St Nicholas Av; Michael J Martin, 161 West 231st St, and William Rawling, 260 Riverside Drive, B. & S., all liens, July 8; Charles A. Fluri, 1,334 St Nicholas Av.....$1

WEST END AV, 877, w s, 20x79.3; H. B. Wesselman to Emil W. Klappert, 873 West End Av, ½ part, all liens, Sept. 5, 1911; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St..$100

WEST END AV, 879, s w corner of 103d St, 20.11x79.3; Emil W. Klappert to H. B. Wesselman, 875 West End Av, ½ part, all liens, May 12, 1910; attorney, same.....$100

4TH AV, e s, 48.7 ft s of 11th St, 17.2x50; Thomas H. Morris to Francis A. Morris, 552 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, E. & S., July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .....$1

5TH AV, 1,440, n w corner of 117th St, 25.11x100; Annie C. and William Grant to Cascade Realty and Construction Co., 600 West 150th St, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

24TH ST, 407 East, n s, 25x98.9; (re-mortgage;) Hugo Gutfreund to Clarence Realty and Construction Co., 206 Broadway, quitclaim, July 25; attorney, A. C. Streitwolf, 165 Broadway .....$1

24TH ST, 407 East, n s, 25x98.9; Clarence Realty and Construction Co. to Vigilant Land and Security Co., 150 Nassau St, all liens, July 26; attorney, A. C. Streitwolf, 165 Broadway .....$1

46TH ST, 107 West, n s, 25x100.5x irregular, mtg $36,000; 44th St, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, mtg $20,000; Libman Contracting Co to William Grossman, 229 West 97th St, ½ part, July 29; attorney, Alfred J. Wolff, 115 Broadway.....$1

57TH ST, 142 West, s s, 20x100, with all title to strip 20x0.8 in rear; The Co-operative Building Construction Co. to Frederic C. Culver, 135 East 66th St, and Granville Whittlesey, 130 East 67th St, (mtg $45,000,) Feb. 24; attorneys, Culver & W., 25 Broad St.....$1

61ST ST, 170 East, s s, 20x75.5, (foreclosure July 24;) John C. Gulick, referee, to Henry C. Tunnbower, 1,823 Benango St, Philadelphia, Penn., (mtg $12,000,) July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$4,000

74TH ST, 159 East, n s, 16.11x102.2; Edward S. Burtis to Russell Estate, Inc., 76 William St, correction deed, July 10; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$1

78TH ST, 160 East, s s, 18.9x102.2; William G. McKnight to Ellis L. McKnight, 160 East 78th St, July 18; attorney, N. Mann, 5 Nassau St.$1

88TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Otto J. Kalt to Emanuele Trotta, 1,445 60th St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 25; address 29 Broadway .....$1

90TH ST, 58 West, s s, 18.9x100.8; A. M. Graff to Isaac P. Graff, 40 West 93d St, mtg $16,000, May 29; address, 346 Broadway...$1

103D ST, 304 West, s s, 20x100.11; Frederick G. Diefenbach to Emil W. Klappert, 873 West End Av, all liens, June 30, 1910; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St..$100

103D ST, 302 West, s s, 20x100; Fred. Alexander to Emil W. Klappert, 873 West End Av, all liens, July 15, 1910; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Emil W. Klappert to H. B. Wesselman, ½ part, all liens, July 15, 1910; attorneys, same.....$100

110TH ST, 170 East, s s, 25x100.11; Samuel D. Levy, referee, to Emma Pawel, 452 Fort Washington Av, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, July 2; attorney, Jacob Pawel, 271 Broadway..$100

125TH ST, 31 West, n s, 20x99.11; Anne C. and William Grant to Cascade Realty and Construction Co., 600 West 150th St, (mtg $20,000,) July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

188TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x94.11; Charles A. Flurl to John Whalen, 458 West 155th St; Frank J. Belgen, 1,330 St. Nicholas Av; Michael J. Martin, 161 West 231st St, and William Rawling, 260 Riverside Drive, B. & S., all liens, July 5; address, 1,334 St. Nicholas Av.....$1

**Bronx.**

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Pauline Cahn to Charles Lehnhoff, 222 East 178th St, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .....$100

KELLY ST, n w s, 73 ft s w of Intervale Av, 66.8x100; Samuel Epstein to Henry Hornstein, 784 Kelly St, July 24; (mtg $39,000;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & S., 73 Nassau St.....$100

LOT 282, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Adam Wiener to Reid Realty Corporation, 359 Canal St, July 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....$1,700

All the following same date and same attorney:

LOTS 543 and 544; same to same.....$2,600
LOTS 23 and 26; same to same.....$4,000
LOT 105; same to same .....$5,000
LOT 119; same to same .....$1,850
LOTS 159 to 161; same to same.....$7,550
LOT 410; same to same .....$1,050
LOTS 270 and 271; same to same.....$4,000
LOT 107; same to same .....$2,550
LOTS 487 and 488; same to same.....$2,800
LOTS 86 and 87; same to same .....$2,700
LOTS 198 and 199; same to same.....$3,700
LOT 182; same to same.....$2,350
LOT 502; same to same .....$2,000
LOT 363; same to same.....$3,800
LOT 551; same to same.....$2,200
LOT 404; same to same .....$1,500
LOT 631; same to Walter P. Havens, Farmingdale, N. J.....$950
LOTS 482 and 483; same to Arthur Watson, South Nyack, N. Y.....$3,500
LOTS 566 to 568; same to Annie E. Burrows, 350 West 19th St.....$3,200
LOTS 570 to 572; same to Charles E. Halback, 2,861 Bainbridge Av.....$3,000
LOT 391; same to Michael Arra, 202 East 114th St .....$1,000
LOT 241; same to Joseph S. Varley, 1,458 Madison Av .....$1,350
LOTS 152 and 153; same to Charles C. Reiley and another, 27 Cedar St.....$5,400
LOTS 264 to 267; same to Spencer Aldrich, 29 Broadway .....$9,200
LOT 359; same to Edna Abrahams, 180 Broadway .....$1,150
LOTS 506 to 509; same to Mary A. Amsler, 281 8th Av.....$8,200
LOT 178; same to Mabel M. Pfaff, 418 West 124th St .....$2,700
LOTS 169 and 170; same to Adam Kritzman, Hudson, N. Y.....$8,450
LOT 354; same to Belle Salomon, 445 West 159d St .....$1,150
LOTS 552 to 557; same to Charles G. Bluth, 868 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn.....$1,540
LOT 104; same to Frank L. Hilton, Jersey City, N. J.....$4,500
LOT 398; same to Mary Banks, Newark, N. J. .....$850
LOT 311; same to Natalie Brunner, 476 East 149th St.....$1,200
LOT 92; same to Anna Pfeifer, 306 West 91st St .....$1,700
LOTS 51 to 56; same to Fordcraw Co., 38 West 26th St .....$10,700
LOT 450; same to John J. Newlands, 143 West 45th St .....$1,900
LOT 220, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Arthur Hempe to Fortunato Tassone, 887 Broome St, July 27; attorney, Charles H. Baeahler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100
LOT 193, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park; Elda E. Shaffer to Baxter-Howell Building Co., 120 Westchester Square, July 1; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square.$100
LOT 89, map of Jacksonville property; Henry A. Garrison to Daniel Shevland, 31 Madison St, July 27; attorney, William A. Keating, 261 Broadway .....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Daniel Shevland to Henry A. Garrison, 4,321 Richardson Av, July 27; same atorney .....$1
LOTS 9 and 16, map of B. F. Horton, City Island; Nicholas A. Horton to Edna M. Horton, 173 Horton St, City Island, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Edna M. Horton to Nicholas A. Horton, 173 Horton St, City Island, July 25; attorney, same.....$100
PARKER AV, e s, 237.8 ft n of Castle Hill Av, 50x100; Johanna Schlosser to Eleanor J. Fowler, 2,856 Prospect Av, July 24, (mtg $1,100;) attorney, W. J. Fowler, 10 West 60th St.....$100
PARKER ST, Lot 12, Block D, map of Dore Lyon; Seewacha Construction Co, to Baxter-Howell Building Co., 2,283 Westchester Av, July 1; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square .....$100
PROSPECT AV, e s, 562.6 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x98.4; Jennie F. Page to Johanna Schlosser, 44 West 83d St, July 24, (mtg $6,250;) attorney, Wm. Loeb, 1,296 Intervale Av...$100
SAME PROPERTY; Johanna Schlosser to Pauline Muller, 1,088 Boston Road, July 24, (mtg $6,250;) attorney, S. Muller, 263 5th Av .....$100
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 147th St, 25x 99.4; William L. Cahn to Ernest Stettler, 481 St. Ann's Av, July 15, (mtg $31,800;) address, 549 Pearl St.....Omitted
THOMAS ST, n w s, 190.10 ft s w of Public St., runs s w 287.10x n w 288.8x e s 18.3; Lots 23 and 24, map of Bourne property, Westchester; Helen A. Pultz to Baisley & Watson, Inc., 2,614 Aqueduct Av, July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway .....$100
TRINITY AV, e s, 177.5 ft n of 163d St, 18.9x99; Therese P. M. Zeeck to Patrick J. Reville, 1,054 Trinity Av, July 27, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 51.5 ft w of Hammond Av, —x—; Baxter-Howell Building Co. to Seewacha Construction Co., 120 Westchester Square, July 1, (mtg $5,200;) attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square....$100

**RECORDED MORTGAGES.**

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

**Manhattan.**

GOERCK ST, 100, e s, 25x98.10; Max Goldstein, executor, to Jeanette Goldstein, 629 West 135th St, July 24, prior mtg $21,000, installment, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Simon & W., 189 Montague St, Brooklyn .....$4,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 76.8x55.6; Isidor Friedlander to Edward Friedlander, 1,855 7th Av, July 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cohen & S., 61 Park Row. $10,000
4TH ST, 273 West, 18.3x50; Emeline E. Tyner to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, July 29, due as per bond; attorney, B. A. Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$3,300
4TH ST, 281 West, 17.2x50; Francis A. Norris to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 29, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway .....$5,000
12TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20.11x103.3; Joseph E. Phillips and another to Chelsea Realty Co, 135 Broadway, July 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway .....$4,000
20TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 50x98.9; Helene B. Kranich to Elvira Walton, Bellport, L. I., July 27, due as per bond; attorneys, Studin & L., 65 Liberty St.....$5,000
54TH ST, s s, 469 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 200.10 ft, thence s parallel with 1st Av, 20x99.11; Anne C. and William Grant to Cascade Realty and Construction Co., 600 West 150th St, (mtg $20,000,) July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
188TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x94.11; Charles A. Flurl to John Whalen, 458 West 155th St; Frank J. Belgen, 1,330 St. Nicholas Av; Michael J. Martin, 161 West 231st St, and William Rawling, 260 Riverside Drive, B. & S., all liens, July 5; address, 1,334 St. Nicholas Av.....$1

LOT 552; Charles G. Bluth to Adam Wiener, referee, 348 Central Park West, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$1,500
LOT 338; Mary Banks to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$550
LOT 241; James S. Varley to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$877
LOT 311; Natalie Brunner to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$900
LOT 450; John J. Newlands to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$1,140
LOT 353; Edna Abrahams to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$862
LOT 641; Walter P. Havens to same, 2 years, 5½ p. c.....$712
LOT 552; Charles G. Bluth to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$1,575
LOT 557; same to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.$2,700
LOT 556; same to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.$2,700
LOT 554; same to same; 3 years, 5½ p. c.$1,575
LOT 553; same to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.$1,500
LOT 483; Arthur Watson to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$975
LOT 354; Belle Salmon to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$862
LOT 204; Spencer Aldrich to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$150
LOTS 265 to 267; same to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$4,387
LOTS 506 to 508; Margaret Amsler to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$4,275
LOT 509; same to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.$1,875
LOT 482; Arthur Watson to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$1,800
LOT 410; Reid Realty Corporation to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$832
LOT 551; same to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.$1,480
LOTS 543 and 544; same to same, 3 years, 4½ p. .....$1,690
LOT 404; same to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c....$975
LOT 363; same to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.$2,145
LOT 302; same to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.$1,800
LOTS 487 and 488; same to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$1,820
LOTS 270 and 271; same to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$2,600
PROSPECT AV, e s, 562.6 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x98.4; Pauline Muller to Johanna Schlosser, 44 West 83d St, July 24, due as per bond; attorney, William Loeb, 1,296 Intervale Av. .....$700
ROGERS PL, 864, e s, 26x90; Friedrich Heins to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 22, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway .....$3,000

**RECORDED LEASES.**

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,121 to 1,125, ground floor; John J. Johnson to Morris Goslin and another, 410 West 115th St, 18 10-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1912; attorney, Samuel Goldberg, 99 Nassau St.....$4,800
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,676 to 1,680, ground floor and basement; Louis K. Ungrich and another, individually and executor, to Corn Exchange Bank, 11 William St, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; address, 11 William St.....$5,250
2D AV, 976, store and basement; William Strohrmann to Gesella Hoffmann, 976 2d Av, 3 years, from July 1, 1912; attorney, William Scherrer, 929 2d Av.....$660
22D ST, 363 West, the land; Kath. T. Moore to Mary K. Bernstrom, Westwood, N. J., 21 years, from April 1, 1913; attorneys, Spencer, O. & W., 27 William St.....$488
22D ST, 351 West, the land; Kath. T. Moore to Juliet E. Kindlund, 462 Convent Av, 21 years, from April 1, 1913; attorneys, same.$400
22D ST, 368 West, the land; Kath. T. Moore to Juliet E. Kindlund, 462 Convent Av, 21 years, from April 1, 1913; attorneys, same.$400

**MECHANICS' LIENS.**

AUDUBON AV, 882; Philip Gold against A. Holmen, owner and contractor.....$335
MORRIS PARK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 100x100; Bronx Sash and Door Co. against New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Co., owner; Snare & Trieste Co., contractors. $15
FULTON AV, 1,473 to 1,477; Frank Scolaro against Bethel Construction Co., owner and contractor; Morris Frankel, contractor.$300
LUDLOW ST, 96; Harry B. Senft against Charles Karg, owner; Pasquall Scalfaro, contractor .....$33
PIKE ST, 49 and 51; Leonard Keil, Inc., against Morris Levy, owner and contractor. $48
VERMILYEA AV, e s, 100 ft n of Emerson St, 106x100; M. Altieri & Sons against Allen Construction Co., owner and contractor..$800

**SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.**

ROEBLING AV, n s, 100 ft w of Mayflower Av, 75x100; Patrick J. Twomey against Ellen Ward and others, July 25, 1912.....$1,230

**Lis Pendens.**

BATHGATE AV, e s, 154.8 ft s of 187th St, 25x90; Rosa Schlessner against Bridget Cantwell and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, E. Jacobs.
LEXINGTON AV, 1,892; Fred Schoen, administrator, against Alexander Schmidt and others, (action to cancel deed;) attorney, J. J. Popper.
PELHAM AV, s s, 161 ft e of Arthur Av, 50.11x98.5, Marie L. Collins, administratrix, against Timothy Mahoney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mullan.
5TH AV, 2,123; Mary Geraghty against Frederick W. Edelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Slevin.
143D ST, 107 and 109 West; Helen Fuld against Emblem Realty Co and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.
242D S, s s, 160 ft s of Katonah Av, 175x100; 242d St, n s, 95 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 242.6x175.2x irregular; 238th St, n s, 175 ft e of Katonah Av. Lots 9 to 12 map of Duke Manor, and other property in Westchester County; Herman Heidelberg against Bronx Heights Land Co, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Davidson.

**MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.**

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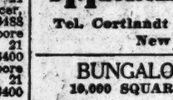

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## COURT CALENDARS.

### STATE.

**New York County.**

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions. 1—Riley v. Preston. 2—N. Amer. Realization Co. v. State Sav Bank. 3—Weinstock v. Mandel. 4—Poughkeepsie Sav Bank v. Colwell. 5—Raskin v. Berger. 6—Winkle v. Winkler. 7—Columbian Concrete Steel Bar Co v. City of N Y. 8—Matter of Hawson (Pain Mfg Co.) 9—Bloch v. Well. 10—Salomon v. Parrall Co. 11—Youngs v. Goodman. 12—Matter of American Surety Co. 13—Gladman v. McDonald. 14—Weiser v. Edelstein. 15—Hedderich v. Whale Creek Iron Works. 16—Smolinsky v. Smolinsky. 17—Sperry & Hutchinson Co v. Korets. 18—Matter of Faulding. 19—Ideal Novelty & Toy Co v. Hermani. 20—Kasek v. Rawitch. 21—Spellman v. Terminal Warehouse Co. 22—Catalano v. Catalano. 23—Matter of O'Meara (Mapwell.) 24—Am Savings Bank v. Mertitt. 25—Am Savings Bank v. Wallas. 26—Donovan v. Donovan. 27—City of N Y v. Noble. 28—Same v. same. 29—Hauser v. Hauser. 30—Matter of Hidden (Webb.) 31—Deal v. Lester. 32—Matter of Murphy (Glebe Av.) 33—Brody & Co v. Hochstadter. 34—Nohn v. Wolf. 35—Matter of Gray. 36—Levine v. Tedder. 37—Matter of Creston Av (Steinmuller.) 38—Seibert v. Furlong Tompkins Co. 39—Enright v. Hochsoher. 40—Schuyler v. Hocking Valley Products Co. 41—Same v. same. 42—Leonard v. Montague. 43—Orowitz v. Orowitz. 44—Gottehrer v. Gottehrer. 45—Miller v. Nichols. 46—Mahler v. Mahler. 47—Jenna v. Towbin. 48—Winkler, Sr. v. Manstone. 49—Gallagher v. Hayward. 50—Van Boskerck v. same. 51—Forst v. Lyons. 52—Trott v. Trott. 53—Coccoli v. Strasbourger. 54—Hauser v. Hauser. 55—Hoffman v. Van Pelt. 56—Same v. Burt. 57—Anderson v. Geier. 58—Matter of Oshrin. 59—Seligman v. Seligman. 60—Matter of Clean. 61—Diebold Safe and Lock Co v. Silverstein. 62—Matter of Benson Av. 63—Ludlam v. Ludlam. 64—Broadway Sav Inst v. Price. 65—Matter of Brower (Keating.) 66—Rohr v. Rohr. 67—Van Vechten v. Van Vechten. 68—Matter of Quill. 69—Dunn Roussett v. Cuddy. 70—Rosenzweig v. Rosenzweig. 71—Matter of West Farms Road. 72—Stern v. Carl Laemle Music Co. 73—Blankenstein v. Davis. 74—Schultze, Jr, v. Schultze. 75—Geffert v. Musical America Co. 76—Same v. same. 77—Same v. same. 78—Same v. Musical Courier Co. 79—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 80—Finkelman v. Freres. 81—Prichaf v. Herman. 82—Robert v. Bedell. 83—Wahls v. Guggenheim. 84—Niagara Life Ins Co v. Lesser. 85—Finlay v. Kane. 86—Thompson v. Thompson. 87—La Magna v. Parisi. 88—Dowd v. Obernsdorf.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Samuel S Vinitz, Ann E Schneider, Sarah Moore, Frederick Philip E Kamholz, John W Vant, Lilly Wolborst, Hyman Wolborst, Frederick C Brauer, Jr, Moses J Lichtenberg, Harriet F Harding, Alexander McDonald, Hannschen Schiff, William Edwin Allen, Lillie Petrie, Martha Stenger, Antonio Lizzo, Phebe Pearsall, Albert Diosy, Rosey Ross, Paul Westphal, Mary A Peters, Olga Berger, Vincenzo Biondo, Tito Cassazza, John Mazzetti, Carolina Cassazza, Sarah Feldstein, Bernet Gorovoy, Samuel Krantor, Henrietta Davis, Ethel Toomath, Robert Toomath, Andrew Toomath, Bridget Scallon, Robert Murray, Marie E Burbridge, Sophia F Scheu, William H Barnes, Harry Heller, Meyer Kaplan, Vincenzo Ballantoni, Peter Rice, Margie J Thompson, George Fischer, Connorton W Crahan, Ivan Zelezoff, Henry Nixon, John Kelly, Nils E Landin, Henry J Geary, Mary Lawrence, Aurel Werner, Gabriella Werner, Francis Harren, Francesco Marino, Ignazio Senadra, Philip Sinclair, Rebecca B Glass, Annie M Martin, Simon Lichter, Sigmund Hirsch, Eugene W Guindon, Bridget Scallon, Mary A Scallon, Antonio Lizzo, Mary A Falvey, Albert Klauber, John H Farrell, Jacob Roth, Alexander S Forrest, Catherine Carroll, Mary B de Medici, James Y Dunn, Emma Anderstrom, David Quigley, Julia Leibholz, Douglas Gordon, Douglas Gordon, Imogene T Parmalee, Mary W Kemble, Frederic Bonner, Margaret T Van Nest, Emily A Thorn, Margaret Moran, Louis Arons, Henry Weller, Frank L Doelger, Bernhard P Kumm, Giovanna Repetto, Ernest Thalman, Mary A Manley, Philip Bernstein, George J Hamilton, Frank L Carpenter, John Long, Bradford A Bullock, Patrick McQuade, Henriette Wurzburg, Gustav Jacob Schmid, James G Taylor, Ignatz Frankenstein, Patrick Walsh, Albert Rawald, Mayer S Aschheim, John Carl, Mary Reddy, Edward P Little, Florence A Little, Mary A Little, Gertrude Little, Jennie McCormack, Carl Roffman, Magdalena Muller, Sarah Delaney, Henry Moses, Martha Agnes Tormey, Robert Burns, Robert Burns, Mary A S Burns, Bridget Downes, Thomas F Clark, Thomas E Brady, John O'Sullivan, Rose Weldon, Margaret Forster, Mary Curley, Julius Fleischhauer, William C. Eglesten, Giuseppe Lauricella, Giovanni di Ciancia, Frank Ciccone, Innocenzo Ferrero, Antonio Lauro, James Martain, James Leavy, Maria Schwartkamp, Mary W Kemble, Dennis L O'Brien, James D Dunlap, Joseph Otis Minott, Mary Maghee, Herrman Schiffer, Charles W Waite, James Nelson, Rebecca T Mathewe, Edward F Donahue, Elizabeth Fogerty, Charles T Yerkes, Elizabeth Blume, William Henry Beadleston, Charlotte L Grant, John Ellis, Catherine Gartz Robin, Harry Spencer Cram, Marie O Simis, John W Ellis, John Ryan, John Carl, Giovanno Raffo, Bernard G Amend, Louis Antoine Phocion Rossolin, Bridget Quinn, Sarah M Newton, Frances A Marsh, Ellen Grattan, Adele D Miller, Morris H Hayman, Julius E French, Mary E McGowan, Patrick Cosgrove, Arthur Leslie Stuart, Selma Altman, Petition for Probate—Margaret J Clayton, Charles Hagar, Christ Oberst, Thomas F Meagher, Dora Rosenshine, George W Waring, Mary Ott, Rosa Herzog, Sarah A Borwick.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

**Receivers Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. August W Mehler v. Richard J Donovan—Albert Sanders. Lawyers Mtg Co v. Minnie Finkelstein—Lester S Kafer. Helen Fuld v. Emblem Realty Co—Charles Berlin. Marie L Collins v. Timothy Mahoney—Albert Sanders. Agnes M Scoville v. Samuel Sosinsky—Albert Sanders.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J. Joe Bloom v. Isidor Zimmerman—Gates Hamburger. Louis Oppenheim v. Wolf Sussman—Peter McElligott. Charles A Wilson v. Isaac Kupler—Louis Burgess. Philip Halfern v. David Cornfield—Leon Laski.

**Referees Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Hall v. Born—John H Judge. Kiraify v. Patton—Charles L Cohn. Farmers' L & T Co v. Hopkins—Louis B Hasbrouck.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Guardian Trust Co v. Black—Richard H Clark, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J. Birmingham v. Windsor Trust Co—William C Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Wright Co v. Aero Corp—Joseph T Ryan.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J. Davidson v. Unger—Philip J Dunn. Levy v. Lawrence—Frederick F Neuman.

**Kings County.**

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. Motions. 1—Matter of Stanley Av. 2—Bennett and another v. Pease and another. 3—City of New York v. Alvin Const Co. 4—F. Giddeo v. Robert Gair Co. 5—R. Giddeo v. Robert Gair Co. 6—Ullman v. Ullman. 7—Mendell v. D'Esteric. 8—The Robert Graves Co. v. Raymond. 9—Tresback v. Tresback. 10—People ex rel Wenz. 11—Blair v. Baunch & Link. 12—Blair v. Baunch & Fleugel. 13—Blair v. Beuther and another. 14—Smith v. R. Co. 16—Alice Connell v. Brooklyn H. R. R. Co. 17—Driscoll v. Brooklyn H. R. R. Co. 18—Heiner v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 19—Matter of 81st St. (Eames.) 20—Matter of Montgomery St. (Harwood.) 21—Matter of Barbey St. (Carly.) 22—Spero v. Amadeo. 23—Martin Willis v. Johnstown & Cloversville R. Co. 24—Lillian Willis v. Johnstown & Cloversville R. Co. 25—Knickerbocker S. & L. Co. v. Tormey and others. 26—Meagher v. Lowen. 27—Meagher v. Lowen. 28—Gutowitz, &c., v. Long Island R. R. Co. 29—Lisowski v. Long Island R. R. Co. 30—Dennis v. Long Island R. R. Co. 31—Nielson v. Long Island R. R. Co. 32—Armour Co. v. Bell. 33—Daley v. Brooklyn H. R. R. Co. 34—Filippo Giddeo v. Robert Gair Co. 35—Raffaele Giddeo v. Robert Gair Co. 36—Matter of Hagadone. (Victor Holding Co.) 37—Perpignan v. Perpignan. 38—Wemmell v. Sanney et al. 39—Place v. Meyersohn et al. 40—Williams v. Meyersohn et al. 41—Horstein v. Miller & Standard Stove S. Co. 42—Zirinsky v. Rice et al. 43—Zirinsky v. Rice et al. 44—In re 17th, 18th, and 19th Sts. 45—In re Powell St. 46—In re Alabama Av (Burr.) 47—People ex rel Realty Associates. 48—Schneider v. Schneider. 49—Venthurini v. Lenese. 50—Alberti v. Brooklyn R. R. Co. 51—Anton v. B. H. R. R. Co. 52—Kantham v. Brooklyn H. R. R. Co. 53—Buckley v. B. H. R. R. Co. 54—Wesolino, an infant, v. B. H. R. R. Co. 55—Kensel v. B. H. R. R. Co. 56—Anna Semoncelli v. B. H. R. R. Co. 57—John Semoncelli v. B. H. R. R. Co. 58—Richila, an infant, v. B. H. R. R. Co. 59—Rosenberg, an infant, v. B. H. R. R. Co. 60—Goldstein v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 61—Kellen v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 62—Nally v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 63—O'Brien v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 64—Possiglia v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 65—Kendano v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 66—Ruppert v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 67—Scott v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 68—Yule v. Nassau E. R. R. Co. 69—Dittrich v. Brooklyn Q., C. & S. R. R. Co. 70—English, an infant, v. Brooklyn, Q., C. & S. R. R. Co. 71—Bishopf v. Bishopf. 72—Matter of Hemlock St. 73—Reiners v. Reiners. 74—Mooren v. Stears. 75—Strangic and others v. McGovern. 76—Stenart, &c., v. Moore. 77—Ingersoll v. Baker et al. 78—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 79—Heft v. John E. Sullivan Co. et al. 80—Matter of the Gold-Stein Co. 81—McAllister v. Union Free School District 7. 82—Dreger v. Reisman and others. 83—Devine v. Furlong.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex parte business.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Ferris, J. Louis Miller, William Clancy, Bruno Surkont, and Albert Scheu.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Robert E. Perkins and Julia M. Biot. Accountings of John C. Brown, John Ferguson, Bonno Kramer, Benjamin Frankel, Sadie Smolinski, Thomas Sinnott, Richard Bolton, Emma E. Gallagher, Elbert Snedeker, and Martha Roderschott. Estates of William E. Meagher, Thomas O'Connor, William Woronov, Meyer B. Klauber, William Doty, Barton Martindale, Conrad Boham, and Mary B. Muller.


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Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tuesdays and Thurs. 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. See time table for additional service—Steamer "Montauk."

FOR SALE.

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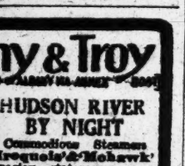

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## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—EDGAR S. APPLEBY and JOHN S. APPLEBY, Plaintiffs, against MOSER ARNDTSTEIN and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the second day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 3,208-3,210 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Cypress Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, two hundred feet and forty-one one-hundredths of a foot, more or less, to a point distant six hundred and fifteen feet six inches east of St. Ann's Avenue; thence northerly at right angles with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, ninety-five feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, one hundred and eighty-eight feet and thirty-eight one-hundredths of a foot, more or less, to the westerly side of Cypress Avenue, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Cypress Avenue ninety-five feet and seventy-six one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning.

The westerly line running part of the distance through a party wall.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1912.

FRANCIS S. McAVOY, Referee.

CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to be satisfied, for which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,840, with interest thereon from the 24th day of June, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.50, with interest thereon from the 2d day of July, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale.

Subject to covenants against nuisances contained in Liber 40, Section 10, Conveyances, Page 308, and Liber 40, Section 10, Conveyances, Page 309, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

Subject also to any state of facts an accurate survey will show.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $751.68 and interest.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1912.

FRANCIS S. McAVOY, Referee.


STEAMSHIPS.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN**

Largest S. S. Co. in the world. Over 400 SHIPS. 1,210,000 TONS

**ATLANTIC SERVICE**

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

*Hamburg...July 31, 10 A. M.
K'n Aug. Vic. Aug. 1, 11 A. M.
Pres. Grant...Aug. 3, 12 noon
Amerika...Aug. 15, 11 A. M.

*To Hamburg via Boulogne, (3d and 2d class.)

**MEDITERRANEAN**

Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa

**S. S. MOLTKE**

August 20, 11 A. M.

S. S. MOLTKE, Oct. 1, 1 P. M.

TWO IDEAL CRUISES

**AROUND THE WORLD**

Oct. 19, 1912 From New York | Feb. 6, 1913 From San Fran.

By S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons.)

DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP

including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.

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WEEKLY SAILINGS by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our

—ATLAS SERVICE—

11 to 18 Days . . . . $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
Santiago, Kingston, round trip . . . . $75
Colon and Port Limon, round trip . . . . $115

For accommodations in any location excepting suites

—NEXT SAILING—

S. S. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, August 3, 2 P. M.

Write for booklet of any cruise.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE**

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Is just one of the many recreations of this glorious summer resort. There are many others—bathing, tennis, golf, fishing and drives over wonderful roads lined with flowers in endless color and variety. All-expense tours of varying length and price by the well-known Royal Mail Steamer "Oruba." 10,666 tons displacement, from 5 days, $37.50 up. Sailings every five days in connection with the Quebec S. S. Co. Tickets interchangeable. Ask for illustrated literature.

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SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 32 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 3389 B'way and 264 Fifth Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., N. Y., or any Steamship Ticket Agt.

**HOLLAND AMERICA LINE**

Paris—London—Rotterdam.
*Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Ryndam . . . . . July 30
†Rotterdam . . . . . Aug. 13
*Potsdam . . . . . Aug. 20
†New Amsterdam . . . . . Aug. 27
*VIA BOULOGNE. †PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
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WORLD'S GREATEST PLAYGROUND

Round $2.50 Trip

SUNDAYS

August 11, 25, September 8

WEDNESDAYS

July 31, August 14, 28, 1912

Special Train

Leaves { Pennsylvania Station..7:08 A. M. New York { Hudson Terminal ....7:00 A. M.

Returning, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.

Tickets good only on Special Train.

**Pennsylvania R.R.**

**CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH TO-DAY**

DREAMLAND PIER

Strs. ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER.

Lv. W 129th St. *9:00, 9:30, 1:30.
Lv. W. 23d St. *9:30, 10:00, 2:00, 3:00, *7:30.
Lv. Battery *10:00, 10:30, 2:30, 3:30, *8:00.
Lv. Coney Island 11:30, 4:00, 7:00, 9:00.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 12:30, 5:00, 6:00.

*Boat does not go to Rockaway Beach.

Exc'n tickets 129th St. to Coney Isl. & Rockaway, 50c. To Coney Island from W. 23d St. and Battery, 40c.

FREE ADM. TO LUNA PARK.

Weekdays with Each Round Trip Ticket.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS**

TOURS UNDER ESCORT

Leave New York, Aug. 5, 16, 26, Sept. 5, 12, 18, 23. Delightful 9-day outings. Expenses included. Visiting Intervale, Bretton Woods, Bethlehem, and other resorts. Send for itineraries. MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.

**GLEN ISLAND BOATS**

ROUND 50c TRIP

FAMOUS FAMILY RESORT on Long Island Sound. Weekdays lv. Battery 10, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 4, 6 P. M. Sun. 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7 P. M. E. 24th St. ½ hour later. McAllister St'b't Co.

**Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell**

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1.45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2.20 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. Albany, $1.00, or by rail $1.10. Orchestra. Cadets in camp. See new public buildings, etc.

**BERMUDA TOURS**

Including Hotels, Drives, &c.

5 Days . . . . . $27.50 and up
8 Days . . . . . $39.00 and up

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MANHATTAN, Encircling NEW YORK, from West 23d St., 10:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M., and 3:30 P. M.; from East 23d St., 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecturer; Special Rates to Parties. 'Phone Gramercy 6238.

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The Fastest Steamers in the World

**Lusitania** Aug. 7, 1 A. M. Sept. 18
**Mauretania** Aug. 28, 1 A. M. Oct. 9
Aug. 21, 1 A. M. Oct. 2.
Sept. 11, 1 A. M. Oct. 23.

**CARONIA** July 31, 10 A. M. Sept. 21
**CAMPANIA** Aug. 14, 1 A. M.
**CARMANIA** Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Aug. 24, 10 A. M. Oct. 19 Sept. 4, 1 A. M. Sep. 25 Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.

Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

**New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service**

Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.

Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

| SAXONIA | PANNONIA | IVERNIA | CARPATHIA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 1 | a b Aug. 8 | Aug. 22 | a Sept. 5 |
| Sept. 19 | a b Sept. 26 | Oct. 10 | a Oct. 24 |

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

**WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT**

NOVEMBER TO MARCH.

Round the World Trips, $513. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N.Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

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SUMMER SAILINGS

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

SAILINGS AT 10 A.M.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kronprinzessin Cecilie | Aug. 6 | Sept. 10 | Oct. 8 | Nov. 7 |
| George Washington | Aug. 10 | Sept. 5 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 31 |
| Berlin | Aug. 17 | | | |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm | Aug. 20 | Sept. 17 | Oct. 15 | Nov. 12 |
| Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm | Aug. 24 | Sept. 21 | Oct. 19 | Nov. 23 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II | Aug. 27 | Sept. 24 | Oct. 22 | |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | Sept. 3 | Oct. 1 | Oct. 29 | Nov. 26 |

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friedrich der Grosse | Aug. 13 | Sept. 19 |
| Bremen | Aug. 31 | |
| Grosser Kurfuerst | Sept. 13 | Oct. 17 |
| Koenigin Luise | Sept. 28 | |

The Mediterranean: Koenig Albert Aug. 17 Sept. 21; Prinzess Irene Aug. 17 Sept. 7; Berlin Oct. 5

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New 45,324 Ton **OLYMPIC** Sails from New York AUG. 17 12 noon, SEPT. 7 SEPT. 28 OCT. 19 NOV. 9

NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.

BALTIC . . . . . Aug. 1, 12 noon.
PHILADELPHIA . . . . . Aug. 3, 9:30 A. M.
VADERLAND . . . . . Aug. 3, 10 A. M.
MAJESTIC . . . . . Aug. 3, 12 noon
CEDRIC . . . . . Aug. 8, 12 noon

**RED STAR** Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.

London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

Vaderland . . . . Aug. 3 | Finland . . . . . Aug. 17
Lapland . . . . . Aug. 10 | Zeeland . . . . . Aug. 24

**AMERICAN** Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

Philadelphia . . . Aug. 3 | New York . . . Aug. 17
St. Louis . . . . Aug. 10 | St. Paul . . . . Aug. 24

**WHITE STAR** Piers 59 & 60, N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

Majestic . . . Aug. 8, noon | Oly'c (new) Aug. 17
Oceanic . . . . Aug. 10, noon | Majestic . Aug. 24

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

Baltic . . Aug. 1, noon | Celtic . . . . . Aug. 15
Cedric . . Aug. 8, noon | Adriatic . . . . . Aug. 22

Boston-Mediterranean Ports.

Canopic . . . . . Aug. 15 | Cretic . . . . . Sept. 14

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT**

New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.

Minnewaska . Aug. 10, 8 AM | Min'apolis . Aug. 24
Minn't'ka . Aug. 17, 10:30 AM | Minne'ha . Aug. 31

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

*Vacations on the Ocean*

On finest coastwise steamers in the world, with direct connections to all famous resorts of the South-west and Pacific Coast.

**5 to 21 DAYS**

Attractive vacation voyages at $32 to $75, including meals and accommodations on steamers. Don't decide before visiting

CLYDE LINE - MALLORY LINE TOUR BUREAUS:

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Piers 36 & 45, North River, New York.

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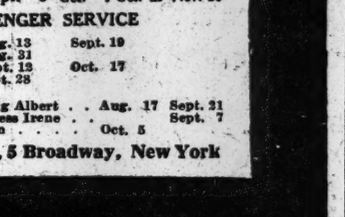

**A Cool Sea Trip To SAVANNAH**

Is as delightful a vacation as you can take, and one of the most beneficial. You'll find refreshing ocean breezes all the way and Savannah to-day a charming place to visit.

ROUND TRIP FARE, $35.00

Including meals and stateroom accommodations on palatial steamships built especially for Southern traffic and with every known device for comfort and safety.

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**BERMUDA** A Delightful Vacation Trip. 4 Days at Sea. 5 Days on Shore.

Next Sailings August 3 and 7.

9 DAY TOUR $41.50

Including Tickets, Hotels, Drives, etc. 5-10-12-day Tours at proportionate fares.

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**FRENCH LINE**

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).

Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

*La Savoie . . . . August 6
*La Lorraine . . . August 15
†France (new) August 22
*La Provence . . . Aug. 29
*La Lorraine . . . Sept. 5
†France (new) . . Sept. 12
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.

One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.

†ROCHAMBEAU (new) . . . . . August 10

General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

**ITALIAN LINES** 21-24 State St., N. Y.

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA †LA VELOCE. ‡ITALIA Sockets of Navigazione a Vapore. To Naples & Genoa Direct.

‡Europa . . . Aug. 3, 11 AM
‡America . . . Aug. 7, 11 AM
¶Verona . . . Aug. 10, 11 AM
†Oceania . . . Aug. 17, 11 AM

New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms. HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

**OLD DOMINION LINE**

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.

Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M.

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

New Cunarder, "Laconia" leaves Feb. 15; 71 days. $400 up, including hotels, guides, drives, shore trips. Stop-overs. Round World and So. America Tours. F. C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.

**CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE**

**BRAZIL**

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

And All Argentine Ports

By the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

From New York 8th and 20th of each month.

17 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO.

23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES.

For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or BUSK AND DANIELS, General Agents 201 Produce Exchange, New York

**RUSSIAN AMERICA LINE**

Regular Fortnightly Service New Twin Screw Pass. Steamers

Russia from N. Y. Aug. 10
Kursk " " Aug. 24

9 DAYS TO ROTTERDAM $65 Upw. First Cabin $40 Upw. Second Cabin

11 DAYS TO LIBAU $75 Upw. $50 Upw.

A. F. Johnson Co., Gen. Pass. Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.


## SHIPPING AND MAILS

**Miniature Almanac for To-day.**

Sun rises 4:55 | Sun sets 7:18 | Moon rises 9:31

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 8:25 | 8:50 | 2:17 | 2:15 |
| Governors Island | 8:52 | 8:52 | 3:03 | 2:58 |
| Hell Gate | 10:42 | 10:42 | 4:42 | 4:38 |

**Arrived—Monday, July 29.**

SS Main, Bremen, July 18.
SS Calabria, Gibraltar, July 14.
SS America, Naples, July 17.
SS Industry, Buenos Aires, July 6.
SS Annette, Kingston, July 23.
SS Obidense, Jamaica, July 24.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, July 24.
SS Comus, New Orleans, July 24.
SS El Mundo, Gal

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Barometric conditions are unstable to-night, with marked lower pressure over the New England and Middle Atlantic States. As a result the weather is generally unsettled, except in the Pacific States, and there were showers all over northern and western districts. There was no rain of consequence in the South, except in Florida.

It is cooler from the Ohio Valley eastward and in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, but over the remainder of the country temperatures continue high, and at Fort Worth, Texas, the reading of 110 degrees was the highest on record for the month of July.

The weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, although showers are probable Tuesday along the New England Coast. In the South the weather will be unsettled, with local showers by Tuesday night or Wednesday, while in the central valleys generally fair weather Tuesday will be followed by showers Wednesday.

Temperatures will not change materially. Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west and northwest except north on the Maine Coast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west and north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southwest.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate west and northwest winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Generally fair Tuesday. Wednesday fair; moderate winds, mostly northwest.

New England—Generally fair Tuesday, except showers near the coast. Wednesday fair; moderate west and northwest winds, except north on the Maine coast.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate winds, mostly northwest.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate north winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1911. | 1912. | | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 64 | 68 | 4 P. M. | 84 | 83 |
| 6 A. M. | 64 | 68 | 6 P. M. | 81 | 80 |
| 9 A. M. | 71 | 69 | 9 P. M. | 74 | 74 |
| 12 M. | 78 | 76 | 12 P. M. | 71 | 72 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 68 at 2 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

## FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:45—252 Lafayette St.; Mutual Paper Box Company ..... $10,000
3:35—85 Washington St.; Saour Brothers..$500
7:35—121st St. and Broadway; Interborough Railroad ..... $75

P. M.

1:05—Southwest corner of 154th St. and Macomb's Place; C. J. Sullivan..None
1:15—1,330 Intervale Av.; Mary Halstein..$1,800
3:20—610 East 136th St.; Mary Ramsey.....
6:30—37 Clarkson St.; not given.....Trifling
8:30—4 Amsterdam Av.; M. Connolly...Slight
8:30—Marmion and Tremont Aves., (vacant lot;) not given.....None
9:06—2,040 7th Av.; not given.....$5
10:10—512-520 7th Av.; Navarre Hotel, (still alarm) .....Trifling

## ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

FRIEDHOFF, JOHN P., (died Aug. 2, 1910;) realty, northeast corner of Third Avenue and 177th Street, $100,000 less mortgage of $70,000; lot adjoining on east side of Third Avenue, $25,500 less mortgage of $15,000; north side of 177th Street, 188 feet east of Third Avenue, $25,000 less mortgage of $4,500; personalty, 150 shares United Wine and Trading Company, $3,750; net realty and personalty, $68,193.59.

HILL, WILLIAM B., (died July 8, 1911;) net personalty, $50,190.07; 302 shares Western Union, $10,815; 200 shares New York, Ontario & Western, $4,128; 800 shares Erie, $21,952.

HEIDENFELD, MINNIE B., (died Oct. 14, 1911;) realty, 1,572 First Avenue, $21,000; 750 Prospect Avenue, $6,100 less mortgage of $4,500.

HYMAN, SAM, (died Dec. 23, 1910;) net personalty, $1,058.83.

LARCHAN, JOSEPH, (died Feb. 2, 1911;) realty, 204 Cherry Street, $20,000; 100 shares capital stock Larchan Realty Company, $23,250; net realty and personalty, $71,910.89.

MURRAY, SARAH S., (died July 24, 1911;) net personalty, $13,285.89.

POST, EDWIN A., (died Jan. 21, 1912;) net personalty, $16,664.18, including 10 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $9,700; 10 bonds New York G. and E. Light, Heat and Power Company, $8,900.

SHAW, GRACE R., (died May 21, 1911;) net personalty, $69,453; 150 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $22,293; 53 shares Brooklyn Development Company, $1,590; 420 shares New York City & Hudson River Railroad, $45,570.

VAUGHEY, JAMES., (died March 25, 1911;) net personalty, $7,517.

## WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DOORLEY, JANE, (died March 4;) left $5,900 personalty to Sarah Gleason of 986 Third Avenue.

STRAUSS, HARRY A., (died July 23;) left more than $10,000 personalty; to Theresa A. Strauss, wife, $10,000; $500 each to Elizabeth and William Victor Strauss, children.

## CHANGE OF NAME.

JACOB KOPPER of 400 East Eighty-third Street to Jacob Cooper; his brothers and sisters have changed their names to Cooper, and he desires to have the same name. City Court, Judge Schmuck.

## EDUCATION NOTES.

G. H. Chatfield, Secretary of the Permanent Census Board, who sailed for Europe on the Olympic on Saturday, plans to meet in Paris Joslah H. Pitts, chief clerk of City Supt. Maxwell.

The following additional names have been certified to the Board of Education, from which to appoint a first grade clerk: Frederick Baron, Louis Levy, Herbert L. Flynn, Edward A. Deely, Morris Taub, William Channon, Francis H. McKeon, Thomas A. J. Ryan, Lester Grossman, William C. McCabe, James A. Crotty, John P. Guilfoyle, Charles S. Molloy, Joseph Barnett, James F. Ryan, Arthur S. Light, Joseph T. Terragrasso, Joseph C. Fearn, Herman E. Supban, and Raymond W. J. Collins.

The Superintendent of School Buildings will receive sealed bids or estimates at the Department of Education Building, until Aug. 5, for fire protection work at Public School 1, College Avenue and 145th Street, the Bronx, and for the general construction of a portable school building as an annex to Public School 17, Corona, L. I.

The Board of Trustees of the City College will receive until Aug. 7 sealed bids or estimates for labor and material for correcting the defective acoustical condition of the great hall of the college, 139th Street and St. Nicholas Terrace.

The services of Nathan Platzman, a cleaner employed by the City College, will be dispensed with after to-morrow, owing to the closing of the Twenty-third Street building.

At the request of the Board of Education the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will sell on Aug. 9 a five-story brick factory building with frame and brick rear buildings, 123 to 135 Mangin Street, and a two-story lumber shed, 137 and 139 Mangin Street. These buildings are upon property owned by the city and acquired by it for school site purposes.

Nicholas J. Barrett, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Finance and Supplies of the Executive Committee of the Normal College, will receive, until July 31, sealed bids or estimates for furnishing and delivering 400 gross tons of anthracite coal.

The pupils at the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 East Twenty-third Street, will give an exhibit of their work this afternoon. City Supt. Maxwell said yesterday that he would attend it. This evening he will be present at the graduation exercises of the Vocational School for Boys. He will probably make an address. Dr. Maxwell will go on his vacation Aug. 1, and will probably be away until Sept. 1. Associate City Supt. Andrew W. Edson will fill his place until about the middle of August, when he will be succeeded by Associate City Supt. John H. Haaren, who will conduct affairs until Sept. 1. It was intended that Associate City Supt. John H. Walsh should be Acting Superintendent for one-third of the time Dr. Maxwell is away, but it is said that, at his own request, he has been relieved of the work.

Out-of-print books and old prints speedily found in the Book Exchange in The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Adv.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

### City.

The Assistant Chief Examiner in charge of promotions has made a report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission relative to special examination for promotion to the rank of assistant foreman, Fire Department. In his report he states that in his opinion, in accordance with the certificate of Medical Officers Walter G. Frey, Francis M. Banta, William A. De Long, Robert W. Hall, John J. White, and L. J. Hunter, the following named persons are entitled to a special examination under the provisions of the Torney decision for promotion to the rank of assistan foreman:

Engineer of steamer, James P. Monoghan, Engine Company 169, and Clayton J. Nelson, Engine Company 18.

Fireman, James J. Cuff, Engine Company 109; Edward C. Frauenberger, Engine Company 180; Emil Unbekant, Engine Company 131; William F. Hartmann, Hook and Ladder Company 6; Edward Cavanaugh, Hook and Ladder Company 11, and James J. Murphy, Hook and Ladder Company 52.

The commission has approved the following:

Extension of the emergency appointment by the President of Manhattan Borough of H. Maxwell Lakeman at $2 a day to do work for the committee of the Board of Estimate, which has been making a study of the Departments of Health, Charities, and Hospitals.

Emergency appointment by the Public Works Commissioner, Manhattan, of Charles A. Hasek and Irwin H. Fenn as topographical draughtsmen at $1,200 a year.

Appointment by the Health Department of Catherine V. Haley, 28 West Sixty-first Street, as nurse at $900 a year.

Amendment of resolution authorizing the Municipal Explosives Committee to employ Robert S. Lundy as stenographer at $2,200 a year by substituting the name Albert Bruns, 856 East 181st Street.

Emergency appointment by the Charities Commissioner of Peter J. Hart, 360 Bleecker Street, as telephone switchboard operator at $720 a year.

Emergency appointment by the Board of Water Supply of the following named persons: Cora Baldwin, stenographer and typewriter; Caroll Dempsey, first grade clerk; Robert E. Dunn, rodman, and Robert L. Fairbairn, axeman.

Leaves of absence on account of illness granted by the Board of Water Supply to Assistant Engineers Victor Weintraub and William Jackson.

Emergency appointment by the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of H. E. Brought as junior topographical draughtsman at $900 a year; also employment by the same department of George W. Fuller, 170 Broadway, as consulting expert on filtration for a period of one year from Aug. 11, 1912, the compensation not to exceed $6,000.

### United States.

The issuance of applications for the first grade and sub-clerical examinations will be begun by the United States Civil Service Commission on Oct. 1. The examinations will be held in February, 1913. The first grade or clerical examination covers all of the local Federal departments, with the exception of the Post Office, and includes the positions of clerk, deputy officer, sampler, and assistant gauger. In this city the other first grade positions, such as gauger, inspector, and weigher, are filled by promotion.

The appointees start in at $840 a year. After one year's service, if their work has been satisfactory, their salary is increased to $1,000 without their having to pass a promotion examination. The subjects and weights for the first grade test will be as follows, weighted as indicated: Spelling, 10; arithmetic, 25; penmanship, 15; report writing, 25; copying and correcting manuscript, 15; geography and civil government of the United States, 10.

## POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

### Police Department.

Special Order 175:

Transfers—Patrolmen: J. P. Sallway, 22d Precinct to 42d; G. W. Taylor, 42d to 22d; T. F. Coffey, 6th Precinct to C. O. Squad, and G. F. Green, 16th to C. O. Squad.

Assignment—Patrolman G. W. Taylor, 22d, as doorman in precinct.

Temporary Assignments—Patrolman L. J. Valentine, 150th to Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn, for twenty days from July 27; Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 18th to Detective Bureau for five days, from July 27.

Assignment Discontinued—Patrolman J. P. Sallway, 22d, as doorman, from July 28.

### Fire Department.

Special Orders 120. Chief and Acting Chief Officers in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond will apply for regular leaves of absence during the month of August on the following dates: Deputy Chief, First Division, Bings, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Deputy Chief, Second Division, King, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Deputy Chief, Third Division, Martin, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Deputy Chief, Fourth Division, Burns, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Deputy Chief, Fifth Division, Hayes, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Deputy Chief, Sixth Division, McCartney, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Deputy Chief, Seventh Division, Callaghan, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Deputy Chief, Eighth Division, Beggin, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Deputy Chief, Marine Division, Worth, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

Chiefs of Battalion, First, Sweet, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Acting Chiefs of Battalion, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, *5, *15, *25.

Second, Marshall, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Crowley, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, *3, *13, *23, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, *5, *15, *25.

Third, Helm, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Jennings, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *1, *11, *21; Kelly, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, *3, *13, *23.

Fourth, Poling, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; McGowan, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, *2, *12, *22.

Fifth, Spencer, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 1, *11, *21; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *4, *14, *24.

Sixth, Skelly, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *4, *14, *24.

Seventh, Ross, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; McGuire, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, *5, *15, *25; Callagy, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, *2, *12, *22.

Eighth, Tuffy 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Fox, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *1, *11, *21; 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, *3, *13, *23.

Ninth, Terpeny, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Reynolds, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *4, *14, *24.

Tenth, Ruddy, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Noth, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *4, *14, *24.

Eleventh, Clark, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Lynch, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, *2, *12, *22.

Twelfth, Andrews, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, *3, *13, *23.

Thirteenth, King, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Walker, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *1, *11, *21; O'Connor, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *4, *14, *24.

Fourteenth, Sloan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Winter, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *1, *11, *21.

Fifteenth, Sullivan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, *5, *15, *25.

Sixteenth, Galvin, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Carlock, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, *5, *15, *25.

Seventeenth, Nash, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *4, *14, *24.

Eighteenth, Barrett, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Roan, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *1, *11, *21; Kelly, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, *3, *13, *23.

Nineteenth, Kelly, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Murray, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *4, *14, *24.

Twentieth, Gray, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Jones, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, *5, *15, *25.

Twenty-first, Klott, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, *2, *12, *22; Hughes, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, *5, *15, *25.

Twenty-second, Brogan, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Tissier, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 4, 14, *24; McDonald, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, *2, *12, *22.

*Figures marked with a star after regular leaves for Acting Chief Officers indicate dates of short leaves.

Deputy Chief John F. King will assume command of Second Division for thirty days from 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Deputy Chief Fourth Division will respond to second and greater alarms in Fifth Division on the following dates: 4-9-14-19-24-29; Sixth Division on the following dates: 5-10-15-20-25-30.

Chief of Battalion John F. Devanny will perform duty during August as follows: First Division, 5-10-15-20-25-30; Second Division, 3-8-13-18-23-28; Third Division, 2-7-12-17-22-27; Fourth Division, 1-6-11-16-21-26-31. He will apply for 24-hour leaves 4-9-14-19-24-29.

Foreman Andrew B. Sweet, Hook and Ladder 10, will assume command of First Battalion for thirty days from 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Chief of Battalion Samuel E. Poling will assume command of Fourth Battalion for thirty days from 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Foreman John Spencer, Engine 24, will assume command of Fifth Battalion for thirty days from 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Foreman Michael F. Ruddy, Engine 22, will assume command of Tenth Battalion for thirty days from 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Foreman John Sullivan, No. 1, Engine 61, will assume command of Fifteenth Battalion for thirty days from 8 A. M. Aug. 1.

Chief and acting chief officers in Brooklyn and Queens will apply for regular leaves of absence during August on the following dates:

Deputy Chief Tenth Division O'Hara, acting in charge Brooklyn and Queens.

Deputy Chief Eleventh Division, Maher, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

Deputy Chief Twelfth Division, Murray, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

Deputy Chief Thirteenth Division, Gooderson, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

Chiefs of Battalion and Acting Chiefs of Battalion:

Thirty-first, Fitzgerald, acting, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

Thirty-second, Reilly, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Harrigan, vacation.

Thirty-third, Dooley, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Furey, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *1 *11, *21.

Thirty-fourth, Norton, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Exley, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, *2, *12, *22.

Thirty-fifth, Geaton, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Connolly, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *4, *14, *24.

Thirty-sixth, McKernan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Woods, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *6, *16, *26.

Thirty-seventh, Kane, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Moran, vacation; Soden, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, *3, *13, *23.

Thirty-eighth, Farrell, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Smith, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, *3, *13, *23.

Thirty-ninth, McGuire, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Murray, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *3, *19, *29.

Fortieth, McKenna, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Callaghan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *3, *19, *29.

Forty-first, Kellock, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Costello, vacation.

Forty-second, Donohue, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Conroy, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, *7 *17 *27.

Forty-third, Roberts, acting, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

Forty-fourth, Davin, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; McAuliffe, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *6 *16 *26.

Forty-fifth, Lenihan, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Jensen, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, *9, *19, *29.

Forty-seventh, Lawrence, 5, 10, 15, 20 25, 30; Kelly, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *1 *11 *21.

Forty-eighth, Cummings, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 28; Walsh 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, *6, *16, *26.

Forty-ninth, Langan, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Clunie, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, *2 *12, *22.

Fiftieth, Stone, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; McGinniss, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, *5, *15, *25; Barely, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29 *3 *18 *23.

Fifty-second, Irving, acting, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

Special leaves of absence, without pay, are hereby granted to the following members of the department:

Fireman, First Grade, James J. Horan, Engine 26, for twenty-four hours, from 8 A. M., July 29.

Fireman, First Grade, William F. Sieglooch, Engine 182, for twelve hours, from 8 A. M., July 30.

Fireman, Second Grade, Max E. H. Wietzke, Engine 207, for twelve hours, from 8 P. M., July 28.

*Figures following regular leaves for Acting Chief Officers indicate dates of short leaves.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Capt. L. D. Cabell, Tenth Infantry, upon relief for treatment in Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Washington, D. C., and report to Quartermaster General of the Army for conference on matters pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, Camp Otis.

Orders April 27, relieving Lieut. Col. S. L. Faison, Fifth Infantry, from duty at Army War College, July 1, amended to relieve him from duty in Washington, D. C., upon completion of duties with manoeuvres in the Eastern Division and then join proper station.

Capt. R. S. Wheeler, Commissary, to Chicago, Ill., and report to Purchasing Commissary for temporary duty, thence to Fort Riley, Kan., for temporary duty to take course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Riley.

Capt. C. R. Lloyd, Sixth Field Artillery, to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty pertaining to Connecticut manoeuvre campaign.

Orders July 24, relating to Engineers M. Silverman and G. Nelson revoked.

Engineer G. Nelson, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Totten, N. Y., to Fort Howard, Md.

### Change in Medical Corps.

Capt. J. I. Mabee, relieved of duty at Fort Huachacie, Ariz., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; Capt. R. W. Kerr, relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. H. H. Bailey, relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Capt. C. C. Billingsley, relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 15; to Chicago for duty as attending surgeon, Central Division, relieving Capt. P. L. Boyer, who will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report to commanding officer for duty and by letter to Commanding General Eastern Division, relieving Capt. H. S. Furnell, who will proceed to Fort Dupont, Del., and report to commanding officer for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Division, relieving Major E. H. Hartnett, who will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and report to Commanding Officer and by letter to Commanding General, Central Division; Capt. W. H. Moncrief, relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 1, and proceed to Philadelphia for duty as attending surgeon in that city and report by letter to Commanding General Eastern Division, relieving Capt. A. W. Williams, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to Commanding Officer for duty and by letter to Commanding General Central Division.

### Coast Artillery Corps.

Major R. E. Callan, relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 1; to Fort Andrews, Mass., and assume command of that post; Capt. T. H. Koch transferred from Twenty-sixth Company to Twenty-seventh Company; orders June 28 assigning Capt. L. Turtle to duty on staff of Commanding Officer, Artillery District of San Francisco, amended to assign him on staff of Commanding Officer, Artillery District of the Columbia; First Lieut. R. E. Vose, transferred from 126th to 38th Company; Lieut. L. C. Knight, transferred from 38th to 126th Company.

Leaves: First Lieut. E. E. McCammon, Third Infantry, two months; Capt. H. A. Drum, Twenty-third Infantry, one month, effective Sept. 14; Major G. H. Rolfe, Quartermaster, one month, effective Aug. 1.

### The Navy.

Commissioned: Lieutenants—C. C. Keller and L. C. Schelbla. Passed Assistant Surgeons—G. A. Riker, C. W. Smith, J. B. Pollard, and A. N. Toulon. Lieut. C. M. Austin, detached, Inspector Ninth Lighthouse District; home and wait orders.

Ensign S. B. Robinson, to the South Dakota.

*Telephone Want Advertisements to The New York Times, 1000 Bryant, any time until 10 P. M. for insertion on the following day. No display allowed except agate capitals and white space. Count seven average words to the line in small type or four words to a line in agate capitals.*

## Lost and Found

*Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 75c.*

*Lost advertisements in The New York Times are reprinted without extra charge in more than 1000 Bulletins posted in public places throughout the city—railway stations, ferry houses, police stations, pawnshops, employment and advertising agencies, hotels and theatres.*

### Lost

LOST—Notice is hereby given that certificate No. A-2267 for two shares of the capital stock of The Butterick Company, the property of the undersigned, has been stolen and that application has been made to the officials of the said company to issue a new certificate in lieu thereof. All persons are hereby warned against the purchase of original certificate of stock in the hands of any person whatsoever. EDWARD B. EMORY, Jr., 223 Spring St. New York City.

LOST—Stock Certificate No. A184151, fifteen (15) shares of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, property of George W. Seabury; lost or stolen; any person claiming any rights to the same is hereby required to make such claim thereon to said company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, or said certificate will be cancelled and a new certificate issued in place thereof. Pursuant to order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered July 8, 1912, dated July 5th, 1912.

LOST—$50 reward for information leading to return of team and truck stolen from 1,924 Park Av., July 23; one bobtail sorrel, white face, white hind fetlock, well built, about 16 hands; one gray, about 16.1 hands, long tail, dark feet, mane, and tail, big ears; ¾ truck, high seat, slat top, white body, red gear, black stripe back of seat, broken. Hudson Distributing Company.

LOST—Y. M. C. A. identification card case and membership ticket containing $13, 50-trip ticket between Newark, N. J., and New York, photograph, and cards; reward if returned to R. B. Yarnall, Y. M. C. A., Newark, N. J.

LOST.—$100 reward for return of black leather bag containing 3 rings, little money; July 11, Lackawanna waiting room or 23d St. boat; no questions. Welsbart, Henderson and 20th Sts., Jersey City.

LOST—Thursday evening, open-face Howard watch, with Columbia football fob; liberal reward paid if returned to James E. Finegan, 154 Nassau St., or 221 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 125th St. Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., a chamois bag containing jewelry and over $100; liberal reward offered. Address Turner, 620 West 122d St.

LOST—Purse containing cash, 50-ride tickets on Putnam Road, automobile license card, &c. Liberal reward if returned to F. A. Bristol, 650 6th Av.

LOST—Between 110th and 28th Sts., gold fob and locket, initials "J. E."; liberal reward. Engel, 13 West 28th St.

LOST—Pocketbook, $700, at 33d, Broadway, Monday; liberal reward to finder. Hubinger, Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST—Carved opal surrounded with six diamonds; liberal reward; no questions. F 144 Times.

LOST—Gold and jeweled cigar cutter fob; liberal reward. Skoog, 104 West 42d St.

LOST.—Saturday night, in Subway; news camera. Phone 3575 Beekman. Reward.

### Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

*Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times a week, 75c.*

LOST.—White French poodle; answers to name "Beauty." Reward. 161 West 74th St.

### Found

FOUND, July 29—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St., Manhattan. Badge, marked Inspector 41, the Public Service Commission, 2d Division, State of N. Y.; auto lamp; breastpin; small amount of money. Apply 269 State St., Brooklyn: Three auto storm covers; auto plate 3,981 N. J.; bicycle; ring; lady's jacket; mesh bag, containing fountain pen, rosary beads, medals, and small amount of money.

FOUND, July 28.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station. SECOND AVENUE ELEVATED—Suit cases, satchel, money, hat, overalls, coat, collar, mats. THIRD AVENUE ELEVATED—3 umbrellas, hand bag, purses, card cases, money, spectacles, book, transfers, key, photos, envelopes, card, knife, cane, hat, shirts, underwear, veil, jacket, rain coat, trousers, bathing suit, socks, coffee, basket, medicine. SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED—Photo, umbrella, cane, purse, mesh bag, field glasses, music, can, knife, underwear, syringe, magazine, coat, hats, cap, case, keys. NINTH AVENUE ELEVATED — Letters, umbrellas, purses, stud, suit case, book, papers, gloves, handkerchief, shirt, slipper, key, steel, tinplates. SUBWAY—Suit case, purses, hand bag, bracelet, certificate, photos, drawing, report, slippers, books, gloves, keys, racquet, tools.

FOUND, July 27 and 28—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Photographs, fob, charm, cane, brass fittings, tube picture, bag, bottle of hemabaloids, suitcase, 3 magazines, stockings, keys, 2 packages.

Paymaster H. A. Lamar, detached Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.; wait orders.

Paymaster G. P. Dyer, detached Colorado; to the Pennsylvania, Oregon, Raleigh, Fox, and Davis.

Passed Assistant Paymaster N. B. Farwell, detached the Pennsylvania, Oregon, Raleigh, Fox, and Davis; to the St. Louis.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. G. Morsell, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to the Colorado.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Paducah, at New York; Brutus, at Sewell Point; Massachusetts, at Boston; Villalobos and Samar, at Hankow; Annapolis, at San Juan del Sur; De Long, at Charleston; Alert F-1, F-2, at San Francisco; Nanshan, at Chefoo.

Sailed—Tacoma, from Tompkinsville for Guantanamo; Scorpion, from Odessa for Constantinople; Justin, from Corinto for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; Cyclops, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Prarie, Cristobal, from Guantanamo.

The New Hampshire has been detached from duty with the Atlantic fleet.

The Alabama has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic fleet.

## Country Board

*Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 67c.*

### Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglaston Manor Inn; convenient, comfortable Summer residence; on Little Neck Bay; thirty minutes. Telephone Flushing 290. Open the year round.

BOARD in private family at Greenport, L. I.; near water; all conveniences; $7 per week. Mrs. L. M. Rayner, Greenport, L. I.

ROOMS to rent, with board, in fine neighborhood; from $10 up. Mrs. Breng, 186 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 Second Av.—Cool rooms, with balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable.

Maryland Cottage; attractive, ocean view rooms; good board. 40 2d Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

Far Rockaway.—Large, airy room; table board. Mrs. Gardner, 106 Franklin Av. Phone 2385.

### New York State.

Healthy and Restful!—Pine Forest Park, Berkshire Hills, two hours N. Y., Central; beautiful private lake, mountains, no dust; solid comfort; free from restraints of fashion; simplicity, refinement; rooms in cottages, bungalows, camps; modern plumbing; German-American baths; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; rate $12.50 to $15. Mrs. Celia Sullivan, care Dr. Louis Rosenbaum, 153 West 120th St.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cozy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

HILL CREST.

Large, airy rooms, all conveniences; tennis, billiards; own garden; good table. M. G. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Box 57. 'Phone 54.

### New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY!!!

$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS, AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Special rates for families.

Southern exposure; billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on diping room tables give a fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people?

Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door, at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district, at Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway and warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone. HILLSIDE HOUSE — Elegant surroundings; homelike; excellent table; airy rooms. Mrs Mary Jacobus, Caldwell, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.

Room or two; large private bungalow; finest Jersey Coast resort; $5 to $8 to desirable parties; breakfast optional; reasonable board near by. Box 462, Spring Lake, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Fairleigh Villa, 30 minutes from New York; canoeing, tennis, golf; large, sunny rooms; large grounds; terms reasonable.

DAYTONA, Asbury Park, N. J.—Board in refined Christian family. 406 3d Av. 'Phone 1633.

## Boarders Wanted

*Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 30c.*

### West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished parlor suite, with private bath; other rooms; Southerners accommodated.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table boarders; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH, 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone; reference.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; first-class; moderate.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Table board; rooms with or without board; Summer rates; references.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Large and medium, attractive rooms; private baths; ideal for Summer; all conveniences; excellent table.

72D, 131 WEST.—Very attractive large and medium rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests. Telephone 1336 Columbus.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Desirable rooms; clean, well kept; superior cooking; telephone; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Furnished rooms, cool, homelike; parlor, dining, special rates; Schuyler 7655; accommodations.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with good table; between Broadway and Riverside; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Suitable rooms; parlor, dining; table board; references.

76TH ST., 121 WEST.—For gentlemen, desirable, medium; also small rooms; adjoining baths; private family.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Cool rooms, charmingly located; private baths; generous, seasonable table; special rates.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for desirable people. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms, overlooking Park; Summer tourists solicited. 5326 Schuyler.

83D, 44 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; finest table; refined Jewish family.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations for adults appreciating homelike surroundings; superior table; Jewish family.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; near park and "L;" telephone; first-class board.

98D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well appointed house; good board; teleph

## WOMAN FALLS TO DEATH.

**Musician's Wife Tumbles from Fire Escape—Depressed by Quarrel.**

Mrs. Minnie Brown, the wife of Abraham Brown a musician in the orchestra of the Hotel Belmont, who lives at 544 Madison Avenue, fell from the fire escape of her apartment early last evening and was instantly killed. The police say that is was an accident, but her husband and her son-in-law, David H. Newman had a quarrel during the day which resulted in their arrest.

They were brought before Magistrate McQuade in the Harlem Court and both were released, but the affair is said to have had a depressive affect on Mrs. Brown. Her daughter separated from Newman some time ago.

## Situations Wanted

*Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 25c.*

### Female.

AN EXPERIENCED COOK who has been ten years in service wants a place about Sept. 15; wages, $45; best references. Address R 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; refined, intelligent; energetic; $6; satisfaction assured. Greenberg, 479 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker, $2.50 daily; lingerie dresses; alterations; stylish; obliging. Write Hensley, 179 West 97th.

GRADUATE of massage institute, Stockholm, Sweden, with hospital experience, wishes position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; good sewer; highest reference. 153 East 46th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged working housekeeper in widower's family; no objection to country. 309 1st Av.

SECRETARY.—Young; collegiate education; all necessary qualifications; private secretary. T 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with eight years' experience gained in one office wants to make a change. My employer boasts of my brains and good sense, but cannot realize that I have grown up and need more money; best recommendations; salary $100 a month. R 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Young woman of experience, ability, college education, wishes afternoon, evening employment; legal, literary, commercial; will substitute; own machine; would consider permanent, full-time position. X 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, nine years' experience fire insurance line; references; salary, $18. T 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 1½ years' experience; conscientious, adroit. Miss Glanzer, 447 East 137th St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; $6; excellent references. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 660 E. N. Y.

### Male

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, and correspondent, last nine years in full charge office representative manufacturing concern, wants position; Yankee, age 30; exceptional references; moderate salary to start. V 154 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened systematized, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 621 Broadway, Room 512. Tel. 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time, reasonable. Rappaport, Flatiron Building. Telephone 5534 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time, reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4876 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

AM 22, AMBITIOUS WORKER, penman, mechanic, expert horseman, good education, accustomed to best society, capable of interviewing; highest credentials obtainable; accept position reasonable salary. M. J., 315 East 72d.

AN ACCOUNTANT, thorough, reliable, desires desk room in exchange for services. V 204 Times Downtown.

AS VALET OR COMPANION, refined young Englishman wishing to visit home in London, will travel with gentleman; can also drive automobile; highest testimonials. V 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accustomed to general office work, wants position where there is chance of promotion. T 319 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 17; capable; moderate salary; satisfaction assured. Harvitt, 548 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, writes up books regular intervals; moderate. Dixie, 114 East 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—22; long business experience; capable, conscientious. F., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, 17, highly recommended, willing and hard working, desires a position in a mercantile house. H. Epstein, 498 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRIGHT, energetic young man; 19, residing with parents, highly recommended, desires position. F 140 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thorough mechanic, careful, well-trained driver of excellent experience in city and touring, wants a permanent place; change compelled by employer's death; no joy riding; best of recommendations from all members of the family; my salary is $35 a week; my economies pay the difference between what you would pay a cheap driver and my salary; your car is always in condition to use. R 121 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—30; 2 years' experience; sober, honest, obliging; handy with tools; careful driver; small wages start. A. G. Atwater, 202 East 28th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Machinist; wishes steady position, private or commercial; repair. Brokaw, 309 East 78th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, desires position in country; ten years' experience; first-class references. V 157 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, neat appearance, long experience; careful driver. James Powell, 317 West 36th St.

DRUGGIST.—Registered graduate; thorough knowledge of wholesale laboratory manufacturing and machinery; can handle help; salary moderate. V 210 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED young man, 18, desires position in office with an opportunity for advancement; best references. Jesse Ginsburg, 814 East 167th St., Bronx.

FIRST-CLASS bartender or manager. George Michaels, 152 West 64th St.

FUR SALESMAN, 25, to sell and make self useful. Wallack, 1,490 Rosedale Av., Bronx.

I AM A SALESMAN who sells goods; I didn't know that I could until three years ago; am now desirous of a good connection with a reputable house which has some regular territory, preferably in Eastern or Middle Western States; am 43 years old, steady, sober, dependable, and well recommended. R 115 Times.

JAPANESE wishes to study and work in a private chemical laboratory, 61 West 38th St.

MAN, 45, general work private place; housework, garden, lawn; references. Gardiner, 311 West 30th.

MASSEUR.—First-class, sober, honest, best references, wishes a position as valet or attendant; city or country. F 139 Times.

SALESMAN desires position in a cloak, suit, dress, or waist factory, city or traveling. Address T 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN covering Middle West desires side line silk, woolen shawls, scarfs. V 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Young man six years with executive of large corporation; can handle correspondence and details expeditiously; moderate salary. V 158 Times.

WANTED—Employment in a commercial establishment by a well-educated, well-trained man of 35, whose experience has been gained in two important positions; have full knowledge of bookkeeping and office detail; am familiar with banking and commercial practices; possess executive ability of the highest order; want to leave my present place before my employer's son, who is growing into my position, crowds me out; correspondence confidential. R 114 Times.

YOUNG COLORED MAN wishes position on gentleman's place to do general work, such as care of gardens, lawn, hens, horse, if any; can operate automobiles; six years' experience driving latest cars; has wife and two small children; has had five years' experience as butler in best families in Back Bay, Boston; temperate, and can refer to past employers. Address G. A. R., 20 Hartford St., South Framingham, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years old, college and law school graduate, with real estate experience, desires position in business office. F 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) American Hebrew, wishes position as clerk; very best of reference; security, if necessary. F. H., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, refined, seeking opportunity, will start at bottom; excellent references. T 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desireus of employment with progressive house; moderate salary; best references or bond. X 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position in stock or shipping department. Ambitious, 153 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, wishes position, store salesman; knowledge automobile supplies. Brinkman, 827 East 52d.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position anything; formerly traveling salesman. Ludwig Kahn, 106 East 116th.

# SLAYS JEWELER IN MURDER TOUR

**Ex-Convict Escapes from Shop and Later Shoots Down a Cigar Salesman.**

**CONFESSES OLD MURDER**

**Captured in Cellar by Newly Appointed Bluecoat—Suffering from Homicidal Mania, the Police Theory.**

A young man with a long prison record is under arrest charged with having killed one man yesterday, and less than three hours later shooting another and inflicting serious wounds. After his arrest, the police say, he admitted that he was one of three men who committed a murder in Brooklyn last February. He is best known as George Clark, but he is also known by many other names. He is only twenty-five years old. When he was taken to Police Headquarters and confronted with the history the police had of him, he supplemented it by admitting that the record was incomplete, one murder, in which he said he had participated, being absent from the list of his crimes.

It was just noon when Clark walked into the jewelry store of Morris Schwartzkopf at 8 Delancey Street. He asked for a cheap metal watch he had left there earlier in the day to be repaird. Schwartzkopf had done other work for the man, but he did not like him. He was always afraid when Clark was near him.

Clark is under medium height. His eyes are light gray and are small and set close together. His nose is small and thin, and his lips are heavy and never closed. Through them a few tobacco-stained teeth are always visible. His jaw is undershot. He walks with a swagger, and even after he fell into the hands of the police he still swaggered.

Schwartzkopf was anxious to get rid of Clark. The watch was handed over, and there was some haggling about the price. Mrs. Schwartzkopf was in her living room on the floor above. She heard loud voices and started to go to the shop when there was a shot. Just as she reached the hall she saw Clark walk leisurely out of the shpp, and turn west toward the Bowery.

**Finds Husband Lying on Floor.**

When Mrs. Schwartzkopf entered the shop she saw her husband doubled up on the floor. She screamed, and Jacob Berler, who lives next door, heard the shot and the scream. Then he saw Clark come down the steps, thrusting his revolver into his hip pocket. Berler got in front of Clark, but the latter reached for his revolver, and Berler thought better of it and loped off to one side. Clark entered the saloon on the corner, going in one door and out of the other, and then disappeared. Berler called Policeman Hennessy, and he tried to find Clark, but there was no trace of him.

Detectives Wood and Snydecker came from the Clinton Street Police Station and found Schwartzkopf still lying on the floor, with his wife sobbing over him. Dr. Graham arrived in an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital and examined the wounded man. He said that the bullet had entered Schwartzkopf's neck on the right side and that the wound would prove fatal. A few hours later Schwartzkopf was dead.

Just what Clark did for the next two hours and three-quarters the police do not know. But it is certain that he remained in the neighborhood. He was discovered at 2:45 o'clock by some men who saw him approaching a United Cigar Company store at 35 Cooper Square. He came lounging up, with his hands in the side pockets of his coat. The brim of his Panama hat was pulled down in front so as to screen the upper portion of his face. He moved along with his eyes on the pavement.

From what occurred afterward, the police say it is clear that Clark resolved upon a second murder. He kept on until he came to the cigar store. There was nobody in this store but Maxwell Katz, the chief salesman. This was just the situation he wanted. He walked on to the rear of the store and opened the telephone book.

Then he went back to the counter and and bought a package of cigarettes. He lighted one and told Katz he was waiting for some friends. Clark next asked permission to use the telephone. He walked over to it and then some customers came in, made their purchases, and departed. Clark pore dover the book for a little and then asked Katz to find the name of Peterson for him. This was no unusual request in this section, where there are a good many foreigners and illiterates. So Katz, with some impatience, went over to the book and began turning over the leaves.

**Katz Shot Three Times.**

Suddenly he looked up and saw Clark pointing a revolver at him. Before he could make a move to defend himself a bullet pierced Katz's cheek. He rushed at Clark and another shot was fired, the bullet going into Katz's right arm. He grabbed Clark and began wrestling with him in an effort to put him out of the store. There was another shot that struck Katz in the mouth.

Clark made desperate efforts to use his weapon again, but Katz kept him too busy. The two men struggled all over the store, Katz bleeding from his three wounds, and Clark trying to break away and escape. Katz was getting the better of the struggle when several men rushed into the store and Katz let go of Clark under the impression that the newcomers would help him. But the smoking weapon in the man's hand caused them to hesitate.

Clark ran out of the store and across the street, darting into the barroom of the Eagle Hotel at Sixth Street and Third Avenue. He walked hurriedly through the saloon and out of the door on the Sixth Street side. He stopped only long enough to see that the coast was clear, and then he sped into the little block-long street called Hall Place. He had thrust his weapon back into his pocket. In Hall Place there is a livery stable, and Clark ran toward it, but there were men in the entrance and so he kept on until he came to the big apartment house on the southeast corner of Seventh Street.

There is a narrow iron railing leading down into the basement used for carrying the ashes out, and Clark ran down it into the cellar. He crouched behind a coal bin and covered himself up with some old rags. Here he lay motionless. Policemen Magussen and Kutner of the Fifth Street Police Station had learned about the shooting and they followed the trail of the murderer. Excited pedestrians pointed out the way he had fled and a little boy showed the narrow iron railing leading into the depths below. Policeman Magussen ran down the steps, plunged into the darkness of the cellar, and began groping around.

Magussen is only a young policeman, having been appointed on the force about two months ago. He did not draw his revolver. But he had his club in his hand, and with this he poked into all of the dark corners of the cellar. He saw a wriggle and he went for it. A poke of his club and he was sure he had his man. He thrust his hand into the pile of rags and got hold of Clark's collar. He yanked the murderer out of his hiding place and found a revolver in Clark's hand. Magussen shook his prisoner until the revolver dropped to the cement floor of the cellar. An ambulance had taken Katz to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were said to be serious. They may result fatally.

**Admits Another Killing.**

At the police station Clark said his name was Charles Wilson, that he was 25 years old, and that he lived at 53 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn. He was taken to Police Headquarters and subjected to a severe questioning. Almost instantly he was identified. His record was dug out and it was read to him and he admitted that it was accurate. Then he admitted having shot Schwartzkopf and Katz, and said:

"I was also one of the fellows mixed up in that Flatbush Avenue shooting in Brooklyn."

Clark grinned. Instantly Deputy Commissioner Dougherty remembered. This case was the killing of Walter W. Meserits, a haberdasher, at 779 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, in the early afternoon of Feb. 24. Three men had entered the store and essayed to rob it. Meserits resisted them and was shot and killed. Two men, James Cassidy of 56 State Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Redmond of 376 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, were arrested and confessed. Cassidy said that a man named George Clark had been with them and Clark had been looked for without success.

Clark was taken to Gouverneur Hospital to be identified by Schwartzkopf. A dozen other men had been dressed up in various costumes, several of them having on blue sack suits and Panama hats so as to resemble Clark. Then they were all ranged around the cot on which the dying man lay. Schwartzkopf's life was ebbing fast and so the men began marching slowly by his bed. As Clark passed Schwartzkopf rose up and, pointing his finger at him, cried:

"That is the man who shot me. He has been in my store many times in the last two weeks. Ask him. He knows me."

Clark made no sign, but moved on as impassive as a stone. Then Clark was identified by Katz, and then he was taken back to Police Headquarters again, and a little later was locked up in the Fifth Street Station.

The hero of the day was Policeman Magussen. After Deputy Commissioner Dougherty had gone into the story of the shooting, he called Magussen into his private office.

"That was a great piece of work," he said, "one of the finest of police work in years. It certainly was a wonderful capture, and I want to compliment you right here and to congratulate you. I intend to make a detective out of you."

A little later Dougherty said to the newspaper men:

"Magussen will be a detective before the week is out."

Asked for his opinion as to the mental condition of Clark, Dougherty said:

"I believe the man is suffering from homicidal mania. It is difficult to believe that a man in his right mind would commit two such dreadful crimes."

## TWO SHOT IN GANG FIGHT.

**Shooting Affray Startles Crowd in Horatio and Washington Streets.**

Apparently without the slightest warning, three young men walked up to a group of a dozen loiterers at the corner of Horatio and Washington Streets yesterday afternoon and poured a volley of shots in their direction. As one of the men in the corner crowd fell, face forward, his companions scurried away into neighboring hallways and up and down the different streets.

The three assailants also took to flight, and by the time the police came up they were nowhere in sight. Hundreds of men, women, and children were endangered by the attack and fled pell-mell at the first report.

Policeman Coleman of the Charles Street Station raised the wounded man from the sidewalk, and Dr. Reid of St. Vincent's Hospital, who had hurried to the place, had him taken to Bellevue Hospital. A bullet had struck his spine and penetrated the lungs.

At the hospital the man gave the name of William Jenks of 307 West Thirteenth Street. He refused to discuss the shooting affair. His condition is serious, and he may not recover.

An hour or so after the shooting there appeared in St. Vincent's Hospital two men, one of whom asked for attention. Dr. Reid found a bullet wound in his back, though he was not seriously injured.

Dr. Reid called the police, and Lieut. John Hennessy and Detectives Dalton and Cunneen of the Charles Street Station placed both the wounded man and his companion under arrest as suspicious persons connected with the shooting.

The wounded man described himself as James Redmond, a driver, of 210 West Fourteenth Street, and his companion said he was Edward Ahearn, a driver, of 261 West Sixteenth Street.

The first shooting is believed by the police to have been the result of a fight between the "Hudson Dusters" and their rivals, the "Neighbors' Sons," which occurred last Sunday on Staten Island.

## $6,500,000 ICE MORTGAGE.

**Covers Property of American, Knickerbocker and Other Companies.**

AUGUSTA, Me., July 29.—A real estate first general mortgage of $6,500,000 on the property of the American Ice Company, the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Ice Manufacturing Company, and the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia, was filed to-day with the Kennebec Registry of Deeds to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Gratuity Annuities trustee. The instrument runs for thirty years at six per cent., payable semi-annually, and takes up a $3,000,000 mortgage given March 3, 1909, as well as covering other transactions.

The American Ice Company made arrangements some time ago for a new bond issue to be covered by the general mortgage filed in Augusta yesterday. The new bonds are to be exchanged on an equal basis for the old bonds covered by the 1900 mortgage which amounts to $2,411,000 and have been called for payment Aug. 1. The balance of the new bonds are to be offered at par and provide funds for improvements as well as refunding purposes.

# ACCUSED MRS. GRACE COLLAPSES IN COURT

**Confronts Husband, Whom She Is Accused of Shooting, and Needs Services of Nurse.**

**DRAMATIC SCENE AT TRIAL**

**Prosecuting Witness Brought In on Cot After Trying Trip in Baggage Car, Lying Beside a Coffin.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—The first day of the trial of Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Ople Grace, formerly Mrs. Webster of Philadelphia, charged with drugging and shooting her young husband last March, was featured by the collapse of the prisoner when Eugene Grace, paralyzed from the wound, was borne into the courtroom to-day on a stretcher. It was a most dramatic feature of a courtroom trial.

Grace was brought to Atlanta from his mother's home at Newnan, Ga., by friends this morning, and he was borne on the stretcher into the courtroom just after the jury box had been filled.

As he was brought through the door a deathlike stillness settled upon the court. As the eyes of Mrs. Grace fell on the figure of her husband, helpless upon his cot, she paled and drew a sharp breath and looked quickly around the courtroom. Then she went deathly pale and fell over against the trained nurse who attended her.

The nurse immediately opened a little handbag and drew from it a hypodermic needle, a bottle of pellets, and a little phial of water, dissolving one of the pellets in a silver spoon, and filling the hypodermic with the solution.

She caused Mrs. Grace to bare her left arm above the elbow, and there she injected the mixture as dispassionately as though she were performing the function in a sickroom. In a few minutes Mrs. Grace recovered.

The little courtroom was crowded to suffocation when the trial began, many women being present. The trial moved rapidly. Within two hours after the former Philadelphia woman had entered her plea of "not guilty" a jury had been obtained and the prosecution had begun the introduction of witnesses.

When court adjourned, late in the day, the sixth witness was undergoing his direct examination. More than twenty others have been summoned, but it is doubtful if the prosecution will call them all.

The policeman who found Grace bleeding in his bed on the afternoon of March 5 last, merely retold the stories already made public through the newspapers. The two negro servants at the Grace home explained once more, and in greater detail, what happened in the house on the morning of the shooting.

Throughout the day the attorneys for Mrs. Grace thwarted every effort of the prosecution to unmask the batteries of the defense. It did not even become known whether the defense would offer any witnesses. Not the slightest inkling was given as to whether Mrs. Grace herself would take the stand. All the energies of the defense were bent, apparently, toward finding weak links in the chain of circumstantial evidence which the State has attempted to draw around Mrs. Grace.

The prosecution seemed to attach much importance to the testimony of the police that a piece of oilcloth between the sheet and the mattress prevented blood from Grace's wound from dripping through.

Martha Ruffin, the maid who had made all the beds in the Grace home for months, subsequently testified that she had never seen oilcloth on any of the beds. The presence of this oilcloth on this occasion, it is alleged, is evidence that the shooting was premeditated.

During cross-examination of J. C. Ruffin, the negro butler, the name of Rebecca Sams, a mulatto dressmaker, was injected into the case for the first time, when Attorney Rosser, representing Mrs. Grace, asked: "Was Rebecca Sams at the Grace house on the night of March 4?"

"I don't know; I never saw her," the negro replied.

Among the exhibits for the prosecution was a bundle of bloody bedclothes, the sight of which caused Mrs. Grace to grow pale.

Policeman Dorsett identified a pale-blue silk nightshirt, blood-stained under the left arm, which he said was worn by Grace when he was found wounded. The policeman put his finger through what he said was a bullet hole about six inches below the pocket in the left breast of the garment.

A pillow and two pillowcases stained with blood were shown, also a .32-calibre revolver. Dorsett said the revolver was the one found in the hallway of the Grace home. Dorsett said when he found the pistol he "broke" it and found one chamber of it fired.

Bearing on the allegation that Grace was drugged before being shot, Dorsett was questioned about the appearance of the wounded man, and said:

"Grace's fingernails were of a purplish color and the pupils of his eyes were dilated."

It was generally agreed when court adjourned that nothing so far had been brought out to damage Mrs. Grace. Wagers are being made to-night at 10 to 1 against her conviction.

Mrs. Grace's aged mother, Mrs. Ulrica of Philadelphia, is here, and was with her daughter in court to-day. Mrs. Grace is reported to be expecting to become a mother.

Grace made the trip from Newnan to Atlanta on a cot in a baggage car, and within a few feet of him was a long box containing a coffin in which rested the body of a man who had died of paralysis. He could have reached out and touched the box. Two of the friends accompanying Grace had been sitting on the box laughing with him. One looked down and started to thump his finger against it.

"Why," he exclaimed, "it's—"

"Hush," cautioned the other.

Mrs. Grace to-day gave expression to the belief that her husband is not paralyzed and that he is shamming. She watched Grace on his stretcher intently, and three times almost created a scene by pointing to her husband and crying to reporters, "See his knees move; he's not paralyzed."

Grace's knees did twitch, and he admitted it, but said the twitching was due to reflex action.

## GET CLUE IN BARBUTO CASE.

**Police Seek Stranger Who Accosted Murdered Child a Month Ago.**

The detectives who are investigating the murder of Marie Barbuto, the eight-year-old girl whose body was found afloat in a sack in Buttermilk Channel on Saturday evening, learned last night that about a month ago, as she was playing outside Saboni's saloon, near her home, she was accosted by a young man who tried to lure her away.

She was accompanied on that occasion by Rosa Bellettiero, an eleven-year-old girl, and the police have directed her father to bring her from New Jersey, where she is now residing, to see if she can identify the young Italian who shot himself on Saturday night in his room at 64 Columbia Street.

His name is Antonio Via, and not Antonio Derrara, as previously reported, and he has made many conflicting statements. On Sunday he said that he had tried to end his life because he had consumption and his case was hopeless. He had fired one bullet from his revolver, holding it in his right hand and pressing the muzzle against his left temple. The bullet travelled through his head and lodged in his throat.

Coroner's Physician Charles Pabst yesterday afternoon took Via's ante-mortem statement at the hospital, and he then denied having attempted suicide, or having said he had tuberculosis. He explained on this occasion that he had taken too much drink on Saturday night, and that he was playing with the revolver when it went off and the bullet lodged in his head.

At the present time Via is under arrest in the Brooklyn Hospital for attempted suicide. A theory of Capts. Coughlin and Duane is that he was shot by an Italian who knew he was guilty of the crime, and wanted to kill him for it without recourse to the law, which all Italians dread so much. Dr. Pabst said that it was very improbable that any man could have shot himself in such a manner with his right hand.

Men employed along the water front yesterday told the detectives that in their opinion the murder was committed on a barge and the body dropped into the water, as if it had been thrown in from the shore, it would never have floated out so far into the middle of the Buttermilk Channel, where it was picked up.

The detectives are making further investigation into Via's habits, to find out if he was a frequenter of Saboni's saloon.

**Wife Asks Pardon for Linehan.**

BOSTON, July 29.—The wife and children of former State Senator Frank J. Linehan, now serving a two years' sentence in the House of Correction for larceny of funds from the City of Boston, petitioned Gov. Foss and counsel to-day for his release on the ground that the family had no means of support. A hearing on the petition was set for Wednesday.

## SHOTS ALARM TIMES SQUARE.

**Pistol Firing at Hammerstein's Scares Audience and Street Crowd.**

Four or five shots fired last night in the course of an act on Hammerstein's Roof Garden in Times Square set a thousand people running. They thought that there had been another murder in connection with the Rosenthal killing, and some ran for cover and others to see what the excitement was all about.

Even the policemen in Times Square and vicinity got excited. They had been criticised severely for not making a better pursuit of the murderers of the gambler, and just as soon as they heard the reports they came running down to the Seventh Avenue corner of Forty-second Street as hard as they could. Only the regular traffic policemen outside the Times Building kept quiet. They are used to strange sounds proceeding from the Roof Garden, and as soon as the shots were heard they knew what it was.

In the theatre itself there was some excitement and half the audience sprang to its feet. It was just after the intermission. The Charles Ahearn troupe of comedy cyclists were on the stage and had used almost every form of trick cycles when they fired the shots at the call of their act. Their turn is a swift one and they kept right on. The audience recognized what had happened in a minute and settled down again at once. The crowd in the street dispersed almost as quickly as it had gathered, and in five minutes Times Square was itself again.


TRADE E & W. MARK

RED-MAN

The long pointed collar worn outside the vest found only in our Red-Man.

EARL & WILSON.

Ask for Red-Man.



1087 Single Suit Lengths formerly $25, $28 & $30 Coat & Trousers, To Measure, $17.50

Complete Suit (including Vest) $20.00

Included are English Tweeds, Scotch Woolens and many exclusive designs—

They will be made for you—to fit your form by a high-grade tailoring organization that has for over thirty-four years produced clothes for particular men.

This house, as a rule, does not indulge in sales. When we do, the reductions are bona fide—the values real.

This sale is due to the fact that John Street is to be widened and our show windows will be out of commission for weeks. Early selection advised.

PH. WEINBERG & SONS

Nassau and John Streets

"Thirty-four years of knowing how."



Remnant Sale Cuts Cost in Two

$18 Still adding piece ends daily. Still offering $30, $35 and $40 materials, made to your measure. Suit, $18. Coat and trousers, $16. A chance to test ARNHEIM making and fit. $18

Arnheim

Broadway and 9th Street



Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) Broadway, at 29th St. (Southwest Corner.) 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

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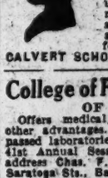

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